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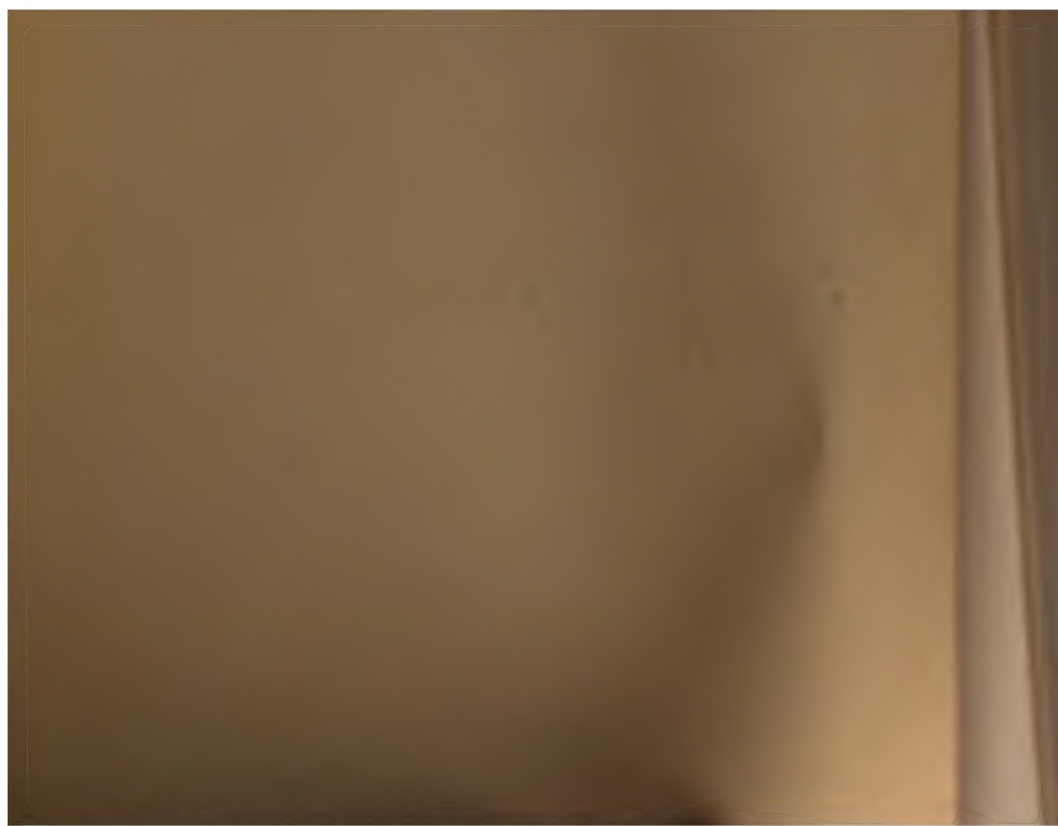
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No. 23

[Actual date of publication, January 23, 1904]



INDEX GENERUM MAMMALIUM:
A LIST OF THE GENERA AND FAMILIES OF MAMMALS

T. S. PALMER
ASSISTANT BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

Prepared under the direction of
DR. C. HART MERRIAM
CHIEF OF DIVISION OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY



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VARIABLE GEOMETRY?

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

Washington, D. C., July 5, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, as No. 23 of North American Fauna, a technical work on the generic names of mammals, by my assistant, Dr. Theodore Sherman Palmer. It consists of three parts: (1) An annotated list of the generic names of mammals; (2) an alphabetical list of the families of mammals, and (3) a classified list of the generic names, arranged by orders and families.

The first part was begun by me in 1884, but owing to pressure of other work I was unable to carry it on, and turned it over to Dr. Palmer for completion. The second and third parts are wholly Dr. Palmer's.

Respectfully,

C. HART MERRIAM,

Chief, Biological Survey.

Hon. JAMES WILSON,

Secretary of Agriculture.

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A LIST OF THE GENERA AND FAMILIES OF MAMMALS.

By T. S. PALMER,
Assistant, Biological Survey.

INTRODUCTION.

HISTORY AND OBJECTS OF THE INDEX.

Since the publication of the tenth edition of the 'Systema Naturæ' by Linnaeus, in 1758, the number of generic names of mammals has multiplied with ever-increasing rapidity. This fact can readily be appreciated if the intervening century and a half be divided into three periods of approximately even length: (1) 1758-1800, (2) 1801-1850, (3) 1851-1900. At the beginning of the first period only 39 genera were recognized, but at its close about 175 generic names had been produced, of which probably less than 100 were recognized. At the end of the second period (1850) the number was approximately 1,200, and at the close of the third had increased to more than 4,000, of which 1,000 were admitted by Trouessart as entitled to recognition. In 1901 more than 100 new generic names were added to the list. This rapid increase in the number of names has been due partly to increased activity in systematic work, partly to subdivision of older groups of mammals, partly to duplication of names through inad-

more restricted than that of a century or more ago, and consequently the recognized genera and subgenera have greatly increased in number. Early authors gave little attention to questions of priority, and the difficulty of consulting current literature and of keeping abreast of investigations made in foreign lands was greater than at the present day; hence each author quoted only papers accessible to him and frequently overlooked those of his contemporaries. Thus, in several cases the same group received a different name in English, French, and German works. Generic names in all branches of zoology have now become so numerous that it is growing more and more difficult to select those which have not previously been used in other classes; preoccupied names have consequently steadily increased in number, resulting in duplication, which, though difficult to avoid, is none the less to be avoided. Unnecessary duplication has also been introduced by the work of purists who refused to recognize barbaric or native names. The common names adopted as generic terms by Lacépède, Lesson, and others, were rejected by Cuvier, Illiger, and their followers, because such terms lacked classical origin or form. (See pp. 29, 45.)

It is easy to see that under these conditions confusion increased as time went on, and it became more and more difficult to ascertain the proper name for any particular group. This difficulty has been lessened somewhat in recent years by the publication of indexes of genera, of which 8 that include genera and subgenera of mammals may be mentioned in this connection. These are Agassiz's 'Nomenclator Zoologicus,' 1842-46; Bronn's 'Index Palæontologicus,' 1848; Marschall's 'Nomenclator Zoologicus,' 1873; Scudder's 'Nomenclator Zoologicus,'^a 1882; Trouessart's 'Catalogus Mammalium,' 1897-98; Sherborn's 'Index Animalium,' 1902; C. O. Waterhouse's 'Index Zoologicus,' 1902, and the annual volumes of the 'Zoological Record.'

Agassiz's 'Nomenclator Zoologicus' brought together about 1,000 names—most of those proposed prior to 1846; Marschall added 453 in 1873; and all of these names were republished in Scudder's 'Universal Index.' Trouessart's 'Catalogue' of 1898 is a list of recognized genera and species, and although including many synonyms, makes no pretense at completeness in this respect. The annual volumes of the 'Zoological Record' contain lists of the new genera published during the year, but the early volumes did not contain the names of extinct groups, and thus far no general index of new names has been published. Agassiz and Marschall, moreover, give only references to the place of publication and volume in which published, without the page, which is often difficult to find. Scudder, in his 'Supplemental List,'

^aScudder's 'Nomenclator' consists of two parts: (1) 'Supplemental List,' containing chiefly additions to the indexes of Agassiz and Marschall, and (2) 'Universal Index' of the names published in the indexes of Agassiz, Marschall, Scudder, and the *Zoological Record*. Both parts were brought down to the close of 1879.

round to be preoccupied and others antedated. As a result, have been shifted so frequently that it has become very difficult to keep pace with the changes, and general readers who do not appreciate the necessity for such changes regard the desired goal of stability as practically unattainable. The extent of these changes is shown in the case of North American mammals. Of the 160 generic names used by True in his 'Provisional List of the Mammals of North and Central America,' in 1885, some 35 or 40, or nearly 25 per cent of the entire number, have been changed during the last years on what may be termed bibliographical grounds. Ten per cent of the names have been found to be preoccupied and the others have been changed to earlier names. Changes like these can only be avoided by giving complete indexes which will show not only what names have been proposed in a given class and on what species they are based, but also whether the same generic names have been previously applied to other groups.

The present index, which differs materially from previous ones in giving much information besides the name, authority, and place of publication, was undertaken in connection with the systematic work on mammals carried on by the Biological Survey, in order to collect for convenient reference not only the names given in previous indexes, but also those which had been overlooked or which had been published since the appearance of these works. Its object is to bring together the generic and subgeneric names^a of mammals, both living and extinct, which have been proposed since 1758, and to furnish such data of a bibliographical nature as to facilitate finding when and where a name was published, and to what group it was applied. It gives,

(11) derivation, and (12) in some cases the application of the name. These facts, while comprising the essential data in regard to a given name, are of little assistance in ascertaining what names have been used for a particular group and which one of several proposed is entitled to recognition. To supply this information the names have been arranged alphabetically under orders and families, each one accompanied by a statement of the authority, date, type or included species, and locality. It is thus possible to tell at a glance all the names which have been used in each family, the dates when they were proposed, the species on which they were based, and approximately the localities of these species.^a In preparing this part of the work it became necessary to collect family and subfamily names, only a few of which had been previously indexed systematically. The work therefore consists of 3 parts: (1) an alphabetical index of genera giving the essential facts in regard to each name; (2) an alphabetical index of families and subfamilies, showing the authority, place and date of publication, and the order to which the name belongs; (3) a systematic index showing the generic names which have been proposed in each family, with the more important facts regarding authorities, dates, and types.

The present index was projected by Dr. C. Hart Merriam about 1884 and was intended at first to include merely the genera of living mammals with the exception of the cetaceans. When undertaken by the present writer in November, 1889, it contained about 250 names. Two years later a systematic examination was made of Scudder's 'Universal Index,' the 'Zoological Record' for 1878-91, and general works on mammals, and the names thus obtained, accompanied only by authority and date, were arranged alphabetically in a skeleton list on the plan of Scudder's Index. Additional names were entered in this list from time to time and the references looked up and verified at the first opportunity. At the close of 1891 the number of genera verified was about 375; on January 1, 1893, it had increased to about 650; on January 1, 1894, to 2,045; on January 1, 1895, to about 3,300; on January 1, 1896, to 3,850; on January 1, 1897, to 3,900; on January 1, 1898, to about 4,275; on January 1, 1899, to 4,318; on January 1, 1900, to about 4,400; and on July 1, 1902, to about 4,500. As the work progressed it was decided to change the plan so as to include all recent genera, and finally to make it complete by indexing extinct genera. Not only works on mammals but general serials and books of reference have been examined for names. Several indexes of

^a It will be observed that no attempt is made to distinguish synonyms from valid names except in case of preoccupation. Such information must be sought in special monographs or works like Trouessart's 'Catalogus Mammalium.' The data given in the following pages are merely the raw material which will assist the specialist engaged in revising a group to select the names he considers entitled to recognition.

and XVIII published in 1900. This manuscript was generously
l to the Department by the author upon his learning that an
similar in plan to his own, but somewhat broader in scope, was in
of preparation. This offer was at once accepted, and the list
und to contain 3,009 names accompanied by references to place
lication, while the Department list at that date contained 3,604
of which 2,848 had been verified. Beside 77 new names and
rlier references, many additional important secondary references
furnished by the Waterhouse list, but its greatest value lay in
eck which it afforded on the whole work. It is interesting to
the close agreement in these two lists, independently compiled
author being ignorant of the work undertaken by the other).
only were practically the same names found in the two lists, but
ferences in most cases coincided exactly, and are, therefore, more
worthy than if brought together by one individual.

ile it was obviously impracticable to verify references so numer-
ad so widely scattered after the list was in type, as was said to
been done in the case of Bronn's celebrated Index, certain checks
used during the preparation of the work which eliminated many
a. The names were arranged on cards, typewritten to secure legi-
and to avoid errors in spelling. Nearly all the references were
ed independently by two persons, and many of the cards after-
s looked over by a third. Notwithstanding these precautions,
r errors have undoubtedly crept in. In fact, with 4,500 names,
of which are accompanied by from six to twelve distinct items of
mation, not to mention the thousands of figures referring to vol-
s. pages, and years under the references, it can readily be seen that

tioned in the first description was adopted instead. Later on the types fixed by subsequent authors and revisers of groups were noted by inserting the word 'type' in parenthesis after the species so indicated by the first reviser, and by marking the reference to the paper from which this information was obtained 'type fixed.' All this of course necessitated a reexamination of many volumes and greatly delayed the progress of the work. Some cases which should have been reexamined may have been overlooked, thus adding another possible source of error. These details are mentioned, not to magnify the difficulties of the work or to condone errors which it may contain, but merely to show the probability of finding mistakes in an index of this kind in spite of the checks adopted to detect them.

Although nearly twenty years have elapsed since this index was first projected, very little headway was made until 1891, and the work has been actually in progress only about twelve years. The long delay in bringing it to completion has been due largely to the desultory way in which the work had to be done, chiefly at odd moments in the intervals between more important official duties. Changes in the plan and the reexamination of references delayed it far more than would otherwise have been the case. Slow progress in undertakings of this kind is, however, not unusual, as shown by Bronn's elaborate 'Index Palæontologicus,' which was fifteen years in course of preparation. The present index was supposed to have been almost ready for publication in 1894, but had it been issued then it would have comprised only the alphabetical index of genera (Part I) and only 80 per cent of the names now included. The delay has resulted in enlarging the original scope of the work, the addition of nearly 1,000 names and much of the matter on etymology, and the incorporation of many corrections, which, although not perceptible, are none the less important. A number of rare books containing new names have been acquired, and several valuable general works recently published have been examined to the great benefit of the work. Among these may be mentioned Trouessart's 'Catalogus Mammalium,' Roger's 'Verzeichniss der Fossilen Säugethiere,' Miller & Rehn's 'List of North American Land Mammals,' Thomas's 'Genera of Rodents,' Sclater & Thomas' 'Book of Antelopes,' W. L. Sclater's 'Mammals of South Africa,' Lydekker's 'Deer' and 'Oxen, Sheep, and Goats,' the volumes on monkeys, marsupials, and British mammals in Allen's Naturalists' Library, Beddard's 'Mammals,' Hay's 'Catalogue of Fossil Vertebrates of North America,' Sherborn's 'Index Animalium,' C. O. Waterhouse's 'Index Zoologicus,' and numerous special monographs, including the palæontological papers of Ameghino, Hatcher, Matthew, Osborn, Roth, Scott, and Wortman.

REFERENCES AND DATES.

REFERENCES.

Great care has been taken to ascertain the original place of publication of every genus. This apparently simple object is often difficult of attainment, owing to the obscure manner in which some names are published and the practical impossibility of determining whether or not the reference found is really the first. The matter is important, since a difference of a few months or even a few days may decide the availability of a name.^a A difference in publication of one year caused the rejection of such well-known names as *Arvicola*, *Isomys*, and *Ochetodon*, while priority of only three days resulted in the adoption of Matschie's *Zenkerella* in place of De Winton's *Aethurus*, in 1898. *Hipposideros* Gray is sometimes quoted 1834 (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 53), where it is a nomen nudum, while reference to the original description in 1831 (Zool. Miscellany, p. 37) shows it to be a valid name. *Oreia* Desmarest is usually quoted 1822, and if correctly so it is pre-occupied by a genus of Lepidoptera (1806) and by a genus of Polyps (1808). It is, however, said to have been described in 1804, and should this prove to be a fact the name would supplant *Taurotragus*, which is now adopted for the group.

Different species are also likely to be enumerated in later references, and the supposed type derived from a reference commonly accepted as the earliest may prove to be different from the actual type as shown by the original description. Transference of type may be illustrated by the different editions of Linnaeus: In the tenth edition, 1758, *Marmota* contains only one species, *M. pentadactyla*, which is necessarily the type; in the twelfth edition, 1766, two species are given, *M. pentadactyla* and *M. tetradactyla*, and the latter has recently been given as the type of the genus. (W. L. Slater, Mamm. S. Africa, II, p. 216, 1907.)

Secondary references have been freely admitted to indicate the several publications in which a name appeared at close intervals, to indicate changes in spelling, to call attention to important monographs or divisions of groups, to show when subgenera were raised to generic rank, and to fix responsibility for determination of types. No attempt, however, has been made to include every important secondary reference, and more citations will be found under some names than under others. The reason is evident, for while well-known generic names may be found in almost any book of reference, some of

^a A few years ago Oldfield Thomas, supposing that Cuvier's well-known genus *Hamster* dated from the 'Règne Animal,' 1817, proposed to replace it by *Hamster* (Zapida, 1799) (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1896, 1019). The name, however, was used by Kerr in 1792, and in reality has seven years' priority over *Hamster*.

the obscure ones are extremely difficult to find, and hence it is desirable to bring together the more important facts in the history of names published in works which are not generally accessible.

The references are brief, but at the same time full enough to indicate clearly the book or paper (without confusing titles of similar but distinct works), the edition, volume, page, plate, and figure where the name may be found. As a rule the inclusive pagination is given instead of the first page or the one on which the generic name appears, in order to indicate to some extent the length of the description and thus give a clue to the detail with which the group is treated.

Nearly every reference has been verified, and in the majority of cases checked independently by two persons, so as to eliminate as far as possible errors due to copying. It is difficult to appreciate the time, labor, and energy expended to secure accuracy in this respect. Special trips have been made to libraries in distant cities in this country, and my assistant has visited the principal libraries in Bergen, Berlin, London, and Paris in the quest for rare books. Still, in a few instances, it has been necessary to take references to inaccessible works at second hand, but these are quoted or accompanied by a statement of the authority from which they have been derived.

DATES.

The determination of the date of publication is one of the most important points connected with nomenclature, as it is the foundation of all matters respecting priority of names. In a technical sense the publication of a book or paper is distinct from the date of printing and practically synonymous with distribution.^a Publication is defined by the Century Dictionary as "The act of offering a book, map, print, piece of music, or the like, to the public by sale or by gratuitous distribution." According to the late Dr. Coues, "A printed work is 'published' if a single copy is placed in a public library."^b Although it is a general rule that the date of publication is to be accepted unless there is evidence to show that it is incorrect, yet it must be remembered that many scientific papers, particularly monographs and elaborate works, are published in parts, and when these parts are gathered in volumes the date on the title page is, in most cases, simply that of the last brochure. Such publications, therefore, have both a real and an apparent date—the real date being the time of publication of the separate parts; the apparent date that on the title page. These two dates may vary several months or even years, as in the case of the 'Proceedings of the U. S. National Museum,' 'Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London' for 1850, or the 'Transactions of the Zoological Society of London.' An extreme case is that of Pallas'

^a See Allen, 'Science,' N. S., IV, 691, 838, 1896.

^b Coues, in Allen's Mon. N. Am. Pinnipeds, p. 254, footnote, 1880.

'*Zoologia Rosso-Asiatica*,' quoted by some authors as 1811 and by others as 1831. This discrepancy in dates is due to the fact that the work was partially distributed in 1811, but not completed until twenty years later. New genera and species described in such works, if quoted from the date of completion, may be incorrectly considered synonyms of other names which really appeared later.

Since, as already mentioned, a difference of a few months or even a few days may determine the acceptance or rejection of a name, it is important to ascertain, with as much accuracy as possible, the exact date of publication, and no effort has been spared to attain this object. In the present index, when the real date differs from the apparent date, both are cited, the latter being given in parentheses or in the form 'for 1850', etc., followed by the real date at the end of the reference. In recent years considerable labor has been expended in ascertaining the dates of publication of some of the more important zoological works, and several special papers on this subject have been published, chiefly by Richmond, Selater, Sherborn, and Waterhouse. These papers are as follows:

LIST OF SPECIAL PAPERS GIVING DATES OF PUBLICATION OF WORKS ISSUED IN PARTS.

- Bak, Lary P.** Note on the Dates of Publication of Certain Genera of Fossil Vertebrates. <Am. Journ. Sci., 4th ser., XVI, 96-98, July, 1903.
- Geoffroy, L.** Table Méthodique et Analytique des Ouvrage de Geoffroy Saint Hilaire. <Vie. Travaux, etc, d'Etienne Geoffroy Saint Hilaire, Paris, 421-471, 1847.
- Mart, O. C.** Note on the Dates of some of Prof. Cope's Recent Papers. <Am. Journ. Sci. and Arts, 3d ser., V, 235-236, Mar., 1873.
- Richmond, C. W.** On the Date of Lacépède's Tableaux. <Auk, XVI, 325-329, Oct., 1899.
- Selater, P. L.** List of the Dates of Delivery of the Sheets of the 'Proceedings' of the Zoological Society of London, from the commencement in 1830 to 1859 inclusive. <Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1893, 436-440.
- Sherborn, C. Davies.** On the Dates of the Parts, Plates, and Text of Schreber's 'Insectieren'. <Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1891, 587-592.
- Dates of the Parts of P. S. Pallas' . . . 'Nov. Spec. Quadr. Glirium'. <Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., VII, 236, 1891.
- On the Dates of Shaw and Nodder's 'Naturalist's Miscellany'. <Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 375-376, 1895.
- On the Dates of the Natural History portion of Savigny's 'Description de l'Egypte'. <Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897, 285-288.
- Notes on the Dates of the 'The Zoology of the "Beagle"'. <Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XX, 483, 1897.
- Lacépède's Tableaux . . . des Mammifères et des Oiseaux; 1799. <Nat. Sci., XI, 432, 1897.
- Dates of Braville's 'Ostéographie'. <Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., II, 76, 1898.
- A Note on the Date of the Parts of 'Humboldt and Bonpland's Voyage: Observations de Zoologie'. <Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., III, 428, 1899.
- Index to the "Systema Naturæ" of Linnaeus, Manchester Museum Handbooks, Publ. anon 25, pp. 1-108, London, 1899.
- Sherborn, C. Davies, and Jentink, F. A.** On the Dates of the Parts of Siebold's 'Fauna Japonica' and Giebel's 'Allgemeine Zoologie' (first edition). <Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1895, 149-150.

- Sherborn, C. Davies, and Palmer, T. S.** Dates of Charles d'Orbigny's 'Dictionnaire Universel d'Histoire Naturelle,' 1839-1849. <Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., III, 350, 1899.
- Sherborn, C. Davies, and Woodward, B. B.** The Dates of the 'Encyclopédie Méthodique' (Zoology). <Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1893, 582-584.
- On the Dates of the 'Encyclopédie Méthodique: Additional Note. <Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1899, 595.
- Waterhouse, F. H.** On the Dates of Publication of the Parts of Sir Andrew Smith's 'Illustrations of the Zoology of South Africa.' <Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1880, 489-491.
- The Dates of Publication of some of the Zoological Works of the late John Gould, F. R. S., pp. 1-59, London, 1885.

Since a number of works are referred to under different dates from those indicated on the title pages, the following list has been prepared to show the authority for the dates assigned to some of the more important volumes cited in the index:

DATES OF PUBLICATION.

American Naturalist, Vols. XII-XXVIII.

- XII.—See *Ibid.*, p. 849, 1878.
- XIII-XIV.—See XV, 88, Jan., 1881.
- XV.—See XVI, 34-35, Jan., 1882.
- XVI.—See XVII, 60, Jan., 1883.
- XVII.—See XVIII, 41, Jan., 1884.
- XVIII.—See XIX, 57, Jan., 1885.
- XIX.—See XX, 42, Jan., 1886.
- XXIII, 1889.—See *Ibid.*, 1088, Dec., 1889.
- XXV (Dec. No.).—See XXVI, 237, Mar., 1892.
- XXVI.—See XXVII, 27, Jan., 1893.
- XXVIII.—See *Ibid.*, 1013, Dec., 1894.
- Beagle**, Zoology of the Voyage of H. M. S. 'Beagle'.—See Sherborn, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XX, 483, 1897.
- Beechey**, Zoology of the Voyage of H. M. S. 'Blossom' <Literary Gazette & Journ. Belle Lett., London, No. 1179, p. 542, Aug. 24, 1839 (List of New Books).
- Blainville, H. M. D.**, Ostéographie, 1839-64.—See Gill, Smithsonian Misc. Coll. XI, No. 230, pp. 32-34, July, 1871.
- Blanford, W. T.**, Fauna of British India, Mammalia, 1888-91. See Preface.—The first part containing Introduction, Primates, Carnivora, and Insectivora (pp. 1-250) was published at the end of June, 1888; the volume was completed at the end of 1891 (preface dated Nov. 30), subsequent to Flower & Lydekker's Mammals Living and Extinct.
- Boitard**, Le Jardin des Plantes, 1842.—See Engelmann's Bibliography, p. 9, 1846.
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- Cope, E. D.**, Miscellaneous papers.—See Cope, Paleont. Bull., No. 13, pp. 2, 4, 6, footnote, Apr., 1873. See also Marsh, Am. Journ. Sci. and Arts, 3d ser., V, 1873, 235-236; Am. Nat., VII, 290-299, May, 1873; 'Dinocerata,' Mon. U. S. Geol. Surv., X, 225-235, 1886.
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- Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia**, 1871-1902. Dates of publication given on back of the page of each volume.
- Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales**, 2d ser., Vols. I-X.—See X, pp. 535-536, 1896.

(Sherborn, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1897) gives the date as 1818, but evidence (Oken's *Naturgeschichte*, 1816, and elsewhere, seems to show that the volume on *Mammals* appeared prior to 1818, and the apparent date, 1813, is therefore adopted.

- Proc. U. S. National Museum**, I-XXIII. Dates of publication of I-VIII in signature marks in text; Vols. IX-XVI in note following list of illustrations; Vols. XVII-XXIII in table of contents.
- Proc. Zool. Soc. London**, 1831-1859.—See Slater, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1893, 435-440.
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 (a) Sheets 1-11: pp. 1-76, 77-82, Erklärung; Pls. I-XV. Copy in the museum contains an original advertisement bound up and dated Jan. 1, 1862.
 (b) Sheets 12-18: pp. 83-146; Pls. XVI-XXX.
 (c) Sheets 19-27: pp. 147-204, pp. 82b-82i, Erklärung; Pls. XXXI-XXXVIII. (Copy in the museum has original advertisement bound up and dated May 1, 1863, which quotes the *Leip. Zeitung*, Feb. 15, 1863, for a review.)
- Schlegel & Müller, Verhandel. Natuurlijke Geschied. Nederl. oberz. Besitt.**, Vols. I and II, 1839-44.—See Engelmann's Bibliography.
- Schreber, J. C. D. von, Säugethiere**, with supplement.—See Sherborn, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1891, 587-592.
- Schreber vs. Erxleben.**—See Thomas, *Cat. Marsup. and Monotrem. Brit. Mus.*, 356, footnote, 1888.
- Shaw & Nodder, Naturalist's Miscellany.**—See Bolton, *Cat. Period.*, 622-624, 1885; Sherborn, *Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*, 6th ser., XV, 375-376, 1895.
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- Trans. Linn. Soc. London**, Vols. XIII, XIV, XV.^b
 Vol. XIII: Part I, pp. 1-274, 1821; Part II, pp. 275 to end, 1822.
 Vol. XIV: Part I, pp. 1-170, 1823; Part II, pp. 171-349, 1824; Part III, pp. 350 to end, 1825.
 Vol. XV: Part I, pp. 1-334, 1826; Part II, pp. 335 to end, 1827.

AUTHORITIES AND LOCALITIES.

AUTHORITIES.

Special care has been taken to credit each name to its proper author, but in a few cases the original authority still remains in doubt. Occasionally genera have been accredited to the editor of a serial or work if the author's name does not appear, but for a few names published in the 'London Encyclopedia' even this was unattainable. Double citations of authorities have been given only where absolutely necessary, as in the cases of manuscript names, misprints, and emendations. For example, *Tonatia* is quoted as 'Gray in Griffith's Cuvier' for the reason that the name, while published by Griffith, is distinctly credited to Gray; *Blainvillimys* is given as 'Bravard (MS.) Gervais' since it is credited to Bravard, but dates from the time of its publication by Gervais. Similarly a few names in Pictet's '*Traité de Paléontologie*' and other works are credited to the original authors, but quoted from

^a Examination by C. D. Sherborn of copy in Museum of Natural History, London.

^b Dates from F. H. Waterhouse, who obtained them from the Linnæan Society. Vols. XIII and XV were each published in two parts and Vol. XIV in three parts.

h genus, but with only fairly satisfactory results. In the case of a based on American species, and especially those based on North ican species, the type localities are usually stated with some degree ecision; but in the case of genera based on Old World species the nents concerning localities are often indefinite and may consist y of the name of the country or the region in which the species own to occur. In the case of extinct groups the statement may ion simply the bed or formation in which the remains have been d, but to readers familiar with the paleontology of the region this often be clearer than reference to the nearest town, river, or ntain. The statement, if any, concerning the locality in the inal description has been generally followed unless too indefinite own to be erroneous, but subsequent information has been freely in throwing light on obscure type localities. Not only have the es been given with as much precision as possible, but they have ooked up and, when necessary, enough explanation has been d to facilitate finding most of them on any good, modern map. k much remains to be done in determining the exact localities i which species have been described, particularly in the case of World mammals, the statements given are as complete as the mation at hand would permit.

TYPES AND THEIR DETERMINATION.

reat importance was formerly attached by some zoologists to the ition of a genus, and the late Prof. Cope even went so far as elare that a genus proposed by merely naming the species on

In a few instances genera have been defined without mention of any species, but fortunately such cases are extremely rare in mammalogy. Examples may be found in *Amblysomus* Pomel, 1848, and *Chalcochloris*^a Mivart, 1867, two names for a subgenus of South African golden moles. No species were mentioned in the original descriptions, and no specific names seem to have been coupled with *Amblysomus* until 1879^b and none with *Chalcochloris* until 1883.

The term type^c as now understood was unknown a century ago, and the importance of designating some one species on which the description of the group had been based was not appreciated by the older naturalists. A genus may contain ten or more species which subsequently are found to represent as many different genera or subgenera. Under such circumstances it becomes of the utmost importance to determine which one should bear the name of the original group. To determine this point is often an exceedingly difficult matter and in complicated cases can only be settled after a full consideration of the facts by one who is engaged in monographing the group or who is thoroughly familiar with the history of the species involved.

As Dr. Dall has well said, "No arbitrary rule will suffice to determine, offhand, questions of so much complication as is often the decision in regard to the type of an ancient genus which has been studied by a number of authors."^d

To meet the difficulties which frequently arise several methods of procedure have been proposed. The most important of these are:

- (1) Selection of the first species.
- (2) The species selected by the first reviser of the group.
- (3) The species, if any, whose name has subsequently become the designation of a genus.
- (4) Elimination (especially as restricted by Canon XXIII of the A. O. U. Code).

^aOriginally spelled *Calcochloris*.

^bTrouessart, *Revue et Mag. Zool.*, 3^e ser., VII, 277, 1879.

^cA type is the identical individual specimen from which a species has been described. To meet the demands of modern systematists Thomas has proposed the following terms for specimens more or less closely associated with the original type:

Cotype: "One of two or more specimens together forming the basis of a species, no type having been selected."

Paratype: "A specimen belonging to the original series, but not the type, in cases where the author has himself selected a type."

Topotype: "A specimen simply collected at the exact locality where the original type was obtained."

Metatype: "A specimen received from the original locality after the description has been published, but determined as belonging to his own species by the original describer himself."—*Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1893, 242.

See also Schuchert, 'What is a Type in Natural History?', *Science*, new ser., V, 636-640, Apr. 23, 1897; and Merriam, *Ibid*, pp. 731-732, May 7, 1897.

^dNomenclature in Zoology and Botany, *Rept. to the Am. Ass. Adv. Sci.*, p. 40, 1877.

such by its author; (2) the first species referred to the genus, or the species standing first on the page if no type is designated explicitly or otherwise; (3) in the case of Linnæan genera, the best known European or 'official' species of the genus; but in case of doubt, the first species; (4) the species, if any, which has furnished the name of the genus, provided it be mentioned by the author of the genus; (5) in case of old generic names restricted by common consent to a species not the first mentioned by the author, such species may be accepted as the type to avoid confusion, provided the restriction antedates any modern names for the same genus.

As already stated, an attempt was first made in the preparation of this index to fix the type of each genus, but afterwards abandoned in favor of the expedient of enumerating all the species included in the genus by the original describer and marking the one indicated as the type by a subsequent reviser of the group.

The types of practically all the genera proposed by Linnæus have been fixed by modern workers: those published by Brisson have been fixed by Merriam;^a those adopted by Kerr and Oken have been determined by Allen;^b those proposed by Gloger have been fixed by Thomas;^c those of marsupials and monotremes have also been given by Thomas;^d those of antelopes by Sclater and Thomas;^e those of existing genera of South African mammals by W. L. Sclater;^f those of recent North American genera by Merriam, Allen, Miller, Bangs, and Bailey; those of most of the extinct genera by O. P. Hay;^g and many scattered types have been fixed by specialists. Thus the type species of the great majority of existing genera are now determined with some degree of precision.

HYPOTHETICAL GENERA.

The term 'hypothetical genera' is here used to include genera which are based on characters assumed to have been possessed by mammals still unknown. Probably in no other branch of zoology has this device of completing the paleontological record been so freely used. Nearly fifty hypothetical genera of mammals have been published during the last fifteen years, chiefly by Cope, Haeckel, and Ameghino. These genera have been proposed to fill gaps in certain groups or to indicate the generalized types from which known genera are supposed to have been derived. Several were intended to close the gap between man and the higher apes; others to indicate ancestral Primates, Carnivores,

^a Science, new ser., I, 1895.

^b Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., New York, VII, 1895; XVI, 1902.

^c Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, Feb., 1895.

^d Cat. Marsupialia and Monotremata Brit. Mus., 1888.

^e Book of Antelopes, 1896-1901.

^f Mamm. S. Africa, 1900-1901.

^g Cat. Fossil Vertebrates N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 1902.

other course leaves the door wide open to emendation and resultant confusion.

How a generic name should be spelled may seem a comparatively unimportant matter, but questions of correct form have in certain cases proved very fruitful of discussion. Appropriateness and philological elegance in scientific names are duly appreciated, but are less important than permanence. Correcting misspelled or badly formed words causes more confusion than preservation of the original form.^a Consequently emendations of all kinds are ignored except by the comparatively few authors, who refuse to adopt a name which they consider misspelled, even though they may differ among themselves as to the correct form. This diversity of opinion exists not only in the case of words of barbarous origin, but also in those derived from classical roots that offer a choice in forming compounds. The term 'variants' is here used to cover the various forms of names.

Variants are properly of two kinds—emendations and misprints; but it is often difficult to tell whether a particular form of a word is a correction or is simply a misspelling, due to inadvertence. In the present list special care has been taken to preserve the original spelling of every name, and to give the more important variations.

Emendations.—Some of the variants which are likely to prove most troublesome are those involving a change in the initial letter in transforming Greek derivatives into Latin, alteration in a diphthong, insertion of h, and substitution of c for k. *Egocerus* has been corrected to *Ægocerus*; *Ailurus*, to *Ælurus*; *Aplocerus*, to *Haplocerus*; *Reithrodon*, to *Rhithrodon*; *Rytina*, to *Rhytina*; *Kobus*, to *Cobus*; *Nesokia*, to *Nesocia*. Greek endings and diphthongs are similarly modified to convert them into Latin form. *Hipposideros* becomes *Hipposiderus*; *Cheiomys*, *Chiromys*; *Pithecheir*, *Pithechirus* or *Pithecochirus*. Preferences in spelling are illustrated by such alterations as *Allactaga* to *Alactaga*, and *Ratelus* to *Ratellus*. Still more radical changes have been proposed, such as emending *Anodon* to *Anodon*, *Megacerops* to *Megaceratops*, and *Megatherium* to *Megalotherium*. It has even been suggested that *Cælogenys* should be transformed into *Genyscelus*, on the ground that the Latin form *Cælogenus* is an inaccurate transliteration, since the Latin u does not correspond to the Greek upsilon, and that therefore the roots should be reversed in order to obtain a proper ending. To illustrate the extent to which emendation may be carried, the modifications of 6 names are given below; but the most remark-

^a Hence the importance of following the suggestions for making new names which accompany the recent codes on nomenclature. Two papers on this special subject are: Walter Miller, 'Scientific Names of Latin and Greek Derivation,' *Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci.*, 3rd ser., Zool., I, pp. 115-143, 1897; Kretschmar, 'Sprachregeln für die Bildung und Betonung zoologischer und botanischer Namen,' Berlin, 1899.

able case is the first name—Aplodontia—which is capable of at least 24 modifications, each one differing from the rest by a single letter.^a

Aplodontia.	Aploudon.	Haplodontia.	Haploudon.
Aploudontia.	Apludon.	Haplloodontia.	Hapludon.
Aplloodontia.	Aplodus.	Haplloodontia.	Haplodus.
Aplloodontia.	Aplloodus.	Haplloodontia.	Haplloodus.
Aplloodon.	Aplloodus.	Haplloodon.	Haplloodus.
Aplloodon.	Aplloodus.	Haplloodon.	Haplloodus.
Caelogenus F. Cuvier, 1807.		Caelogenus Lond. Encycl., 1845.	
Caelogenys Illiger, 1811.		Caelogenys Agassiz, 1846.	
Caelogenus Fleming, 1822.		Genysaelus Liais, 1872.	
Coendon Lacépède, 1799.		Coendu Lesson, 1827.	
Coendus Geoffroy, 1803.		Coandu Liais, 1872.	
Coandu G. Fischer, 1814.		Coendu[a] Lydekker, 1890.	
Coendus Illiger, 1815.			
Hyperodon Lacépède, 1804.		Hyperodon Gray, 1863.	
Hyperodon Gray, 1843.		Hyperodon Cope, 1869.	
Hyperodon Gervais, 1850.		Hyperoodus Schulze, 1897.	
Nycticeius Rafinesque, 1819.		Nycticeyx Wagler, 1830.	
Nycticejus Temminck, 1827.		Nycticea Le Conte, 1831.	
Nycticeus Lesson, 1827.			
Prionotus F. Cuvier, 1827.		Prionodon Gray, 1843.	
Prionon McMurtrie, 1831.		Prionodos Gray, 1865.	
Prionota Gray, 1843.			

HERRERA'S MODIFIED GENERIC NAMES.

Perhaps the most radical and most remarkable system of emendation ever suggested is that proposed by Prof. A. L. Herrera. He proposed to modify all existing generic names in such a way that the first syllable and the ending should indicate the class and the kingdom to which the genus belonged; names of animals to have masculine endings, those of plants feminine endings, and those of minerals neuter endings; and the class to be indicated by prefixing the first syllable of the class name. Thus all generic names of mammals would begin with *Ma*, those of birds with *Ave*, those of reptiles with *Rep*, those of batrachians with *Batr*, and those of fishes with *Pis*. For full details of this scheme of nomenclature the reader is referred to Herrera's papers.^b The only modifications of mammal names published in the first paper are those in the following list:

Les de these emendations, an almost indefinite number of anagrams can be formed from the original word Aplodontia.

Si nomenclatura vulgar y científica de los principales Vertebrados Mexicanos, Mexico, 1899. See also Science, new ser. X, p. 120, July 28, 1899. A more extended paper entitled 'Nouvelle Nomenclature des Êtres organisés et des Minéraux' containing a 'Liste des principaux genres des animaux et des plantes' is published in instalments in the 'Memorias y Revista Soc. Cien. Antonio Alzate,' beginning in Tomo XV, numbers 5 and 6, 1901.

Mamatelesus.	Mamdasyproctaus.	Mammustelaus.
Mambassaribus.	Mamdelphinus.	Mammyrmecophagus.
Mamblarinaus.	Mamdicotylesus.	Mamnasuaus.
Mamcanisus.	Mamdidelphisus.	Mamnyctinomus.
Mamcapraus.	Mamdipodomysus.	Mamprocyonus.
Mamcariacus.	Mamfelisus.	Mamsciurus.
Mamcastorus.	Mamgalictisus.	Mamspemophilus.
Mamcaviaus.	Mamgeomysus.	Mamsynetheresus.
Mamcercoleptus.	Mamlepus.	Mamtatusiusus.
Mamcoelogenysus.	Mamlutraus.	Mamtaxideaus.
Mamconeptus.	Mammephitisus.	Mamursus.
Mamcyclothurus.	Mammonachus.	Mamvulpes.
Mamcynomisus.	Mammus.	

MISPRINTS.

No special effort has been made to collect misprints, for an attempt to index systematically the multitude of misspelled names which occur in scientific works and serials would be an endless undertaking. Many misprints, however, which have come to light in compiling the index, particularly those in standard catalogues and lists, have been preserved. Occasionally it is impossible to tell whether a word is a misprint or an emendation; and some misprints are not only unrecognizable (as *Buncelunus* for *Bunælorus*), but exceedingly troublesome (as *Chæropotamus* for *Chæropsis*),^a since they seem to be new names or take forms which may be subsequently proposed for valid genera. Such are *Cystophoca* for *Cystophora*, *Desmatocyon*^b for *Cynodesmus*, *Eotomys* for *Evotomys*, *Hyohippus* for *Hypohippus*, *Jacalinus* for *Sacalinus*, *Juncus* for *Sunkus*, *Lagocetus* for *Lagenocetus*, *Microtolagus* for *Macrotolagus*, *Perascalops* for *Parascalops*, and *Scapasius* for *Scapanus*.

Although it would seem that obvious misprints should have no status in nomenclature, yet several cases have arisen in which the decision has been otherwise, and the way seems to be opened to giving them undue importance. Much confusion is likely to arise if, as has sometimes happened, they are adopted to replace preoccupied names or are relied upon to establish the validity of names which would otherwise be considered preoccupied. This point may be made clearer by a few examples of generic names of fishes and mammals.

In ichthyology variants of *Thynnus* and *Orcynus* have been proposed to replace the names from which they have been derived because the latter are preoccupied. In 1817 Cuvier proposed two subgenera of *Scomber* (*Thynnus* and *Orcynus*), which were subsequently combined by many ichthyologists under the name *Thynnus*. In 1861 Gill replaced *Thynnus* by *Orycnus*, due simply to a misreading of the name *Orcynus*, and subsequently replaced it by *Orcynus* in its proper form. In 1863 Dr. J. G. Cooper recognized the two groups of Cuvier, adopt-

^a Beddard, Textbook Zoogeography, 100, 1895.

^b Possibly an emendation and not a misprint.

spell it *Orycnus* does not save it. . . . The name *Orycnus* Cooper, it seems to us, preoccupied by its previous use for another genus or subgenus by Gill. It is, therefore ineligible. In other words, a generic name originating in a misprint of a well-known name can not be later used as the name of another genus.^b

The opposite view, however, was taken by Dr. Gill, who in the same year comments on the case as follows:

As *Thynnus* is preoccupied in insects, the name *Orycnus*, applied by Gill to the same type, may perhaps be retained although founded on a mistake. . . . The present author would have been glad if the name *Orycnus* could have fallen into 'innocuous esotisme,' but inasmuch as it had been specifically and with *malice prepense* resurrected and proposed for retention by Cooper, it must surely be retained for the genus comprising the Tunny and Albicore.^c

Later, in 1894, he proposed to adopt *Thunnus* on the following grounds:

The name *Thunnus* was thus suggested and used as a substitute for *Thynnus* and as sufficiently distinct from the latter; it has classical sanction, the form *Thunnus* being the regular one and preferred by many scholars to *Thynnus*. *Thunnus*, it is true, is a mere variant of *Thynnus*, but, being a variant, it is different and as different, was formally introduced as a substitute for *Thynnus*. By most American ichthyologists it will therefore be accepted.^d

Similar cases have occurred in the generic names of mammals. Recently Waite in proposing the name *Thylacomys* for an Australian mouse, called attention to an obscure name given by Owen many years previously to a group of marsupials, but contended that because the latter was spelled *Thalacomys* (an obvious misprint), it did not preoccupy his name. Subsequently it was shown that Owen's name was in reality first printed *Thylacomys*, but it appeared in one publication and the description in another so that the name might be

adopt the evident misprint, *Thalacomys*, which was published with a description, instead of the correct and really earlier *Thylacomys*.

In Wallace's 'Geographical Distribution,' published in 1876, *Necomys* is given by mistake as *Neotomys*. The accompanying species indicate that *Necomys* is intended. Fourteen years later, in 1890, Thomas proposed *Neotomys* as a distinct genus. The question arises, Shall Wallace's *Neotomys* be recognized as preoccupying the later and otherwise valid generic name?

Thomas in 1896 proposed the name *Craurothrix* to replace *Echiothrix* Gray, 1867, because the latter was preoccupied by *Echinothrix* Peters, 1853. In 1898, however, he abandoned *Craurothrix* on the ground that *Echiothrix* was sufficiently distinct from *Echinothrix*.^a Recently he has also maintained that the misspelled form in which *Stenorhynchus* was first published was sufficient to protect it against preoccupation. He says the "original and still well-known name was spelt *Stenorhinchus* on its first publication in 1826, and I hold that the name is not invalidated by the *Stenorhynchus* or *Stenorynchus* of earlier authors."^b

A striking example of the results of carrying out this theory to an extreme is shown in the case of the African barbets. The genus *Pogonias* was described by Illiger in 1811, based on *Bucco dubius*. In 1815 Leach^c described three additional species, which he named *Pogonia sulcirostris*, *Pogonia lævirostris*, and *Pogonius vieilloti*. He also referred incidentally to *lævirostris* as *Pogonias lævirostris*, thus using the genus in three different forms in the same volume. These three species now stand as *Pogonorhynchus dubius* (= *sulcirostris*), *Melanobucco bidentatus* (= *lævirostris*), and *M. vieilloti*. *Pogonorhynchus*, proposed in 1833, is now used instead of *Pogonias*, the latter being preoccupied by *Pogonias* Lacépède, 1800, a genus of fishes. *Melanobucco* was described in 1889, the type being *bidentatus* (= *lævirostris*). If *Stenorhinchus* is sufficiently distinct from *Stenorhynchus*, *Pogonia* is certainly different from *Pogonias*, and the various forms of the name published in 1815 ought to be available as valid names. It may therefore be claimed that *Pogonia* used with *sulcirostris* has precedence as an earlier name for the genus now known as *Pogonorhynchus*, and *Pogonius* used with *vieilloti* as the earliest name applied to the group *Melanobucco*.

If misprints are to be given such importance as indicated in these examples, *Neotomys* Thomas, 1890, must be considered preoccupied, *Cystophoca* is barred forever as a generic name, and some misspelling found in an obscure reference is likely to become the proper designation for each group whose name is preoccupied.

^a Trans. Zool. Soc. London, XIV, p. 397, June, 1898.

^b Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XV, p. 154, June 20, 1902.

^c Zool. Miscellany, II, pp. 46, 104, 1815.

rejected according to the rules of Linnæus. He discarded hybrids, such as *Hydrogallina* (223);^b compounds of a syllable of one word with the whole of another, as *Melursus* (224); genera formed by prefixes, as *Perameles* (225), or suffixes, as *Balænoptera* and *Delphinapterus* (227); words ending in oides, as *Talpoides* (226); adjectives used as substantives, as *Caudivolvulus*, *Mellivora*, *Setifer* (235); 'sesquipedal' names, or names difficult to pronounce, as *Hyperoodon* (249); names based on a misconception of characters, as *Monodon* (232); names derived from terms used in anatomy or the arts, as *Arvicola*, *Lutor*, *Spectrum* (231). It is scarcely necessary to say that none of these rules are recognized in modern codes and none of the names mentioned are rejected merely on account of their construction. Some modern authors even preserve native names and advocate their general adoption (see pp. 45-46). The A. O. U. Code provides (Canon XXXI) that "Neither generic nor specific names are to be rejected because of barbarous origin, for faulty construction, for inapplicability of meaning, or for erroneous signification."

According to this Code, generic names can be rejected on only three grounds, viz, (a) because they are preoccupied; (b) because they are *nomina nuda*; (c) because they are indeterminate, through lack of type or insufficient definition (Canons XXXIII, XXXIV, XXXVI). For present purposes it will be more convenient to consider rejection of names under six divisions, viz, preoccupied names, *nomina nuda*, indeterminate names, French and common names, plural subgeneric names, and names of genera that properly belong in other classes.

PREOCCUPIED NAMES

of gerbilles (Gerbillinæ) of northeast Africa. The same name was proposed by Le Conte in 1830 for a group of meadow mice (Microtinæ) from Georgia, and by Pœppig in 1835 for a group of octodonts (Octodontinæ) from Chile. Both Le Conte and Pœppig were evidently ignorant of the previous use of *Psammomys* at the time their descriptions were published. *Orca* was applied by Wagler in 1830 to a group of toothed whales, including *Delphinus bidentatus* and *D. desmaresti*, while *Tursio* was used by him for *Delphinus peronii* from the southern seas. Gray in 1846 adopted *Delphinapterus* for the latter species and transferred the name *Tursio* to another group of dolphins typified by *Delphinus tursio* from the North Atlantic and North Sea. In both these cases the names used by the later authors are homonyms, proposed inadvertently in the case of *Psammomys* and intentionally in the case of *Tursio*. The extent to which such homonyms have been published has not been generally appreciated. About 150 useless names are attributable to this source alone, and most of them would not have been published if their authors had used more care or had had access to a fairly complete list of the genera of mammals already proposed. A full list of the duplicated names is given below, and one of the objects of this index will have been attained if such duplication of mammal names is avoided in future.

List of Homonyms within the Class Mammalia.

Original name.	Subsequent name.
<i>Acanthomys</i> Lesson, 1842.....Murinæ	<i>Acanthomys</i> Gray, 1867.....Murinæ
<i>Agriotherium</i> Wagner, 1837.....Fera	<i>Agriotherium</i> Scott, 1898.....Ungulata
<i>Ailurogale</i> Fitzinger, 1869.....Felidæ	<i>Ailurogale</i> ('Fillo') Trouessart, 1885 (extinct). Felidæ
<i>Alce</i> Frisch, 1775 (moose).....Cervidæ	<i>Alce</i> Blumenbach, 1799 (Irish elk).....Cervidæ
<i>Alcelaphus</i> Blainville, 1816.....Bovidæ	<i>Alcelaphus</i> Gloger, 1841.....Cervidæ
<i>Amphimoschus</i> Gray, 1852.....Tragulidæ	<i>Amphimoschus</i> Bourgeois, 1873.....Cervidæ
<i>Anisacodon</i> Marsh, 1872.....Insectivora	<i>Anisacodon</i> Marsh, 1875.....Ungulata
<i>Anocma</i> F. Cuvier, 1809.....Cavidiæ	<i>Anocma</i> König, 1825.....Ochotonidæ
<i>Anotis</i> Rafinesque, 1815.....Gilres	<i>Anotis</i> Wagner, 1855.....Insectivora
<i>Arctogale</i> Kaup, 1829.....Mustelidæ	<i>Arctogale</i> Peters, 1863.....Viverridæ
<i>Arctopithecus</i> ('Geoffroy') Virey, 1819.....Primates	<i>Arctopithecus</i> Gray, 1850.....Edentata
<i>Arctotherium</i> Bravard, 1857.....Ursidæ	<i>Arctotherium</i> Lemoine, 1896.....Creodonta
<i>Aspalax</i> Desmarest, 1804.....Gilres	<i>Aspalax</i> Wagler, 1830.....Insectivora
<i>Barbastella</i> Gray, 1821.....Vespertilionidæ	<i>Barbastellus</i> Gray, 1831.....Vespertilionidæ
<i>Brachyurus</i> Fischer, 1813.....Gilres	<i>Brachyurus</i> Spix, 1823.....Primates Trouessart, 1878.....Primates
<i>Bradylemur</i> Blainville, 1839.....Lemuridæ	<i>Bradylemur</i> Grandidier, 1899.....Nesopithecidæ
<i>Bradytherium</i> Grandidier, 1901.....Edentata	<i>Bradytherium</i> Andrews, 1901.....Ungulata
<i>Bubalis</i> Lichtenstein, 1814.....Bovidæ	<i>Bubalis</i> H. Smith, 1827.....Bovidæ
<i>Catolynx</i> Severtzow, 1858.....Felidæ	<i>Catolynx</i> Gray, 1867.....Felidæ
<i>Cemas</i> Oken, 1816.....Bovidæ	<i>Cemas</i> Gloger, 1841.....Bovidæ
<i>Ceratodon</i> Brisson, 1762.....Cete	<i>Ceratodon</i> Wagler, 1830.....Gilres
<i>Cercopithecus</i> Brunnich, 1772.....Cercopithecidæ	<i>Cercopithecus</i> Blumenbach, 1779.....Cebidæ
<i>Cervicapra</i> Sparrman, 1780.....Ungulata	<i>Cervicapra</i> Blainville, 1816.....Ungulata
<i>Cetus</i> Brisson, 1762.....Delphinidæ	<i>Cetus</i> Oken, 1816.....Physeteridæ
<i>Charopithecus</i> Blainville, 1839.....Primates	<i>Charopithecus</i> Gray, 1870.....Primates

List of Homonymy within the Class Mammalia—Continued.

Original name.	Subsequent name.
<i>Chlamytherium</i> Brand, 1832 Glyptodontidae	<i>Chlamytherium</i> Lund, 1838 Dasypodidae
<i>Chloromys</i> ("F. Cuvier") Lesson, 1827.	<i>Chloromys</i> (Meyer MS.) Schlosser, 1884.
..... Dasypodidae	..... Castoridae
<i>Chacotherium</i> Cautley & Falconer, 1835 Suidae	<i>Chacotherium</i> Lartet, 1851 Suidae
<i>Canis</i> Brisson, 1762 Dipodidae	<i>Canis</i> Meyer, 1790 Leporidae
	Wagler, 1830 Muridae
<i>Cynopsis</i> Gray, 1837 Viverridae	<i>Cynopsis</i> Lund, 1842 Canidae
<i>Cervus</i> Frisch, 1775 Cervidae	<i>Dama</i> ("Bennett") Gray, 1850 Bovidae
<i>Canis</i> H. Smith, 1827 Bovidae	<i>Damalia</i> Gray, 1846 Bovidae
<i>Delphinapterus</i> Lacépède, 1804 Cete	<i>Delphinapterus</i> Lesson and Garnot, 1826 Cete
<i>Delphis</i> Forskål, 1775 Delphinidae	<i>Delphis</i> Wagler, 1830 Delphinidae
	Gray, 1864 Delphinidae
<i>Dasyurus</i> Jordan, 1861 Amphicyoninae	<i>Dinocyon</i> Giebel, 1866 Canidae
<i>Dodon</i> Sturt, 1790 Delphinidae	<i>Diodon</i> Lesson, 1828 Physteridae
<i>Diprotodon</i> Owen, 1838 Marsupialia	<i>Diprotodon</i> Duvernoy, 1848 Ungulata
<i>Dromedarius</i> Wagler, 1830 (llama) Camelidae	<i>Dromedarius</i> Gloger, 1841 (camel) Camelidae
<i>Echinos</i> ("Geoffroy") Cuvier, 1800 Echyminae	<i>Echinos</i> I. Geoffroy, 1838 Echyminae
<i>Echinos</i> Wagner, 1841 Tenrecidae	<i>Echinos</i> Pomer, 1848 Talpidae
<i>Echinos</i> Brookes, 1838 Erethizontidae	<i>Echinos</i> Alston, 1876 Rhynchomyinae
<i>Echinos</i> Leidy, 1868 Ungulata	<i>Echinos</i> Owen, 1875 Sirenia
<i>Echinos</i> Burdett, 1842 Erinaceidae	<i>Echinos</i> Giebel, 1871 Tenrecidae
<i>Echinos</i> Knap, 1830 Talpidae	<i>Echinos</i> Pomer, 1848 Soriidae
<i>Echinos</i> Jager, 1839 Canidae	<i>Echinos</i> Wagner, 1839 Viverridae
<i>Echinos</i> Bell, 1836 Mustelidae	<i>Echinos</i> I. Geoffroy, 1837 Viverridae
<i>Echinos</i> Brunn, 1792 Muscardinidae	<i>Echinos</i> Erxleben, 1777 Sciridae
<i>Echinos</i> Burmeister, 1867 Ungulata	<i>Echinos</i> ("Pillol") Schlosser, 1884.
	Insectivora
	Cope, 1886 Camelidae
<i>Echinos</i> ("Lacépède") 1841 Bovidae	<i>Echinos</i> Van der Hoeven, 1835 Bovidae
<i>Echinos</i> ("Lacépède") 1841 Cete	<i>Echinos</i> Lund, 1838 Edentata
<i>Echinos</i> ("Lacépède") 1841 Cervidae	<i>Echinos</i> Bonaparte, 1836 Bovidae
<i>Echinos</i> ("Lacépède") 1841 Mustelidae	<i>Echinos</i> Gray, 1843 (llama) Mustelidae
<i>Echinos</i> ("Lacépède") 1841 Microtinae	<i>Echinos</i> Tiedemann, 1808 Microtinae
<i>Echinos</i> ("Lacépède") 1841 Phocidae	<i>Echinos</i> Lesson, 1842 Mustelidae
<i>Echinos</i> ("Lacépède") 1841 Lophomyiidae	<i>Echinos</i> Depéret, 1890 Muridae
<i>Echinos</i> ("Lacépède") 1841 Fera	<i>Echinos</i> Wagler, 1830 Marsupialia
<i>Echinos</i> ("Lacépède") 1841 Marsupialia	<i>Echinos</i> Fischer, 1811 Primates
<i>Echinos</i> ("Lacépède") 1841 Marsupialia	<i>Echinos</i> Wagner, 1855 Ungulata
<i>Echinos</i> ("Lacépède") 1841 Yespertilionidae	<i>Echinos</i> Gray, 1843 Phyllostomatidae
<i>Echinos</i> ("Lacépède") 1841 Vespertilionidae	<i>Echinos</i> Milne-Edwards, 1841.
	Cercopithecoidea
<i>Echinos</i> ("Lacépède") 1841 Mustelidae	<i>Echinos</i> Illiger, Wagler, 1830 Viverridae
<i>Echinos</i> ("Lacépède") 1841 Cervidae	<i>Echinos</i> H. Smith, 1827 (llama) Cervidae
	Ogilby, 1837 Antilocapridae
<i>Echinos</i> ("Lacépède") 1841 Marsupialia	<i>Echinos</i> Gray, 1821 Ungulata
<i>Echinos</i> ("Lacépède") 1841 Muridae	<i>Echinos</i> Cuvier, 1823 Dipodidae
<i>Echinos</i> ("Lacépède") 1841 Marsupialia	<i>Echinos</i> Mercet, 1891 Lepidoptera
	Artiodactyla
<i>Echinos</i> ("Lacépède") 1841 Ruminantia	<i>Echinos</i> Moreno, 1862 Physteridae
<i>Echinos</i> ("Lacépède") 1841 Artiodactyla	<i>Echinos</i> Moreno, 1862 Marsupialia
<i>Echinos</i> ("Lacépède") 1841 Muridae	<i>Echinos</i> Meyer, 1846 Muscardinidae
	Aymard, 1847 Cricetine
<i>Echinos</i> ("Lacépède") 1841 Primates	<i>Echinos</i> Heude, 1899 Ungulata
<i>Echinos</i> ("Lacépède") 1841 Viverridae	<i>Echinos</i> Gray, 1843 Viverridae

List of Homonyms within the Class Mammalia—Continued.

Original name.		Subsequent name.	
<i>Myopterus</i> Geoffroy, 1813	Noctilionidæ	<i>Myopterus</i> Oken, 1816.....Noctilionidæ	
<i>Myospalax</i> Laxmann, 1769	Muridæ	<i>Myospalax</i> Hermann, 1783.....Spalacidæ	
		Blyth, 1846	Muridæ
<i>Myospithecus</i> Cuvier, 1833	Lemuridæ	<i>Myospithecus</i> Blainville, 1839	Daubentonidæ
<i>Nelomys</i> Jourdan, 1837	Gliræ	<i>Nelomys</i> Lund, 1841	Gliræ
<i>Neomys</i> Kaup, 1829	Insectivora	<i>Neomys</i> Bravard, 1848-52	Gliræ
		Gray, 1873.....	Muridæ
<i>Noctifelis</i> Geoffroy, 1844	Felidæ	<i>Noctifelis</i> Severtzow, 1858	Felidæ
<i>Nyctalus</i> Bowdich, 1825	Pteropodidæ	<i>Nyctalus</i> Lesson, 1842	Vespertilionidæ
<i>Nycteris</i> Cuvier & Geoffroy, 1795.		<i>Nycteris</i> Bechstein, 1801	Chiroptera
	Megadermatidæ		
<i>Nyctimene</i> Bechstein, 1800	Pteropodidæ	<i>Nyctimene</i> Bechstein, 1801	Chiroptera
<i>Odobenus</i> Brisson, 1762	Feræ	<i>Odobenus</i> Rafinesque, 1815.....	Sirenia
<i>Orca</i> Wagler, 1830	Physeteridæ	<i>Orca</i> Gray, 1846	Delphinidæ
<i>Orcomys</i> Heuglin, 1877	Muridæ	<i>Orcomys</i> (Aymard) Trouessart, 1881.	Hystericidæ
<i>Orycterotherium</i> Bronn, 1838.....	Glyptodontidæ	<i>Orycterotherium</i> Harlan, 1841	Megatheridæ
<i>Oryz</i> Blainville, 1816	Ungulata	<i>Oryz</i> Oken, 1816	Cete
<i>Otocolobus</i> Brandt, 1834	Gliræ	<i>Otocolobus</i> Severtzow, 1858	Feræ
<i>Otolicnus</i> Illiger, 1811	Primates	<i>Otolicnus</i> G. Fischer, 1814.....	Feræ
<i>Otomys</i> Cuvier, 1823	Otomyinæ	<i>Otomys</i> A. Smith, 1834	Dendromyina
<i>Palæobalæna</i> Seeley, 1864	Balenidæ	<i>Palæobalæna</i> Moreno, 1892	Balenidæ
<i>Palæocyon</i> Blainville, 1841	Creodonta	<i>Palæocyon</i> Lund, 1843	Canidæ
<i>Palæomys</i> Kaup, 1832	Castoridæ	<i>Palæomys</i> Lazear & Parieu, 1839.	Theridomysidæ
<i>Palæopithecus</i> Voigt, 1835	Primates	<i>Palæopithecus</i> Lydekker, 1879	Simiidæ
<i>Paradoxodon</i> Wagner, 1855	Insectivora	<i>Paradoxodon</i> Filhol, 1890	Artiodactyla
		Scott, 1892	Creodonta
<i>Petaurista</i> Link, 1795	Gliræ	<i>Petaurista</i> Desmarest, 1820	Marsupialia
		Reichenbach, 1862	Primates
<i>Phyllorrhina</i> Leach, 1816	Chiroptera	<i>Phyllorrhina</i> Bonaparte, 1837	Chiroptera
<i>Phyllotis</i> Waterhouse, 1837	Gliræ	<i>Phyllotis</i> Gray, 1866	Chiroptera
<i>Pithecanthropus</i> Haeckel, 1866 (Hypothetical).		<i>Pithecanthropus</i> Dubois, 1894	Simiidæ
	Primates		
<i>Pithecus</i> Geoffroy & Cuvier, 1795.		<i>Pithecus</i> G. Cuvier, 1800	Simiidæ
	Cercopithecidæ		
<i>Platyceros</i> Gray, 1850	Ungulata	<i>Platyceros</i> Pomel, 1854	Cervidæ
<i>Platyodon</i> Bravard, 1853	Gliræ	<i>Platyodon</i> ('Reinhardt') Gervais, 1876.	Edentata
<i>Platyrrhynchus</i> F. Cuvier, 1826	Feræ	<i>Platyrrhynchus</i> Van Beneden, 1876	Cete
<i>Pongo</i> Lacépède, 1799 (orang)	Simiidæ	<i>Pongo</i> Haeckel, 1866 (gorilla + chimpanzee).	
			Simiidæ
<i>Potamotherium</i> Geoffroy, 1833	Feræ	<i>Potamotherium</i> Gloger, 1841	Ungulata
<i>Procarvia</i> Storr, 1780	Ungulata	<i>Procarvia</i> Ameghino, 1885	Gliræ
<i>Profelis</i> I. Geoffroy, 1844	Felidæ	<i>Profelis</i> Severtzow, 1858	Felidæ
<i>Protobalæna</i> DuBus, 1867	Cete	<i>Protobalæna</i> Leidy, 1869	Cete
		Haeckel, 1896	Camelidæ
<i>Protolabis</i> Cope, 1876	Camelidæ	<i>Protolabis</i> Wortman, 1898	Ungulata
<i>Protomeryx</i> Leidy, 1856	Camelidæ	<i>Protomeryx</i> Schlosser, 1886	Tragulidæ
<i>Protopithecus</i> Lund, 1838	Cebidæ	<i>Protopithecus</i> Lartet, 1851	Simiidæ
<i>Protoproteridæ</i> Lemoine, 1891	Feræ	<i>Protoproteridæ</i> Ameghino, 1891	Marsupialia
<i>Psammomys</i> Cretzschmar, 1828	Gerbillinæ	<i>Psammomys</i> LeConte, 1830	Microtina
		Poeppig, 1835	Octodontidæ
<i>Psammoryctes</i> Poeppig, 1835	Gliræ	<i>Psammoryctes</i> Stirling, 1889	Marsupialia
<i>Pseudocyon</i> Lartet, 1851	Canidæ	<i>Pseudocyon</i> Wagner, 1857	Canidæ
<i>Pteronotus</i> Rafinesque, 1815	Pteropodidæ	<i>Pteronotus</i> Gray, 1838	Chiroptera
<i>Pusa</i> Scopoli, 1777	Phocidæ	<i>Pusa</i> Oken, 1816	Mustelidæ
<i>Rattus</i> Frisch, 1775 (=Mus)	Gliræ	<i>Rattus</i> Donovan, 1827 (=Arvicantis)	Gliræ

<i>Stenodon</i> Van Beneden, 1865	Cete	<i>Stenodon</i> Ameghino, 1885	Edentata
<i>Stenodon</i> Rafinesque, 1815	Cebidae	<i>Sylveanus</i> Oken, 1816	Cercopithecidae
		Virey, 1819	Cercopithecidae
<i>Stenodon</i> Blainville, 1837	Chiroptera	<i>Sylvicola</i> Fatio, 1867	Glirres
<i>Stenodon</i> Schinz, 1821 (= <i>Condylura</i>) ..	Talpidae	<i>Talpasorex</i> Lesson, 1827 (= <i>Scalops</i>) ..	Talpidae
<i>Stenodon</i> Blainville, 1817 ..	Lophiodontidae	<i>Tupirotherium</i> Lartet, 1851	Suidae
<i>Stenodon</i> Brison, 1762	Edentata	<i>Turdigradus</i> Boddaert, 1785	Primates
<i>Stenodon</i> Cope, 1870	Artiodactyla?	<i>Thinothetium</i> Marsh, 1872	Condylarthra
<i>Stenodon</i> Owen, 1840	Marsupialia	<i>Thylacomys</i> Waite, 1898	Glirres
<i>Stenodon</i> Valenciennes, 1838		<i>Thylacotherium</i> Lund, 1839	Didelphyidae
	Amphitheriidae		
<i>Stenodon</i> Blainville, 1816	Bovidae	<i>Tragelaphus</i> Ogilby, 1837	Bovidae
<i>Stenodon</i> Brison, 1762	Tragulidae	<i>Tragulus</i> H. Smith, 1827	Bovidae
<i>Stenodon</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Sirenia	<i>Trichechus</i> Linnaeus, 1766	Ferae
<i>Stenodon</i> Fleming, 1822	Physeteridae	<i>Tursio</i> Wagler, 1830	Delphinidae
		Gray, 1843	Delphinidae

Besides this duplication within the class Mammalia, many more names have been proposed which have been previously used in other classes, so that the total number of preoccupied names constitutes a very appreciable percentage of the total number of generic names. Canon XXIII of the A. O. U. Code declares that "a generic name is to be changed which has been previously used for some other genus in the same kingdom." Simple as this statement is, it has probably given rise to more discussion and to more changes of names than any other rule in the Code, merely because of differences in its interpretation.

In the acceptance and use of names some zoologists disregard the Code entirely, but of those that recognize its validity some apply it only to names previously used in the same class, others only to names

or presence or absence of aspirates. Some eminent zoologists maintain that a difference of a single letter in two names is sufficient to prevent the later one from being preoccupied, and cite such cases as *Picus* and *Pica*, *Galeus* and *Gale*, in support of their position. It is generally admitted that these names should all stand, since they are taken from classical words which were originally applied to very distinct organisms; and the validity of this argument is generally recognized in spite of Principle V of the A. O. U. Code, which declares that "a name is only a name, having no meaning until invested with one by being used as the handle of a fact, and the meaning of a name so used in zoological nomenclature does not depend upon its signification in any other connection." While the question of derivation does not necessarily enter into the availability of a name, it may serve a useful purpose as a guide in deciding whether names are preoccupied or not, as will be seen by some of the examples cited later. A large number of names comprise derivatives and compounds of the same Greek or Latin words. These names may have different forms:

(a) According to gender, as *Otostomus*, *Otostoma*, *Otostomum*. *Otostomis* Menke, 1830, a mollusk; *Otostomus* Beck, 1837, a mollusk; *Otostoma* Carter, 1856, a protozoan; *Otostomum* Ehrenberg, 1872, a protozoan, all evidently derived from the same Greek words, *οὐς*, ear, and *στόμα*, mouth.

(b) According to the particular Greek dialect from which the words have been selected, as *Lampronessa* and *Lampronetta*. Both these names are compounds of *λαμπρός*, splendid, and *νῆττα*, duck; but in the former the Epic or Ionic form, *νῆσσα*, is used and in the latter its Attic equivalent, *νῆττα*.

(c) According to whether the original Greek form has been preserved or whether it has been transliterated into Latin form, as *Hipposiderus* and *Hipposiderus*.

(d) According to whether the Greek aspirate has been preserved or not, as *Abrothrix* and *Habrothrix*; *Reithrodon* and *Rhithrodon*.

(e) According to whether the connecting vowel i or o has been used in compounding two classical roots, as *Callorhinus* and *Callirhinus*.

It is therefore possible to make a number of compounds from the same words, all meaning the same thing, and differing from one another simply by a letter or two. This may be illustrated by compounds of *καλός*,^a beautiful, and *μῦς*, mouse. The following list contains no less than 16 variations compounded from these words in accordance with classical rules, two of which, *Calomys* and *Callomys*, have actually been proposed for different genera of mice.

Calimys.	Calimus.	Kalimys.	Kalimus.
Calomys.	Calomus.	Kalomys.	Kalomus.
Callimys.	Callimus.	Kallimys.	Kallimus.
Callomys.	Callomus.	Kallomys.	Kallomus.

^a See also footnote under *Callidon*, p. 151.

these 16 variations of 'beautiful mouse' are all available as valid generic designations of mammals (if applied to different animals), according to those who "regard all generic names as different unless finally spelled alike."⁵

Common English no difference is recognized between enclosure and ensure, gray and grey, meter and metre, program and programme, theater and theatre, and similar words. Generic names derived from same words in the same way, and therefore having the same meaning even though differing in gender or connecting vowel, should likewise be considered identical. For the sake of expediency or that there be an ironclad rule which all may follow, the opposite course is adopted by some writers, but agreement in the matter seems almost impossible. A list is here given of 43 actual cases which occur in mammalogy and ornithology.

Examples of Preoccupied Names in Mammalogy and Ornithology.⁶

Name adopted.	Name rejected.	Preoccupying name.	Authority for name adopted.
FAMMALS.			
<i>Callis</i> , 1892	<i>Callorhinus</i> , 1850	<i>Callirhinus</i> , 1850 (Coleoptera).	Palmer, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., VII, 156, 1892.
<i>Macroglossa</i> , 1891	<i>Macroglossus</i> , 1824	<i>MacroGLOSSum</i> , 1777 (Lepidoptera).	Lydekker, Mamm. Liv. and Ext., 654, 1891.
<i>Calamod</i> , 1894	<i>Calamodon</i> , 1874	<i>Calamodus</i> , 1829 (Aves)	Cope, Am. Nat., XXVIII, 594, footnote, 1894.
<i>Deliotherium</i> , 1889	<i>Deliotherium</i> , 1889	<i>Deliotherium</i> , 1882 (Ungulata).	Ameghino, Act. Acad. Córdoba, VI, 920-921, 1889.
<i>Notiocetus</i> , 1892	<i>Notiocetus</i> , 1892	<i>Notiocetus</i> , 1891 (Balainidae).	Ameghino, Enum. Synop. Mamm. Patagonie, 182, Feb., 1894.
<i>Macrophyllum</i> , 1893	<i>Macrophyllum</i> , 1838	<i>Macrophylla</i> , 1837 (Coleoptera).	Lydekker, Mamm., Liv. and Ext., 673, 1891.
<i>Elasmodon</i> , 1846	<i>Elasmodon</i> , 1846	<i>Elasmodus</i> , 1843 (Pisces).	Falconer, Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., XIII, 315, 1857.
<i>Eurygenium</i> , 1895	<i>Eurygenium</i> , 1849	<i>Eurygenius</i> , 1849 (Coleoptera).	Ameghino, Bol. Inst. Geog. Argent., XVII, 92, 1896.
<i>Carollia</i> , 1898	<i>Carollia</i> , 1828	<i>Carollia</i> , 1837 (Mollusca).	Lydekker, Mamm., Liv. and Ext., 674, 1891.
<i>Hydropotes</i> , 1870	<i>Hydropotes</i> , 1870	<i>Hydropota</i> , 1861 (Diptera).	Lydekker, Deer of All Lands, 219, 1898.
<i>Macroglossus</i> , 1824	<i>Macroglossus</i> , 1824	<i>MacroGLOSSum</i> , 1777 (Lepidoptera).	Blyth, Cuvier's Anim. Kingdom, 69, 1840.
<i>Enhydra</i> , 1822	<i>Enhydra</i> , 1822	<i>Enhydria</i> , 1820 (Reptilia).	Stegener, Naturen, 172, 1885.
<i>Prionodon</i> , 1824	<i>Prionodon</i> , 1824	<i>Prionodon</i> , 1822 (Edentata).	Thomas, Ann. Mus. Genova, 24 ser., X, 9, 1892.
<i>Isacus</i> , 1874	<i>Isacus</i> , 1874	<i>Isaca</i> , 1857 (Hemiptera).	Cope, Syst. Cat. Vert. Eocene, N. M., 30, 1875.

⁵ See W. Hermann, Fishes North and Middle America, I, p. v, 1896.

⁶ I state his position as follows: "I agree with those who think that even a difference of a dash in the most cases is sufficient to entitle two or more generic names so differing to stand. I myself has found such a difference not only ample, but most convenient to designate the different compounds, as ferrieyanogen and ferrocyanogen. I am prepared now to go back to this in this respect." (Proc. Am. Ass. Adv. Sci., XLV, pp. 15-16, 1896.)

⁷ See also recommendations of Carns & Stiles, Rept. on Rules Zool. Nomenclature, p. 301, 1898.

⁸ Am indebted to Dr. J. A. Allen, Mr. H. C. Oberholser, and Dr. C. W. Richmond for several of the names of birds cited in this list.

Examples of Preoccupied Names in Mammalogy and Ornithology—Continued.

Name adopted.	Name rejected.	Preoccupying name.	Authority for name adopted.
MAMMALS—cont'd.			
Mystacops, 1891	Mystacina, 1843	Mystacinus, 1822 (Aves) ..	Lydekker, Mamm. Liv. and Ext., 671, 1891.
Palæolithops, 1891 ...	Lithops, 1887	Lithopsis, 1878 (Hemiptera).	Ameghino, Rev. Arg., I, 240-241, 1891.
Sclerocalyptus, 1891 ..	Hoplophorus, 1839 ..	Hoplophora, 1830 (Orthoptera).	Ameghino, Rev. Arg., I, 251, 1891.
Titanotherium	Menodus, 1849	Menodon, 1838 (Reptilia).	Marsh, Am. Journ. Sci. and Arts, 3 ^d Ser., V, 486, 1873.
Trygenycteris, 1891 ..	Megaloglossus, 1885.	Megaglossa, 1865 (Diptera).	Lydekker, Mamm. Liv. and Ext., 655, 1891.
BIRDS.			
Abdimia, 1855	Sphenorrhynchus, 1832.	Sphenorrhynchus, 1831	Sharpe, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., XXVI, 292, 1898.
Arctonetta, ^a 1855	Lampronetta, 1847 ..	Lampronessa, 1832 (Aves).	G. R. Gray, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1855, 212. Am. Ornith. Union, Check List, 122, 1886.
Calopezus, 1884	Calodromas, 1873 ...	Calodromus, 1832	Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., II, 97, 1884. Salvadori, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., XXVII, 566, 1896.
Calopezus, 1884	Eudromia, 1832	Eudromias, 1831 (Charadriidæ).	Ridgway, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., II, 97, 1884. Salvadori, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., XXVII, 566, 1896.
Ceophlceus, 1862	Hylatomus, 1858	Hylotoma, 1804 (Hymenoptera).	Stejneger, Auk, II, 52, 1885. Am. Ornith. Union, Check List, 215, 1886.
Compothlypis, 1850 ..	Parula, 1838	Parulus, 1824	Stejneger, Auk, I, 168, 1884. Am. Ornith. Union, Check List, 304, 1886.
Cryptoglaux, ^b 1901 ..	Nyctala, 1828	Nyctalus, 1825 (Mammalia)	Richmond, Auk, XVIII, 198, 1901.
Cyanocephalus, 1842.	Gymnorhinus, 1841 ..	Gymnorhina, 1840 (Aves).	Am. Ornith. Union, Check List, 246, 1886.
Erismatura, 1832	Oxyura, 1828	Oxyurus, 1810 (Pisces)	Am. Ornith. Union, Check List, 124, 1886.
Guara, 1852	Eudocimus, 1832	Eudocima, 1820 (Lepidoptera).	Am. Ornith. Union, Check List, 131, 1886.
Heleodytes, 1850	Campylorhynchus, 1824.	Campylirhynchus, 1821 (Coleoptera).	Palmer, Auk, X, 86, 1893. Am. Ornith. Union, Auk, XI, 48, 1894.
Horizopus, ^b 1899	Contopus, 1855	Contipus, 1853 (Coleoptera).	Oberholser, Auk, XVI, 331, 1899.
Horizopus, ^b 1899	Syricta, 1854	Syrictus, 1832-33 (Lepidoptera).	Oberholser, Auk, XVI, 331, 1899.
Megadyptes, 1880	Catarrhactes, 1841 ..	Catarractes, 1760 (Impennes).	Milne-Edwards, Ann. Sci. Nat., 6 ^e ser., IX, Art. 9, p. 56, 1880. Ogilvie-Grant, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., XXVI, 644, 1896.
Micropallas, 1889 ...	Micrathene, 1866 ...	Micrathena, 1833 (Arachnida).	Coues, Auk, VI, 71, 1889. Am. Ornith. Union, First Suppl. Check List, 21, 1889.

^a "As M. Brandt's subgeneric name of *Lampronetta* is so near *Lampronessa* of Wagler, it may be thought advisable to change it to *Arctonetta*."—G. R. GRAY.

^b Not yet accepted by the A. O. U. committee on nomenclature.

<i>neoris</i> , 1832.....	Phileremos, 1831....	Phileremus, 1809 (Hymenoptera).	Mus., V, 33, 1882.
<i>crinoptis</i> , 1900.....	Pycnorhamphus, 1874.	Penoramphus, 1866.....	Am. Ornith. Union, Check List, 238, 1886.
<i>riocarnis</i> , 1885.....	Prionirhynchus, 1857.	Prionorhynchus, 1853 (Crustacea).	Oberholser, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXII, 227, 1900.
<i>macrotis</i> , 1850.....	Macrotarsius, 1848 ..	Macrotarsus, 1795 (Mammalia).	Salvin and Godman, Biol. Cent. Am., II, 454, 1895.
			Strickland, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1850, 220.
<i>spermophila</i> , 1844.....	Spermophila, 1827 ..	Spermophilus, 1822 (Mammalia).	Sharpe, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., XXIV, 43, 1896.
<i>triphaena</i> , 1854.....	Tryphaena, 1849	Triphaena, 1816 (Lepidoptera),	Am. Ornith. Union, Check List, 289, 1886.
<i>hedymeles</i> , 1850.....	Hedymeles, 1851.....	Hedymela, 1846 (Aves)...	Salvin, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., XVI, 385, 1892.
			Coues, Bull. Nutt Orn. Club, V, 98, 1880.
			Am. Ornith. Union, Auk, XIV, 130, 1897.

The late Professor Marsh, in explaining his reasons for retaining *Titanotherium*, says:

The generic name *Titanotherium* Leidy is antedated by *Menodus* Pomel [1849]. The latter, however, is essentially the same word as *Menodon* von Meyer 1838, and is also objectionable in its form; hence *Titanotherium* should be retained.^a

This action was endorsed by Professor Osborn.^b Professor Cope, who was originally an ardent supporter of the validity of names differing by one letter, modified his attitude shortly before his death, so far as to change some of his names which he feared might be considered preoccupied. Referring in 1894 to his own genus *Calamodon*, proposed twenty years before, he said:

workers. Special care has been taken to refer not only to the names which preoccupy mammal names, but also to designations which have been proposed to replace them. In marking names as preoccupied the author has not been governed by his personal views on the subject, but has endeavored rather to subordinate these to general utility. And before accepting the statement that a certain name is preoccupied, the reader is cautioned to consult such name and determine whether the statement coincides with his own views.

NOMINA NUDA.^a

Nomina nuda are generally regarded as having no standing in nomenclature, but it is not always easy to decide whether a name is a *nomen nudum*, except where it is published in a list. Ordinarily a genus is considered sufficiently characterized if its type species is mentioned, but in case the name of this type itself happens to be a *nomen nudum* the generic name has no standing until the species has been properly described. And if this generic name proves to be preoccupied and another one is substituted for it, the substituted name is also a *nomen nudum* unless accompanied by a diagnosis or based on a recognizable species. If the *nomen nudum* afterward becomes available through description, reference to that description accompanies the generic name in the index and the name itself dates from this later publication. Thus *Rhinosciurus* Gray was published in 1843 with *R. tupaoides* from Singapore as the type. The specific name, however, was a *nomen nudum* and remained undefined until Blyth, in 1855, described the species as *Sciurus tupaoides* from a specimen taken in Malacca.^b In 1867 Gray again published the genus,^c but the type having been described in 1855, the genus may be considered to date from that year instead of 1843, the time of first publication, or 1867, the time of first publication after description of the type species. Some generic names which are practically *nomina nuda* have doubtless been admitted on the basis of a brief description, but such cases can be detected only by specialists who by working over the groups are in a position to decide whether or not the characters assigned constitute a recognizable description. The modern almost universal practice of mentioning some species with the genus tends to reduce the number of such names.

INDETERMINATE NAMES.

Rarer even than *nomina nuda*, but still worthy of special mention, are a few cases in which generic names have been given to animals that never existed. Examples of these are *Sukotyro* of Kerr, based

^a See Miller, 'The Treatment of Nomina Nuda,' Auk, XIV, 427-430, Oct., 1897.

^b Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, XXIV, p. 477, 1855.

^c Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XX, p. 286, 1867.

as a mythical beast said to have been found in Java; *Pamphractus* of Illiger, based on *Testudo squamata* Bontius 1658, also accredited to Java but never identified with any animal, living or extinct; the equally unknown *Hydropithecus* Gloger 1841; and *Rhinocerooides* of Featherstonhaugh, based on a supposed fossil found in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, which proved to be only a fragment of rock.

FRENCH AND COMMON NAMES.

French names have given much trouble in preparing this index, owing to the fact that it has been a very common custom to quote them in Latin form, but with the date of their first publication as French words. Many of Cuvier's genera were first proposed under French names, and these were not Latinized until some years later. Obviously such names have no more claim to recognition than English, German, Arabic, or barbarous common names. But their similarity of form to Latin names, and the almost universal practice of treating them as such, make it sometimes difficult to ascertain their real date; and it may happen that in a few instances changes are necessary because such words are antedated by valid generic names. In order to bring out this point more clearly, references are given in the index both to the first publication in French and the first publication in Latin form, but the name takes its date from the latter publication. In a few uncertain cases French names have been given the benefit of the doubt and treated as Latin words in order to avoid the chance of necessitating some change through the rejection of names which should properly be accepted.

The case of *Prionomys*, a genus of edentates from Paraguay, is a good example of the uncertainty attached to names originally published in French form. *Prionomys* is usually quoted as Cuvier 1822, but seems to have appeared in that year only in the form '*Priondonte*.'^a In 1827 the name was used as a Latin word in the form *Priondontes*,^b but it does not seem to have been used in the form *Prionomys* until 1831.^c In 1843 it was modified to *Prionomys*,^d a name which, however, had been proposed by Horsfield in 1824 for a genus of Viverridae from Java. Recently Thomas, accepting the current date of Cuvier's *Prionomys*, has adopted *Linsang* Müller 1839, instead of *Prionomys* Horsfield; on the ground that the latter is preoccupied by *Prionomys* Cuvier 1822, although, as shown, Cuvier's genus does not seem to have been published in Latin form until 1827, three years after the publication of *Prionomys* Horsfield.

^a Hist. Nat. Mamm., IV, text with pl. (Enconbert), 1822.

^b Lesson, Man. Mammalogie, p. 309, 1827.

^c McMurtrie, Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, I, p. 164, 1831.

^d Gray, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. xxvii, 1843.

^e Ann. Mus. Genova, 2d ser., X, p. 9, 1892.

PLURAL SUBGENERIC NAMES.

Some authors have designated within a genus one or more subgeneric groups, and to the sections thus formed applied names in plural form. These names are occasionally quoted in the singular by other authors as valid subgenera or genera, being assigned to the author who originally formed the group, and dated from his publication. Thus Lydekker in 'Deer of all Lands,' 1898 (p. 125), quotes *Palmatus* Giebel, 1859, as one of the synonyms of *Dama*. Reference to Giebel's 'Säugethiere' shows that the name was originally published *Palmati*, including *Cervus dama* and *C. somonensis*. Wagner also recognized a number of subdivisions of *Felis* under plural names, e. g., *Leoninae*, *Servalinae*, and *Tigrinae*, and these have recently been revived by Grevé under the forms *Leonina*, *Servalina*, and *Tigrina*. The rule adopted in this index has been to ignore plural names as having no more status than common names unless subsequently used in the singular, when they date from the later author, although in such cases a reference to the earlier name is added. Following are a few of these names:

Oati WAGNER, Supplement Schreber's Säugethiere, II, p. 532, 1841.

Cercopithecæ LINNÆUS, Systema Naturæ, ed. 10, p. 26, 1758. (See *Cercopithecus*, Brännich, 1772.)

Gazellæ LICHTENSTEIN, Mag. Gesellsch. Naturforsch. Freunde, Berlin, VI, 152, 171-178, 1814. (See *Gazella* Rafinesque, 1815.)

Inaures MINDING, Geog. Vertheilung Säugeth., 74, 1829 (Subgroup under *Phoca*; a descriptive term including the earless seals and used in contrast with *Otaria*).

Leoninae WAGNER, Supplement Schreber's Säugethiere, II, p. 460, 1841. (See *Leonina* GREVÉ, 1894.)

Lynces WAGNER, Supplement Schreber's Säugethiere, II, p. 515, 1841. (See *Lynx* Kerr, 1792.)

Palmati GIEBEL, Die Säugethiere, p. 351, 1855. (See *Palmatus* Lydekker, 1898.)

Pantherinae WAGNER, Supplement Schreber's Säugethiere, II, p. 474, 1841.

Papiones LINNÆUS, Systema Naturæ, ed. 10, p. 25, 1758. (See *Papio* Erxleben, 1777.)

Pardinae GIEBEL, Die Säugethiere, p. 870, 1855; *ibid.*, ed. 2, p. 870, 1859. (See *Pardina* KAUP, 1829.)

Servalinae WAGNER, Supplement Schreber's Säugethiere, II, p. 505, 1841. (See *Servalina* GREVÉ, 1894.)

Tigrinae WAGNER, Supplement Schreber's Säugethiere, II, p. 469, 1841. (See *Tigrina* GREVÉ, 1894.)

Uncinae GIEBEL, Die Säugethiere, p. 870, 1855; *ibid.*, ed. 2, p. 870, 1859.

GENERA BELONGING TO OTHER CLASSES.

The last group of rejected names to be considered is that comprising those accompanied by descriptions and based on valid species, but now known to belong to groups other than mammals, and hence not properly entitled to a place in this index. These are mainly designations of certain fossils first described from fragmentary remains, the relationship of which could not be determined with certainty. This group contains two kinds of names: (a) Those given to forms originally described

until invested with one by being used as a handle of a fact; and the meaning of a name so used, in zoological nomenclature, does not depend on its signification in any other connection" (Principle V). In spite of this declaration, it will be found that most generic names have been bestowed for the sake of drawing attention to some characteristic or resemblance of the animal, fancied or real. They may contain many facts of interest, descriptive, geographical, or historical, and the knowledge of such derivation may be, and often is, an aid in keeping in mind the relationship of the group. Unfortunately, very few authors have taken the trouble to give etymologies or explain the application of their generic names.^a Agassiz gave derivations in his 'Nomenclator Zoologicus' and his example has been followed in this list, but the result is often unsatisfactory. In some cases it is almost impossible to tell what the derivation is, and in others the derivation may be clear, but the application very obscure. Some of the explanations are probably erroneous, but with no guide or hint from the author the determination of etymology is oftentimes little better than guesswork. Liddell & Scott's Greek-English Lexicon and Harper's Latin Dictionary have been followed for classical words, and liberal use has been made of the Century Dictionary. In a few cases the authorities have been given for explanations of barbarous names or those of unusual meaning.

ETYMOLOGY OF THE WORD 'MAMMAL.'

Before discussing the derivation of generic names it may not be out of place to refer briefly to the etymology of the word 'mammal,' which Dr. Theo. Gill^b has recently elaborated. One of the best authorities, the Century Dictionary, gives the following explanation of the word:

MAMMAL, *a.* and *n.* [=OF. *mammal*=Sp. *mamal*=Pg. *mamal*, *mammal*=It. *mammale*, *n.*; <NL. *mammale*, a mammal, neut. of LL. *mammalis*, of the breast, <L. *mamma*, the breast].

This derivation, as shown by Dr. Gill, is misleading:

The name *mammalia* was first coined and used by Linnæus in 1758, and was formed directly from the Latin; it had nothing to do with French, Spanish, Portuguese or Italian words. . . .

It was one of the happiest inspirations of Linnæus to segregate all the mammiferous animals—the hairy quadrupeds, the sirenians, and the cetaceans—in a single class. No one before had appreciated the closeness of the relations of the several types,

^aExceptions to the rule are Illiger, Owen, and Waterhouse, who explained the etymology of their names. Gaudry gives many derivations in his 'Enchaînements du Monde Animal'. Dr. D. S. Jordan explains the etymology of all the mammal names which occur in his 'Manual of Vertebrates', and the late Prof. O. C. Marsh gave derivations in the lists of his new genera, published for private circulation, and also in Scudder's 'Nomenclator Zoologicus'. The application of many names will also be found in Beddard's 'Mammalia', 1902.

^b'The Story of a Word—Mammal,' Pop. Sci. Monthly, LXI, pp. 434-438, Sept., 1902.

17. THE HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL ORIGIN OF THE WORDS USED TO APPLIE
to its etymological aptness and beauty. First, the French had to introduce a new
word to correspond—mammifères, or the breast bearers. The other Latin races fol-
lowed; the Spanish and the Portuguese with mamíferos, and the Italians with
mammiferi. None of the words quoted in the Century Dictionary are even given
names in the ordinary dictionaries of those languages—not even in the great dic-
tionary of Littré. Littré, however, has the words mammalogie, mammalogique and
mammalogiste.

Of course the Germans coined a word from their vernacular—Säugethiere, or
sucking animals: the cognate nations imitated; the Dutch with Zoogdieren, the
Swedish with Däggdjuren, and the Danes and Norwegians with Pattedyrene.

The first writer to use the English word 'mammals' to any extent was Dr. John
Gould. In 'The Book of Nature' (1826), in the second lecture of the second
series, 'On Zoological Systems,' he specifically introduces it. Quadrupeds is not
appropriate 'and hence it has been correctly and elegantly exchanged by Linnaeus
for that of *Mammalia*,' and he concludes, 'as we have no fair synonym for it in our
own language, I shall beg leave now, as I have on various other occasions, to render
mammals.'

The earliest English author to use the singular form to any extent was Richard
 Owen. In his 'History of British Fossil Mammals and Birds' (1846), for example,
he alluded to a mastodon as 'this rare British Fossil Mammal' (p. xxii), and he
stated that he knew 'of no other extinct genus of mammal which was so cosmo-
politan as the mastodon' (p. xlii); he said that 'the *Myrmecobius* is an insectivorous
mammal, and also marsupial' (p. 40), and he claimed, conditionally, that 'the *Meles*
meles is the oldest known species of mammal now living on the face of the earth'
p. 111.

SOURCES OF NAMES.

The great majority of generic names of mammals have been derived
from the Greek, a few from the Latin, some from modern languages,
and a considerable number from native or barbarous names. The
proportion may, perhaps, be roughly estimated as follows: Greek, 70
percent; Latin, 5 percent; modern languages (exclusive of barbarous

<i>αἴλουρος</i> , cat.	<i>κυναλώπηξ</i> , fox-dog.
<i>αἰῆ</i> , goat.	<i>κυνόλυκος</i> , dog-wolf.
<i>ἀκανθίων</i> , porcupine.	<i>κύων</i> , dog.
<i>ἄλκη</i> , elk.	<i>λαγώς</i> , hare.
<i>ἄλώπηξ</i> , fox.	<i>λάτταξ</i> , an aquatic animal (otter?).
<i>ἄνθρω</i> , man.	<i>λεόπαρδος</i> , leopard.
<i>ἀνθόλοψ</i> , antelope (?).	<i>λέων</i> , lion.
<i>ἄνθρωπος</i> , man.	<i>λύγξ</i> , lynx.
<i>ἄρκτος</i> , bear.	<i>λύκος</i> , wolf.
<i>βούβαλις</i> , antelope.	<i>μυοξός</i> , dormouse.
<i>βούς</i> , ox.	<i>μῦς</i> , mouse.
<i>γαλή</i> , weasel.	<i>νυκτερίς</i> , bat.
<i>δάμαλις</i> , calf.	<i>οἶς</i> , sheep.
<i>δελφίς</i> , dolphin.	<i>ὄρνξ</i> , antelope.
<i>δορκάς</i> , gazelle.	<i>ὄνος</i> , ass.
<i>ἔλαφος</i> , deer.	<i>οὔρος</i> , wild ox.
<i>ἐλέφας</i> , elephant.	<i>πάνθηρ</i> , panther.
<i>ἐνυδρίς</i> , otter.	<i>πάρδος</i> , pard.
<i>θηρίον</i> , wild beast.	<i>πίθηκος</i> , ape.
<i>θώς</i> , jackal (?).	<i>πόρταξ</i> , calf.
<i>ἰκτίς</i> , weasel.	<i>πρόξ</i> , deer.
<i>ἰππάριον</i> , pony.	<i>ρίνόκερως</i> , rhinoceros.
<i>ἰππότιγρις</i> , zebra (?).	<i>σκίουρος</i> , squirrel.
<i>ἰπποπόταμος</i> , hippopotamus.	<i>σπάλαξ</i> , mole.
<i>ἵππος</i> , horse.	<i>σῦς</i> , pig.
<i>ιχνεύμων</i> , ichneumon.	<i>ταῦρος</i> , bull.
<i>καμηλοπάρδαλις</i> , giraffe.	<i>τίγρις</i> , tiger.
<i>κάμηλος</i> , camel.	<i>τράγος</i> , goat.
<i>κάπρος</i> , wild boar.	<i>τρόχος</i> , badger.
<i>κάστωρ</i> , beaver.	<i>ὑαίνα</i> , hyena.
<i>κευάς</i> , a young deer.	<i>ὑράξ</i> , shrew.
<i>κέρδω</i> , fox.	<i>ῥς</i> , hog.
<i>κερκοπίθηκος</i> , a long-tailed ape.	<i>ὑστρίς</i> , porcupine.
<i>κῆβος</i> , a long-tailed ape.	<i>φάλαινα</i> , whale.
<i>κῆτος</i> , whale.	<i>φώκαινα</i> , porpoise.
<i>κόλος</i> , goat.	<i>φώκη</i> , seal.
<i>κόνιλος</i> , rabbit.	<i>χοῖρος</i> , hog.
<i>κριός</i> , ram.	

Words of Latin derivation are comparatively few in number. Following are some of the common names of animals^a used by the Roma

Achlis.	Castor.	Homo.	Rattus.
Aper.	Cervus.	Ibex.	Scrofa.
Aries.	Cuniculus.	Leo.	Simia.
Asinus.	Dama.	Lepus.	Sorex.
Balæna.	Equus.	Lupulus.	Sus.
Bison.	Ericius.	Lupus.	Talpa.
Bos.	Erinaceus.	Lutra.	Taurus.
Caballus.	Felis.	Martes.	Tursio.
Canis.	Fiber.	Meles.	Unicornus.
Capella.	Glis.	Mustela.	Ursus.
Capra.	Gulo.	Orca.	Vespertilio.
Capreolus.	Hinnulus.	Ovis.	Viverra.
Capricornus.	Hircus.	Porcus.	Vulpes.

^a Besides these names a few Latin words, such as *Arvicola*, *Lemur*, *Lotor*, *Ms Mellivora*, *Mephitis*, *Putorius*, *Spectrum*, etc., have come into common use as *gen names*, although they were not originally names of animals.

ords taken from modern languages are still fewer in number. In the French have been derived such names as *Feresa*, *Genetta*, *Procyon*, *Guepardus*, *Muscardinus*, *Noctula*, *Palmista*, *Phalanger* (originally from the Greek), *Rangifer*, *Ratelus*, *Rorqual*, *Rousettus*, *Canis*, *Sarigua*, *Tatusia*, *Vampyrus*, and *Verrusus*; from the Italian *a. Lontra*, *Pipistrellus*, and *Zibellina*; from the Spanish *Chincha* (based on the native name) *Nutria*, and *Zorilla*; from the Portuguese *Encoubertus*; from the German *Cricetus*, *Desman*, *Hamster*, *Arctomys*, and *Zibetha*; from the Dutch *Poescopia*; from the Scandinavian *Alcea*, *Lemmus*, *Narichalus*, and *Rosmarus*; and from the Russian *Urocyon* and *Saiga*.

BARBAROUS NAMES.

The recognition of generic names derived from barbarous words has given rise to much discussion. Several of the older systematists refused to recognize them, and regularly substituted new ones for those which they considered barbarous. One of the Linnaean rules adopted by Illiger provides that generic names which have no root in Greek or Latin languages should be rejected, and under it are enumerated 30 genera of mammals which he renamed,^a viz:

	Fennecus.	Lori.	Potos.
a.	Galago.	Kangurus.	Saguinus.
mus.	Gerbillus.	Kinkajou.	Tapirus.
	Giraffa.	Narwalus.	Tatu.
1.	Hamster.	Ondathra [sic].	Tenrec.
2.	Indri.	Pongo.	Wombatus.
	Macra.	Potorous.	Yerbua.
3.	Lemmus.		

and later authors followed the same course, and Gloger in the 13th of his 'Hand- und Hilfsbuch der Naturgeschichte,' p. vi, 1842,

states that the trouble has been caused by the formation of new scientific names hereby rendered necessary, and by substituting for the older and grammatically incorrect the correct ones which in such cases precede the former. The very objectionable habit of daily increasing in the language, with which many English and French naturalists corrupt zoological nomenclature, has made such a course of action necessary, particularly in a book designed for the classically educated students of our higher institutions of learning.

On the other hand, some authors not only frequently employed barbarous names, but also advocated their use. Lacépède apparently missed an opportunity to use them, while Lesson and Gray are sensible for the introduction of many native names. Liás even goes so far as to suggest the substitution of native names for those assumed derivation under the plea that—

it would be incontestably in the interest of science to preserve names from those tribes of South America which were spoken over a large extent [of country]

^a *Proclromus Systematis Mammalium et Avium*, p. xvii, 1811.

rather than to make new Latin names. If the Romans had known America, is it certain that the names made from their language would have been adopted by modern writers instead of those of the country (i. e., native names), especially when the endings were in accord with the rules of their language? At least the chances would have been in favor of the adoption of the latter, and in choosing them, there would be the double advantage of being logical and of not making 'neologisms.' (Climat du Brésil, p. 329, 1872.)

The objection to barbarous names has diminished of late, and many of those rejected by Illiger and others are now coming into general use for groups for which no earlier classical derivatives are available. Some of these words have been adopted practically without change, as for example:

Agouti.	Coendou.	Mara.	Serval.
Adjidaumo.	Galago.	Margay.	Sika.
Alouatta.	Guezeza.	Memina.	Tatu. ^a
Avahi.	Indri.	Ochotona.	Tayassu. ^a
Babirussa.	Kerivoula.	Pudu. ^a	Tenrec.
Bondar.	Lama.	Rusa.	Vizcacia.
Chaus.	Linsang.	Saimiri.	Zebu. ^a

Others have been modified to give them Latin endings, as—

Baginia.	Conepatus.	Mangusta.	Salanoia.
Bandicota.	Fennecus.	Mazama.	Siamanga.
Barangia.	Jaguaris.	Nandinia.	Simenia.
Bettongia.	Kangurus.	Nesokia.	Suricata.
Cabassous.	Kiodotus.	Okapia.	Tapirus.
Cariacus.	Kobus.	Ouakaria.	Tupaia.
Coassus.	Manatus.	Potorous.	Unaüs.

'NONSENSE NAMES.'

Finally, reference should be made to names which have been 'coined' and which have no true derivation. These are merely arbitrary groups of letters sometimes known as 'nonsense names.' They have been proposed by authors who, like Ameghino, Gray, and Lataste, in making many names have found the usual sources insufficient or unsatisfactory. These names may be divided into two groups: (a) Coined or nonsense names, like *Azema*, *Blarina*, *Degonia*, *Kogia*, and *Tutera*, and (b) anagrams,^b such as—

Caliphrium from Licaphrium.	Diocartherium from Cardiotherium.
Cephanodus from Phenacodus.	Eirara from Eraria.
Chiroscaptor from Scaptochirus.	Genyscælus from Cœlogenyis.
Chochilius from Icochilus.	Glisorex from Sorexglis.
Colus from Suloc.	Ideodelphys from Eodidelphys.
Corsira from Corsair (?).	Lymodon from Mylodon.
Cutia from Acuti.	Machlydotherium from Chlamydotherium.
Decastis from Ardestis.	Magestus from Megastus.

^a The apparently barbarous form of words ending in *u* disappears if they are treated as Latin neuter nouns of the fourth declension, like *cornu*, *genu*, etc.

^b For some striking examples of anagrams in other classes, see Gill, Osprey, V, pp. 142-143, Sept., 1901.

tor from <i>Myocastor</i> .	Senonycteris from <i>Nesonycteris</i> .
odus from <i>Phenacodus</i> .	Teonoma from <i>Neotoma</i> .
ins from <i>Panochthus</i> .	Tonostylops from <i>Notostylops</i> .
ustus from <i>Hoplophorus</i> .	Traspoatherium from <i>Astrapotherium</i> .
erium from <i>Diprotodermium</i> .	Utaetus from <i>Eutatus</i> .
from <i>Dasypus</i> .	Xotodon from <i>Toxodon</i> .
from <i>Nesodon</i> .	Xotoprodon from <i>Protododon</i> .

KINDS OF NAMES.

MYTHOLOGICAL NAMES.

considerable number of generic names are taken from mythology, classical and Hindu, such as:

a.	Dæmon.	Inuus.	Pontoporia.
-	Diana.	Lamictis.	Prometheomys.
-	Electra.	Lar.	Satyrus.
-	Eteocles.	Megera.	Silenus.
a.	Euphrosyne.	Menilans.	Sivameryx.
u.	Faunus.	Meriones.	Sivatherium.
herium.	Furia.	Midas.	Sphinx.
u.	Gorgon.	Nestoritherium.	Sylvanus.
ides.	Hamadryas.	Ocypetes.	Tideus.
-	Harpyia.	OEdipus.	Titanotherium.
a.	Ia.	Pan.	Vishnutherium.
e.	Idomeneus.	Paniscus.	

are open to the objection that they are likely to have been used in groups, thus necessitating change and consequent multiplication of symbols.

GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

geographical names have been used mainly in paleontology. In view of the fact that they are mainly hybrid words, they have the advantage of convenience, as they are usually based on the type locality of the species. Such are:

-	Cayluxotherium.	Libytherium.	Puelia.
-ys	Cesserassietis.	Limognitherium.	Quereytherium.
-ys	Collhuapua.	Missourium.	Ronzotherium.
-ys	Collhuella.	Morritherium.	Rusenomys.
-omys	Cournomys.	Mouillacitherium.	Sanootherium.
-omys	Felovia.	Otronia.	Scallicetus.
-tax	Felsinootherium.	Pampatherium.	Smisus.
-omys	Gergoviomys.	Paranomys.	Sivalaretos.
-omys	Helladotherium.	Pellegrina.	Sivalhippus.
-omys	Hydaspidotherium.	Perieromys.	Umtacyon.
-omys	Issidoromys.	Platacomys.	Umtamastix.
-s	Kasi.	Platatherium.	Umtatherium.
-s	Lafkenia.	Poana.	Urnatherium.
-therium.	Lelfuna.	Prominatherium.	Wynyardia.

less compounded with a name of a mammal, as for example *Prometheomys*, *proetus*, meaning *La Plata* whale, *ἀργυρος*, silver, being used as the equivalent *anish La Plata, silver*.

PERSONAL NAMES.

Proper names have been utilized less, perhaps, for mammals than for some other groups, the total number, as shown in the following list, being about 80. Prior to 1850 only 11 such names had been proposed, but between 1864 and 1866 Gray added 11 more, and in the last four years (1899-1903) Ameghino has added 27. Of the total number, Gray has proposed 13 and Ameghino 33. Not only have eminent naturalists been honored in this way, but governors, diplomats, officers of the army and navy, and collectors have also been remembered.

Genus, authority, and date.	In honor of—
Albertogaudry Ameghino, 1901.....	Albert Gaudry, 1827- , professor of paleontology at the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; author of 'Animaux Fossiles et Géologie de l'Attique,' 1862-1867; 'Enchaînements du Monde Animal,' 1878-1896.
Ameghinotherium Podesta, 1898	Florentino Ameghino, director of the Museo Nacional, Buenos Aires; author of 'Mamíferos Fósiles de la República Argentina,' 1889, and many other contributions to the paleontology of Argentina.
Amilnedwardia Ameghino, 1901	Alphonse Milne-Edwards, 1835-1900, late director of the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; author of numerous publications on mammals.
Arminiheringia Ameghino, 1902.....	Hermann von Ihering, of the Museu Paulista, São Paulo, Brazil.
Arsinoitherium Beadnell, 1902	Queen Arsinoe, born about 316 B. C., daughter of Ptolemy I, King of Egypt. She married Lysimachus, King of Thrace, and after his death became the wife of Ptolemy Philadelphus.
Asmithwoodwardia Ameghino, 1901 ..	Arthur Smith Woodward, 1864- , assistant keeper of geology in the Natural History Museum, London; author of 'Catalogue of Fossil Fishes in the British Museum,' 1889-1901, and numerous publications on extinct vertebrates, especially fishes.
Bayonia DuBocage, 1865	Lieut. Bayão, of the Portuguese army (?), who collected for the Lisbon Museum in Angola, West Africa.
Benedonia Gray, 1864.....	Pierre Joseph Van Beneden, 1801-1894, author of 'Description des Ossements Fossiles des Environs d'Anvers,' and numerous papers on cetaceans.
Berardiopsis Portis, 1886.....	Captain (afterward Admiral) Bérard, of the French navy, in command of the corvette 'Rhin,' which collected the type specimen of <i>Berardius</i> .
Berardius Duvernoy, 1851.....	Admiral Bérard.
Blainvillimys Gervais, 1848-52	Henri Marie Ducrotay de Blainville, 1778-1850, an eminent anatomist of the Paris Museum and Jardin des Plantes; author of 'Ostéographie des Mammifères,' 1839-1864.
Bruynia Dubois, 1882.....	A. A. Bruijn, of Ternate, who collected in the Malay Archipelago, especially in Celebes and New Guinea.
Burmeisteria Gray, 1865	Carl Hermann Conrad Burmeister, 1807-1891, formerly director of the Museo Nacional, Buenos Aires, Argentina; author of 'Systematische Uebersicht der Thiere Brasiliens,' 1854-56; 'Description Physique de la République Argentine,' 1879.
Burtinopsis Van Beneden, 1872	François Xavier de Burtin, 1743-1818, a Dutch naturalist and physician; author of 'Oryctographie de Bruxelles,' 1784.

Genus, authority, and date.	In honor of—
<i>capaccinii</i> Bonaparte, 1841.	Monsignor Francesco Capaccini, under secretary of state of Rome about 1833-34, and a patron of Bonaparte's 'Iconografia della Fauna Italica,' published in 1832-1841.
<i>merceri</i> Mercet, 1899.	Dr. Carlos Berg, 1843-1902, director of the Museo Nacional, Buenos Aires, 1892-1902; author of many papers, chiefly on entomology.
<i>grayi</i> Gray, 1833.	Charles Lucien Bonaparte, 1803-1857, Prince of Canino and of Musignano; author of 'Iconografia della Fauna Italica,' 1832-1841.
<i>ameghinoi</i> Ameghino, 1901.	Carlos Ameghino, who collected much of the material described by his brother, Dr. Florentino Ameghino. (See <i>Ameghinotherium</i> .)
<i>darwinii</i> Ameghino, 1901.	Charles Robert Darwin, 1809-1882, author of 'The Origin of Species,' 1859; 'The Descent of Man,' 1871, etc.
<i>zittelii</i> Ameghino, 1901.	Karl Alfred von Zittel, 1839—, professor of geology and paleontology, University of Munich; author of 'Handbuch der Paläontologie,' 1892-93.
<i>chiquetii</i> Ameghino, 1899.	Chiquet, an Araucanian Indian chief of Patagonia.
<i>cuvieri</i> Gervais, 1848-52.	Baron Georges Cuvier, 1769-1832; author of 'Recherches sur les Ossements Fossiles des Quadrupèdes,' 1812; 'Le Règne Animal,' 1817, etc.
<i>cuvieri</i> Gray, 1866.	Baron Georges Cuvier.
<i>daubentonii</i> Geoffroy, 1795.	Louis Jean Marie Daubenton, 1716-1799, a co-worker of Buffon, and for many years curator of the cabinet of Natural History of Paris; best known through his contributions (especially on anatomy) to Buffon's works.
<i>dobsoni</i> Palmer, 1898.	George Edward Dobson, 1848-1895, author of 'Catalogue of Chiroptera in the British Museum,' 1878, and 'Monograph of the Insectivora,' 1882-1890.
<i>coppii</i> Bonaparte, 1841.	Edward Drinker Cope, 1829-1897, author of 'Formary Vertebrata,' 1865, and many papers on living and extinct vertebrates of America.
<i>trouessarti</i> Ameghino, 1901.	Edmond Louis Trouessart, 1842—, physiologist and naturalist of Paris; author of the 'Catalogue Mammalogique,' 1897, and numerous papers on mammals.
<i>hasekii</i> Ameghino, 1901.	Ernst Haeckel, 1834—, professor of zoology, Zoologisches Institut, Jena; author of 'Generelle Morphologie,' 1866; 'See: Phylogenie der Wirbelthiere,' 1895, etc.
<i>kekoni</i> Ameghino, 1901.	Ernst Koken—, professor of zoology, Erlangen.
<i>schrichti</i> Ameghino, 1901.	Daniel Fredrik Eschricht, 1788-1861; author of several important papers on cetaceans.
<i>richardi</i> Ameghino, 1901.	Sir Richard Owen, 1804-1892, professor of comparative anatomy of the Royal College of Surgeons, 1821-1840; director of the British Museum, 1841-1844; author of 'Zoölogie,' 1840-1841; 'Systema of Vertebrata,' 1842-1843, etc.
<i>fabronii</i> Ameghino, 1901.	Gottl. Fabronius, 1714-1782; author of 'Icones Veterum Mammalium,' 1780.
<i>floweri</i> Ameghino, 1901.	Sir William Henry Flower, 1811-1899, late director of the Natural History Museum, London; author of numerous important papers on cetaceans.
<i>garzoni</i> Ameghino, 1901.	Don Eleazar Garzon, governor of the province of Córdoba, Argentina.
<i>grimmii</i> Ameghino, 1901.	Dr. Hermann Nicholas Grimm, who, as early as 1686, described the species of antelope which now bears his name.

Genus, authority, and date.	In honor of—
<i>Guilielmofloweria</i> Ameghino, 1901....	Sir William Henry Flower. (See <i>Flowerius</i> .)
<i>Guilielmoscottia</i> Ameghino, 1901....	William Berryman Scott, 1858—, professor of geology and paleontology, Princeton University; author of 'Introduction to Geology,' 1897, and numerous monographs on paleontology.
<i>Harlanus</i> Owen, 1846.....	Dr. Richard Harlan, of Philadelphia, 1796-1843; author of 'Fauna Americana,' 1825.
<i>Henricofilholia</i> Ameghino, 1901.....	Henri Filhol, 1843-1902, professor of comparative anatomy and director of the anatomical laboratory of the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, from 1885 until his death.
<i>Henricosbornia</i> Ameghino, 1901.....	Henry Fairfield Osborn, 1857—, Da Costa professor of zoology, Columbia University, and curator of vertebrate paleontology, American Museum of Natural History, New York; author of numerous papers on paleontology.
<i>Hunterus</i> Gray, 1864.....	John Hunter, 1728-1793, an eminent English anatomist and surgeon, who studied the anatomy of whales.
<i>Josepholeidyia</i> Ameghino, 1901.....	Joseph Leidy, 1823-1891, one of the leading American paleontologists; author of 'Ancient Fauna of Nebraska.'
<i>Leidyotherium</i> Prout, 1860.....	Joseph Leidy.
<i>Leithia</i> Lydekker, 1896.....	Andrew Leith Adams, 1826(?)—1882, zoologist, army surgeon (1848), and surgeon major (1861); professor of zoology at the Irish College of Science, Dublin, 1874-1878, and later professor of natural science in Queen's College, Cork.
<i>Leontinia</i> Ameghino, 1895.....	Leontine ———; a friend of Dr. Florentino Ameghino.
<i>Luantus</i> Ameghino, 1899.....	Luantu, an Araucanian Indian chief of Patagonia.
<i>Macleayius</i> Gray, 1864.....	William Sharp Macleay, secretary of the Linnean Society, and his son, Sir William Macleay, 1820-1891.
<i>Massoutiera</i> Lataste, 1885.....	Lieut. ——— Massoutier, 'chef du bureau arabe de la dala,' Algeria, who collected the type of <i>Ctenomys mazabi</i> , on which this genus was based.
<i>Maxschlosseria</i> Ameghino, 1901.....	Max Schlosser, of the University of Munich; author of 'Die Affen, Lemuren . . . des Europäischen Festlandes,' 1887-1890, etc.
<i>Morenella</i> Palmer, 1903.....	Francisco P. Moreno, 1852—, founder of the La Plata Museum, La Plata, Argentina; author of 'Southern Patagonia, 1879; Voyage to the Andine Regions of Patagonia, 1896; Argentine Evidence, 1900.
<i>Morenia</i> Ameghino, 1886.....	Francisco P. Moreno.
<i>Muñifelis</i> Muñiz, 1845.....	Dr. Francisco Muñiz (of Buenos Aires?).
<i>Nelsonia</i> Merriam, 1897.....	Edward William Nelson, 1855—, field naturalist with the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, who has collected extensively in Alaska and Mexico, and has published several papers on mammals.
<i>Oldfieldthomasia</i> Ameghino, 1901.....	Oldfield Thomas, 1858—, curator of mammals, Natural History Museum, London; author of 'Catalogue of Marsupialia in the British Museum,' 1888, and numerous papers on mammals.
<i>Othnielmarshia</i> Ameghino, 1901.....	Othniel Charles Marsh, 1831-1899, author of 'Monographs of the Dinocerata,' 1886, and many papers on extinct mammals of the western United States.
<i>Owenia</i> De Vis, 1888.....	Sir Richard Owen. (See <i>Euowenia</i> .)
<i>Paulogervaisia</i> Ameghino, 1901.....	Paul Gervais, 1816-1879, author of 'Zoologie et Paléontologie Françaises,' 1848-1852, 'Zoologie et Paléontologie Algériennes,' 1867-1876, and numerous other works on paleontology and zoology.

Genus, authority, and date.	In honor of—
<i>Aples</i> Ameghino, 1890.....	Pichipilu, an Araucanian Indian chief of Patagonia.
<i>Caldes</i> Ameghino, 1891....	Ranculco, an Araucanian Indian chief of Patagonia.
<i>Calyptrix</i> Ameghino, 1891....	Richard Lydekker, 1849- ; author of catalogues of fossil mammals, birds, and reptiles in the British Museum; 'Geographical History of Mammals'; 'Royal Natural History,' and numerous other works on mammals. Co-author of 'Manual of Paleontology,' 1899; and 'Mammals, Living and Extinct,' 1891.
<i>Calymene</i> Ameghino, 1891.....	Sir Richard Owen. (See <i>Eucowenia</i> .)
<i>Calymene</i> Merriam, 1892.....	Don Matias Romero, 1837-1898, Mexican Minister to the United States, 1863-1868 and 1882-1888, and who in his official capacity rendered valuable assistance to the U. S. Department of Agriculture in connection with its investigations in Mexico.
<i>Calymene</i> Gray, 1892.....	Karl Asmund Rudolphi, 1771-1832, professor at Greifswald and Berlin, comparative anatomist and authority on Entozoa; author of 'Entozoa seu Vermium Intestinalium Historia Naturalis,' 1808, etc.
<i>Calymene</i> Ameghino, 1901.....	Ludwig Rütimeyer, 1825-1895, professor of comparative anatomy at Bern, 1853, and Bâle, 1856; author of several monographs on ungulates, 1863-1881.
<i>Calymene</i> Ameghino, 1890....	Prof. Pedro Scalabrini, of Paraná, Argentina.
<i>Calymene</i> Bonaparte, 1841.....	Baron Edmond de Selys-Longchamps, 1813-1900, an eminent naturalist and statesman, some time president of the Belgian Senate; author of 'Études de Micromammalogie,' 1839, and 'Faune Belge,' 1844.
<i>Calymene</i> Gray, 1864.....	Sir Robert Sibbald, 1641-1722, author of a paper on the whales of Scotland, entitled 'Balænologica nova,' 1692, and reprinted in 1773.
<i>Calymene</i>	John James Smith, a Dutch naturalist who visited Cape Colony in the early part of the nineteenth century; author of 'Enumeratio Mammalium Capetowne,' 1812.
<i>Calymene</i>	George Wilhelm Steller, 1708-1746, discoverer of the Aleutian Sea.
<i>Calymene</i>	Nikolaus Steno, 1685-1687, a celebrated Danish anatomist and zoologist.
<i>Calymene</i>	Robert Swinhoe, 1836-1877, British consul at Amoy, Shanghai, Ningpo, Chefoo, and Formosa.
<i>Calymene</i>	Thomas Henry Huxley, 1825-1895, author of 'The Elements of the Vertebrate Skull,' 1829; 'Evidence of Man's Place in Nature,' 1863; 'Manual of the Anatomy of Vertebrate Animals,' 1871; and many special papers on anatomy and zoology.
<i>Calymene</i>	Edmund Thomas. — see <i>Edmundthomasi</i> .
<i>Calymene</i>	Edmund James Trouessart. — see <i>Edmundthomasi</i> .
<i>Calymene</i>	Victor Lecomte.
<i>Calymene</i>	Isidore Andreas Wagner, 1797-1861, formerly professor of zoology at the University of Munich; author of the supplementary base to his 'Lehrbuch der Zoologie,' 1849-1853.
<i>Calymene</i>	William A. Mearns, of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington.
<i>Calymene</i>	Jacob Lawson Wortman, 1846- ; author of numerous papers on vertebrate paleontology.
<i>Calymene</i>	Dr. Zenzler, director of the 'Vogelstation,' Port Africa; who collected the type-species.

COMPOUNDS.

A large proportion of modern generic names are compound words. Latin offers comparatively little opportunity for making compounds, and the number of such words is relatively small, although modifications by prefixes and suffixes are common. The Greek language lends itself almost as readily as the German to this kind of word making, and nouns are coupled together or modified by adjectives and prepositions in almost endless variety.^a Formerly compounds seem to have been in disfavor, for Illiger, in 1811, following Linnæus, rejected them, and quotes three Linnæan rules as authority for so doing:

225. N[omina] g[enerica] cui syllaba una vel altera præponitur (aut aufertur) ut aliud genus, quam antea, significet, excludendum est. *Perameles. Promerops.*

227. N. g. ex aliis nominibus genericis cum syllaba quadam in fine addita, conflata, non placent. *Balanoptera, Delphinapterus.*

226. N. g. in oides desinentia, e foro (zoologico) releganda sunt. *Pelecanoides. Picoides. Talpoides.* (Prod. Syst. Mamm. et Avium, p. xvii.)

It is difficult to understand this position, since compounds have the sanction of classical writers. Among numerous classical compound words which have been used as generic names of mammals may be mentioned *Acanthonotus*, *Agricola*, *Camelopardalis*, *Cataphractus*, *Cynaloper*, *Hippopotamus*, *Hippotigris*, *Hydropotes*, *Nyctereutes*, and *Rhinoceros*. At the present time compounds are considered not only unobjectionable, but highly desirable, for without them it would be almost impossible to coin designations for the ever-increasing multitude of genera and species without resorting to anagrams and arbitrary combinations of letters. They may have the advantage of indicating the relationship of a genus, and, what is even more important, of insuring it from being preoccupied in other groups. For example, compounds of *Mus* are usually restricted to rodents, and are not likely to be used in any class except mammals; the prefix *eu* is constantly used to distinguish the typical genus or subgenus from groups which are aberrant, in contradistinction to such prefixes as *hemi-* and *para-* or the suffix *oides*, which merely indicate resemblance; and the intensive *za* is used to call attention to some prominent or striking character.

Nowhere have compounds been more constantly and more effectually employed than in paleontology. Indeed, we have here a certain approximation toward the standard which Coues has pictured as the ideal name when he says—

^a A few genera have been made by combining words of Greek and Latin derivation, thus forming so-called 'hybrid names,' which are very generally (and very properly) looked upon with disfavor. Such are: *Interodon*, *Interatherium*, *Luniodon*, *Nesiotherium*; some taken from proper names, like *Blainvillimys*, *Cuviermys*, etc., and many of the geographical names. Such compounds, in the words of a recent writer, "are enough to make one's hair stand on end."

certain extent this is done in some paleontological names.

words compounded with *-therium*, or with the prefixes *amphi-*, *limno-*, *meso-*, *meta-*, *mio-*, *plesio-*, *plio-*, and *proto-*, are almost used for extinct genera^a and should be reserved exclusively for fossils. Prefixes may be briefly and conveniently used to express relationship. *Amphicyon*, *Epicyon*, and *Pseudocyon*, all indicate groups or less closely related to the dogs; *Cimolestes*, a marsupial from the Eocene; *Echippus*, *Miohippus*, and *Pliohippus* were proposed for types which existed in the Eocene, Miocene, or Pliocene; *Protodactylus* for a type of artiodactyl which preceded, and *Metadichobune* for one which followed, *Dichobune*.

Hippus means an animal from the Pliocene related to the modern horse; *Miosiren*, an animal from the Miocene related to modern sirens; and *Limnofelis*, an animal found in an old morass and related to modern cats, etc. Here the names give (a) the designation of the genus, (b) its geological position, and (c) its relationship; while their suffixes indicate (d) that the genera are extinct.

In order to illustrate the great variety of compounds which can be made from one word, and at the same time to furnish a ready reference which may be useful in coining new names, it has been deemed expedient to give the compounds of six of the words most frequently used in making generic names of mammals. These words are: *γαλήνη*, *ἰκτίς*, weasel; *μήρυξ*, ruminant; *μῦς*, mouse; *νυκτερίς*, bat; *ὄδους*, tooth. As will be seen by reference to the lists, the number of these words vary from 39 in the case of *μήρυξ*, to 350 in the case of *μῦς*, and to more than 450 in that of *ὄδους*. In other words, about 10 percent of all the generic names of mammals are compounds

Compounds of γαλή, weasel.^a

Ailurogale.	Galeolemur.	Haplogale.	Otogale.
Arctogale.	Galeopardus.	Helogale.	Palæochirogalus.
Arctogalidia.	Galeopithecus.	Hemigale.	Palæogale.
Ascogale.	Galeopus.	Hemigalidia.	Perragale.
Bdeogale.	Galeospalax.	Hydrogale.	Petrogale.
Boriogale.	Galeotherium.	Hylogale.	Phascogale.
Calogale.	Galera.	Ichneugale.	Plesiogale.
Cebugale.	Galerella.	Limnogale.	Pœcilogale.
Cephalogale.	Galeriscus.	Lutrogale.	Potamogale.
Chimarrogale.	Galerix.	Melogale.	Rhabdogale.
Chirogale.	Galestes.	Microgale.	Rhinogale.
Cynogale.	Galethylax.	Mygale.	Rhynchogale.
Dendrogale.	Galicis.	Myxomygale.	Scaptogale.
Echinogale.	Galidia.	Nectogale.	Spilogale.
Galecynus.	Galidictis.	Neogale.	Stenogale.
Galemys.	Galogale.	Onychogale.	Tœniogale.
Galeocebus.	Geogale.	Oryctogale.	Thylogale.

Compounds of ἰκτίς, weasel.

Achlysiectis.	Enhydrichtis.	Ictonyx.	Pelyciectis.
Æluriectis.	Eutriectis.	Ictops.	Plesiectis.
Amphiectis.	Galictis.	Lamictis.	Procladosiectis.
Arctiectis.	Gallidictis.	Leptiectis.	Procynictis.
Arctodictis.	Helictis.	Lutriectis.	Procynodictis.
Calictis.	Hyaenictis.	Melictis.	Proplesiectis.
Cesserasiectis.	Hyaenodictis.	Myoictis.	Pseudictis.
Cladosiectis.	Ictailurus.	Napodonictis.	Pseudocladosiectis.
Conodonictis.	Icticyon.	Notiectis.	Soricictis.
Cynictis.	Ictides.	Osmetiectis.	Stenoplesiectis.
Cynodictis.	Ictidomys.	Ozoliectis.	Thalassiectis.
Deiniectis.	Ictidonyx.	Palæictops.	Theriodictis.
Didymictis.	Ictioborus.	Palæonictis.	Thylacodictis.
Dynamiectis.	Ictitherium.	Pariectis.	Trochiectis.

Compounds of μήρυξ, ruminant.

[NOTE.—μήρυξ was originally applied to a ruminating fish.]

Agriomeryx.	Eomeryx.	Merycodesmus.	Oromeryx.
Amphimerix.	Haplomeryx.	Merycodon.	Palæomeryx.
Blastomeryx.	Hemimeryx.	Merycoidodon.	Parameryx.
Brachymeryx.	Hyomeryx.	Merycopater.	Phaneromeryx.
Bunomeryx.	Leptomeryx.	Merycopotamus.	Plesiomeryx.
Camelomeryx.	Lophiomeryx.	Merycotherium.	Promerycochærus.
Capromeryx.	Megalomeryx.	Micromeryx.	Propalæomeryx.
Chæromeryx.	Merychippus.	Myomeryx.	Protomeryx.
Cryptomeryx.	Merychys.	Nanomeryx.	Sivameryx.
Elomeryx.	Merycochærus.	Oreomeryx.	

^a Variants due to emendations or misprints are omitted from the following lists.

Compounds of μῦς, mouse.

mys.	Cercomya.	Euneomys.	Lophiomys.
thomys.	Chetomys.	Euryomys.	Lophuromys.
ctomys.	Chalicomys.	Euryzygomatomys.	Macrogeomys.
ys.	Chelomys.	Evotomys.	Macrotrichomys.
aemys.	Chilomys.	Galemys.	Malacomys.
mys.	Chiropodomys.	Geomys.	Mallomys.
otomys.	Chiruromys.	Gergoviomys.	Marcuinomys.
omys.	Chloromys.	Gigantomys.	Mastacomys.
phomys.	Chrotomys.	Graphimys.	Megadontomys.
omys.	Chrysomys.	Grymaeomys.	Megalomys.
mys.	Cimulomys.	Guillinomys.	Megamys.
omys.	Croetomys.	Gymnomys.	Melanomys.
hianlacomys.	Colonomys.	Gymnuromys.	Meniscornys.
imys.	Cournomys.	Hallomys.	Mesomys.
itherianomys.	Craeomys.	Haltomys.	Micromys.
comys.	Crateromys.	Hapalomys.	Mictomys.
alcomys.	Cratogeomys.	Hedymys.	Mimomys.
chinomys.	Cricetomys.	Helamys.	Murilemur.
ionys.	Crunomys.	Heliomys.	Murina.
omys.	Cryptomys.	Heliscornys.	Murinus.
comys.	Ctenomys.	Hemiotomys.	Musaraneus.
omys.	Cuvierimys.	Herpetomys.	Musculus.
omys.	Cynodontomys.	Hesperomys.	Myarion.
omys.	Cynomys.	Heterogeomys.	Mygale.
omys.	Cynomys.	Heteromys.	Mygalina.
omys.	Dactylomys.	Hodomys.	Mynomes.
comys.	Dasymys.	Holochilomys.	Myocastor.
omys.	Deilemys.	Hydromys.	Myocellus.
omys.	Dendromys.	Hylomys.	Myodes.
omys.	Deomys.	Hypogeomys.	Myogalea.
omys.	Dicolpomys.	Hystrichomys.	Myodictis.
omys.	Dinomys.	Ichthyomys.	Myolagus.
omys.	Dipodomys.	Ictidomys.	Myodermis.
omys.	Discomys.	Ischyromys.	Myomeryx.
omys.	Dolomys.	Isomys.	Myomorphus.
omys.	Dromomys.	Issiodoromys.	Myonycteris.
omys.	Drymomys.	Kannabateomys.	Myopotamus.
omys.	Echimys.	Koalemus.	Myopotherium.
omys.	Eliomys.	Lagomys.	Myopterus.
omys.	Elomys.	Lasionys.	Myorthius.
omys.	Elomys.	Lasiopodomys.	Myoscalops.
omys.	Eosacomys.	Lasiuromys.	Myosictis.
omys.	Eosteironomys.	Leimacomys.	Myosorex.
omys.	Eothenomys.	Lemnomys.	Myospalax.
omys.	Epimys.	Lemmiscornys.	Myosurus.
omys.	Eremiomys.	Lenomys.	Myotalpa.
omys.	Eriomys.	Leptomys.	Myotherium.
omys.	Erioryzomys.	Lionys.	Myotis.
omys.	Euchaetomys.	Lithomys.	Myoxomys.
omys.	Eumys.	Lomomys.	Myosaracine.

Mysateles.	Orthiomys.	Plataeomys.	Sigmomys.
Myscebus.	Orycteromys.	Platycercomys.	Sitomys.
Myslemur.	Oryctomys.	Platygeomys.	Spalacomys.
Mysops.	Oryzomys.	Plesiarctomys.	Spaniomys.
Myspithacus.	Otomys.	Pœcilomys.	Sphæromys.
Mystomys.	Ototylomys.	Poepthagomys.	Sphiggomys.
Mystromys.	Pachyuromys.	Pogonomys.	Sphingomys.
Mythomys.	Pagomys.	Potamys.	Sphodromys.
Myxomys.	Palæomys.	Procapromys.	Steatomys.
Nannomys.	Pappogeomys.	Proechimys.	Steiromys.
Nanomyops.	Paradoxomys.	Prometheomys.	Stichomys.
Nanomys.	Paramys.	Promysops.	Synaptomys.
Neacomys.	Paranomys.	Prospaniomys.	Tachymys.
Necromys.	Pediomys.	Protacaremys.	Taxymys.
Nectomys.	Pedomys.	Protadelphomys.	Tenomys.
Nelomys.	Pelamys.	Protechimys.	Theridomys.
Neomys.	Pelomys.	Psammomys.	Thomasomys.
Neoreomys.	Peramys.	Pseudoconomys.	Thomomys.
Neotomys.	Perieromys.	Pseudomys.	Thrichomys.
Nesomys.	Perimys.	Pseudoneoremys.	Thryonomys.
Notiomys.	Peromys.	Pteromys.	Thylacomys.
Notomys.	Peromyscus.	Reithrodontomys.	Thylamys.
Nyctinomus.	Peronymus.	Rhinomys.	Tillomys.
Nyctomys.	Petromys.	Rhipidomys.	Titanomys.
Ochetomys.	Phaiomys.	Rhizomys.	Trechomys.
Octodontomys.	Phanomys.	Rhombomys.	Tretomys.
Odontomysops.	Phascolomys.	Rhynchomys.	Trilophomys.
Oligoryzomys.	Phenacomys.	Ruscinomys.	Trinodontomys.
Omomys.	Phlæomys.	Saccomys.	Tylomys.
Onychomys.	Phloromys.	Scapteromys.	Typhlomys.
Orchiomys.	Phractomys.	Schistomys.	Uromys.
Oreinomys.	Phthoramys.	Sciamys.	Vesperimus.
Orenomys.	Phyllomys.	Scirtomys.	Xenomys.
Oreomys.	Pinomys.	Sciurumys.	Xeromys.
Oromys.	Pithanotomys.	Scleromys.	Xylomys.
Orthogeomys.	Pitymys.	Scoteumys.	Zygodontomys.
Orthomys.	Platacanthomys	Sigmodontomys.	Zygogeomys.

Compounds of νυκτερίς, bat.

Adelonycteris.	Glauconycteris.	Macronycteris.	Rhinonycteris.
Balionycteris.	Gloionycteris.	Melonycteris.	Rhynchonycteris.
Callinycteris.	Glossonycteris.	Micronycteris.	Scotonycteris.
Carponycteris.	Glyphonycteris.	Myonycteris.	Senonycteris.
Centronycteris.	Hæmatonycteris.	Nanonycteris.	Sericonycteris.
Chilonycteris.	Harpyionycteris.	Nesonycteris.	Sphæronycteris.
Chæronycteris.	Hylonycteris.	Nycterops.	Syconycteris.
Chrysonycteris.	Hyonycteris.	Otonycteris.	Taphonycteris.
Cynonycteris.	Iasionycteris.	Palæonycteris.	Trygenycteris.
Fonycteris.	Leptonycteris.	Phyllonycteris.	Tylonycteris.
Eunycteris.	Lichonycteris.	Reithronycteris.	Uronycteris.

Compounds of ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth.

odon.	Callodontomys.	Dimadon.	Gephyranodus.
don.	Carcinodon.	Dimecodon.	Glyphodon.
n.	Cardiodus.	Dimerodon.	Glyptodon.
don.	Cartodon.	Dinotoxodon.	Goniacodon.
len.	Catodon.	Diodon.	Graphiodon.
ns.	Caviodon.	Dioplon.	Halodon.
on.	Centetodon.	Diplacodon.	Haplacodon.
in.	Centracodon.	Diplocynodon.	Harpagodon.
in.	Ceratodon.	Diplodonops.	Harpalodon.
.	Cetodidodon.	Diplomesodon.	Hemiacodon.
in.	Chelodus.	Dipriodon.	Hemicaulodon.
.	Chiodon.	Diproctodon.	Hemipsalodon.
don.	Cheliodon.	Diprotodon.	Heptacodon.
on.	Cimolodon.	Ditetrodon.	Heptodon.
ynodon.	Chenodon.	Docodon.	Heterodon.
lon.	Ceiodon.	Ditomeodon.	Hexaprotodon.
lon.	Carlodonta.	Dolichodon.	Hexodon.
in.	Carlogomphodus.	Dorulon.	Hippodon.
ssodon.	Coiodus.	Drepanodon.	Hippopotamodon.
odontus.	Colophenodon.	Dryptodon.	Homacodon.
don.	Colossodon.	Dysodus.	Homalodontotherium.
n.	Colpodon.	Ecephantodon.	Hyenodon.
lon.	Connacodon.	Ectacodon.	Hyperoodon.
don.	Conicodon.	Ectocynodon.	Hyperoxotodon.
n.	Conodus.	Elaphodus.	Hypexodon.
lon.	Conodontictis.	Elasmodon.	Hypisodus.
lontherium.	Conodontes.	Eleutherodon.	Hypodon.
	Corylodon.	Eligmodontia.	Hypotenmodon.
	Corysodon.	Ellipsodon.	Hypsiprymnodon.
	Coryphodon.	Emmenodon.	Hyracodon.
	Cricetodon.	Enhydriodon.	Hyracodontotherium.
	Ctenacodon.	Ennacodon.	Indrodon.
	Cynodon.	Enneodon.	Interodon.
ssodon.	Cynodontomys.	Entelodon.	Isodon.
ss.	Cynchyrenodon.	Entomaodon.	Isodon.
	Deodon.	Entomodon.	Ithygrammodon.
	Dasyrodon.	Eoetodon.	Kekenodon.
ss.	Delphinodon.	Eodiprotodon.	Kerodon.
	Diacodon.	Eomannodon.	Kirtodon.
ss.	Diaphragmodon.	Epiodon.	Lagodus.
	Diastomicodon.	Eporeodon.	Lamprodon.
	Dibelodon.	Ereptodon.	Laniodon.
	Dichodon.	Essonodontotherium.	Laeodon.
	Dicynodon.	Eucardiodon.	Leptodon.
	Dicrocynodon.	Eureodon.	Leptacodon.
	Didelphodon.	Euryacodon.	Leotodon.
ss.	Didelphodus.	Euryodon.	Leucodon.
ss.	Didymodon.	Euryzodon.	Listriodon.
ss.	Didolodus.	Eusynodon.	Lobodon.
ss.	Diellipsodon.	Eutemnodus.	Lophiodon.
ss.	Dilobodon.	Eutomodus.	Lophiodonticulus.
n.	Dilophodon.	Entrigonodon.	Loxodontodon.

Loxodonta.	Oracodon.	Proacrodon.	Strabosodon.
Loxolophodon.	Oreodon.	Procoptodon.	Stylacodon.
Lycodon.	Orophodon.	Prohyracodon.	Stylinodon.
Lyncodon.	Orthocynodon.	Promylodon.	Stylodon.
Machairodus.	Orthodon.	Pronesodon.	Subhyracodon.
Macrodon.	Oulodon.	Proplanodus.	Syllophodus.
Mannodon.	Oxyacodon.	Prosqualodon.	Symborodon.
Manteodon.	Oxyænodon.	Protemnodon.	Synagodus.
Mastodon.	Oxyodontherium.	Protheosodon.	Synaphodus.
Megacodon.	Pachycynodon.	Prothyracodon.	Synaptodon.
Megalodontia.	Pachynodon.	Protoglyptodon.	Synconodon.
Mellivorodon.	Pachyodon.	Protogonodon.	Synodontherium.
Menacodon.	Pagiodon.	Protoreodon.	Synostodon.
Meniscodon.	Palæacodon.	Protoxodon.	Syodon.
Menodus.	Palæodon.	Pseudolestodon.	Systemodon.
Merycodon.	Palæomastodon.	Pseudopterodon.	Tapinodon.
Merycoidodon.	Palæoprionodon.	Pseudotoxodon.	Taxodon.
Mesacodon.	Panallodon.	Pterodon.	Telacodon.
Mesodiodon.	Paradoxodon.	Ptilodus.	Teleodus.
Mesodon.	Paracynodon.	Pugmeodon.	Tetrabelodon.
Mesoodon.	Paronychodon.	Putoriodus.	Tetracaulodon.
Mesoplodon.	Passalacodon.	Quatriodon.	Tetracænodon.
Mesoreodon.	Paurodon.	Rabdiodon.	Tetracodon.
Metalophodon.	Pelecypodon.	Reithrodon.	Tetraconodon.
Metamynodon.	Pelycodus.	Reithrodontomys.	Tetralophodon.
Microclænodon.	Pentacodon.	Rhagodon.	Tetramerodon.
Microconodon.	Pentalophodon.	Rhynchodon.	Tetraprotodon.
Monodon.	Phenacodus.	Rhyphodon.	Tetrascænodon.
Monoeidodon.	Phocodon.	Rhytisodon.	Tetrodon.
Mylodon.	Physetodon.	Ribodon.	Theocodus.
Myloglyptodon.	Physodon.	Rothriodon.	Theosodon.
Nannodus.	Plagiaulacodon.	Rytiodus.	Thlædon.
Napodonictis.	Plagiodontia.	Scelidodon.	Thrinacodus.
Neectenacodon.	Planodus.	Sceparnodon.	Tichodon.
Neoctodon.	Platacodon.	Schizodon.	Tinodon.
Neodon.	Platyodon.	Sciurodon.	Tœniodus.
Neomylodon.	Plectodon.	Selenacodon.	Tolmodus.
Neotomodon.	Plerodus.	Sigmodon.	Tomodus.
Nesodon.	Plesiphenacodus.	Sigmodontomys.	Toxodon.
Nesodonopsis.	Pleurodon.	Smilodon.	Toxodontherium.
Nesokerodon.	Pleurocoelodon.	Solenodon.	Toxodontophanus.
Nodus.	Pleurostylodon.	Spalacodon.	Triacanthodon.
Ochetodon.	Plicatodon.	Sphenodon.	Triacodon.
Ocerodon.	Pliogamphiodon.	Squalodon.	Triaulacodus.
Octacodon.	Pogonodon.	Stagodon.	Tribodon.
Octodon.	Polyacodon.	Staurodon.	Tricheodon.
Octodontotherium.	Polydiskodon.	Stegodon.	Tricodon.
Odobenus.	Polyeidodon.	Stegolophodon.	Tricoelodus.
Odontomysops.	Polymastodon.	Stenacodon.	Triconodon.
Odontostylus.	Polyptychodon.	Steneodon.	Tricuspiodon.
Odontodorcus.	Portheodon.	Stenodon.	Trigodon.
Oligodon.	Priacodon.	Stenodontherium.	Triisodon.
Oliptodon.	Priodontes.	Stephanodon.	Trilodon.
<i>Omegodus.</i>	<i>Prionodon.</i>	Stilodon.	Trilophodon.

odon.	Tritomodon.	Uranodon.	Zenlodon.
odon.	Tritylodon.	Xesmodon.	Ziphacodon.
odontomys.	Tropodon.	Xiphacodon.	Zotodon.
odon.	Tylodon.	Xiphodon.	Zygodon.
odon.	Typhlodon.	Xiphodonterium.	Zygodontomys.
odon.	Upmesodon.	Zetodon.	Zygalophodon.

DOUBLE GENERIC NAMES.

special class of compounds, which may be described as 'double generic names,' has been largely used in the case of mammals. Nearly such names have been proposed, chiefly to denote resemblance or relationship, and, when well chosen, serve the purpose admirably.

They have the advantage of being self-explanatory, and are not apt to be occupied. They are ordinarily formed by combining two generic names into one, as *Adapisorex* and *Cervalces*, although some of them are simply classical compounds of two names of animals, as *Camelalia* and *Cynalopex*. In either case the result is the same. Compounds of *cyno* (κύων), *gale*, and *myo* (μῦς) are most frequent, as we see by reference to the following list:

List of double generic names.^a

Compounds of *therium* (which is never used alone as a genus) are omitted.

<i>sorex.</i>	<i>Bucapra.</i>	<i>Cynailurus.</i>	<i>Galecynus.</i>
<i>soriculus.</i>	<i>Budorcas.</i>	<i>Cynalopex.</i>	<i>Galemys.</i>
	<i>Butragus.</i>	<i>Cynarctus.</i>	<i>Galeocebus.</i>
	<i>Canachopardalis.</i>	<i>Cynhyona.</i>	<i>Galeolemur.</i>
	<i>Canalomeris.</i>	<i>Cynictis.</i>	<i>Galeopardus.</i>
	<i>Candimartes.</i>	<i>Cynocelus.</i>	<i>Galeopithecus.</i>
	<i>Caprolagus.</i>	<i>Cynochornis.</i>	<i>Galeospalax.</i>
	<i>Capromys.</i>	<i>Cynodictis.</i>	<i>Gahetis.</i>
	<i>Caprovis.</i>	<i>Cynodictis.</i>	<i>Gahidictis.</i>
	<i>Castoromys.</i>	<i>Cynogale.</i>	<i>Giscebus.</i>
	<i>Catolynx.</i>	<i>Cynomys.</i>	<i>Glisorex.</i>
	<i>Catopuma.</i>	<i>Cynomasua.</i>	<i>Hippelaphus.</i>
	<i>Cebachornis.</i>	<i>Cynonycteris.</i>	<i>Hippocamelus.</i>
	<i>Cebogale.</i>	<i>Cynopithecus.</i>	<i>Hippohyus.</i>
	<i>Cerdocyon.</i>	<i>Cynorca.</i>	<i>Hipposynus.</i>
	<i>Cervalces.</i>	<i>Damclaphus.</i>	<i>Hipporassa.</i>
	<i>Cervosquus.</i>	<i>Diposorex.</i>	<i>Hippotragis.</i>
	<i>Cervicapra.</i>	<i>Dorcotragus.</i>	<i>Hippotragus.</i>
	<i>Chacropithecus.</i>	<i>Dorcclaphus.</i>	<i>Hymenadurus.</i>
	<i>Chocclaphus.</i>	<i>Dreantalpa.</i>	<i>Hymenarctus.</i>
	<i>Chromomys.</i>	<i>Elaphochorus.</i>	<i>Hymenictis.</i>
	<i>Chromonycteris.</i>	<i>Elaphalees.</i>	<i>Hymenocyon.</i>
	<i>Cricetodipus.</i>	<i>Enomys.</i>	<i>Hymenochetis.</i>
	<i>Cricetomys.</i>	<i>Enhydrietus.</i>	<i>Hylaphus.</i>
	<i>Criotaurus.</i>	<i>Enhydriocyon.</i>	<i>Hymoschus.</i>

^a Names made by combining two generic terms or two classical names of animals.

Hyomeryx.	Melictis.	Myoxicebus.	Sciuromys.
Hyonycteris.	Melogale.	Myoxomys.	Sciurotamias.
Hyotapirus.	Merychippus.	Mysateles.	Sikelaphus.
Hyrachyus.	Merychyu.	Myscebus.	Sorexglis.
Hyracotherhyus.	Merycochærus.	Myslemur.	Soricictis.
Hystriochomys.	Mioxicebus.	Myspithacus.	Spalacomys.
Ictailurus.	Murilemur.	Oedipomidas.	Syarcetus.
Icticyon.	Myocastor.	Onohippidion.	Talpasorex.
Ictidomys.	Myocebus.	Onotragus.	Tamiasciurus.
Lagomys.	Myogalea.	Ovibos.	Tapiroporcus.
Leontocebus.	Myoictis.	Pardofelis.	Taurotragus.
Leontopithecus.	Myolagus.	Phocarcetus.	Theridomys.
Leopardus.	Myolemmus.	Phococetus.	Theridosorex.
Lutricictis.	Myonycteris.	Pithecanthropus.	Theriodictis.
Lutrogale.	Myoscalops.	Pithesciurus.	Tragelaphus.
Lycalopex.	Myosictis.	Pithelemur.	Tragulohyus.
Lycæna.	Myosorex.	Rucervus.	Ursarcetus.
Lycyon.	Myospalax.	Saurocetus.	Ursitaxus.
Lynchailurus.	Myotalpa.	Saurodelphis.	Vulpicanis.

APPLICATION OF NAMES.

Etymology in the widest sense of the term properly includes the application of names, but the latter subject is so broad as to merit special consideration. Although many generic names have been applied in such haphazard fashion or based on such apparently trivial or obscure characters that it is almost hopeless to attempt to explain their application unless the original author has furnished the key, still many others have been based on important characters or coined with a view of expressing relationships, indicating facts of distribution, or throwing light on their history, thus offering an interesting field for investigation. No attempt has been made to explain all obscure names, particularly those of extinct groups, but the object has been chiefly to show the application of the more important ones, especially in the case of North American mammals. The explanations given in the 'Century Dictionary,' the various recent works on mammals, and similar books of reference have been collected, and free use has been made of all sources of information which would throw light on the subject.

Apparently every conceivable character, external and internal, positive and negative, has been called into play in making generic names, and minute or imaginary resemblances have been utilized to such an extent that it is sometimes impossible to see the connection between the name and the animal even when the derivation is known. But the attempt to ascertain whether a certain term has originated in fact or fiction, or whether its application has been suggested merely by the fancy of the author, is at least interesting, and often successful. In classifying names, beginning with those which have an obvious application and passing to those which have none, at least ten subdivisions

be made: (1) classical names and their compounds; (2) native names; (3) geographical names; (4) personal names; (5) names indicating age; (6) names indicating size, form, color, and resemblance; (7) names indicating habit and habitat; (8) names based on special characters; (9) names of fanciful or poetic application; (10) names added on error or without application. These numerous subdivisions may be arranged under two main headings: (1) names of obvious application, comprising the first seven groups, and (2) names of fanciful application, comprising the last three groups.

NAMES OF OBVIOUS APPLICATION.

Classical names.—Words of classical derivation taken from the names of animals (see p. 44), like *Cebus*, *Gale*, *Mus*, and *Pithecius* and compounded with such prefixes as *eu* (typical), *amphi* (on both sides), *proxi* (near), *pseudo* (false), *za* (intensive prefix), etc., need no special explanation. Similarly, words like *Altitcola* (high dweller), *Terricola* (land dweller), *Hydropotex* (water drinker), etc., suggest their own application. But in some cases old names of animals have been transferred to groups entirely different from those to which they originally belonged.^a Thus *Dasyppus* is now applied to the armadillos, which do not occur in the Old World, and *Cebus* (from *κῆβος*, which meant any tailed monkey), is now restricted to neotropical monkeys, which were entirely unknown to the Greeks. The connection between this name and its apparent compounds *Arctocebus*, *Habrocebus*, *Microcebus*, *Mytilocebus*, all applied to Old World lemurs, is not clear, except on the theory that the latter are not compounds of the modern generic name, but of the original *κῆβος*. Similarly, most of the compounds in *Sciurus* are applied to Old World groups, while the root word *Sciurus* is transferred to a South American monkey.

Native names.—Native names like *Bandicota* (pig rat) and *Kichia* (plantain bat) constitute one of the most interesting groups (proving their derivation can be ascertained), and they are usually based on prominent characters that little explanation is required.

Geographical names.—Geographical names (see p. 47) are in most cases explanatory merely from the derivation, but, as already mentioned, they are usually hybrid words and are sometimes compounds of the names of localities, so that their application is not evident at first sight. Typical examples are *Ruscivivus* from Ruscina, the ancient name of the modern town of Perpignan in France; *Kashia*, a genus of monkeys from India, named from Kash, the ancient designation of Benares, and *Argyrocetus*, 'silver whale' of Argentina, used in the sense of La Plata (silver) whale.

Personal names.—Personal names (see pp. 48-51) fall into two

^a See Bull. (Proc.) Ass. Adv. Sci., Vol. 1896, for examples of such transfers in other classes of vertebrates.

categories—those derived from the name of the collector of the species on which the genus was based, like *Bruijnia*, *Carloameghinia*, and *Nelsonia*, and those named in compliment to some distinguished person, as *Garzonina*, for Don Eleazar Garzon, governor of the province of Cordoba, Argentina; *Capaccinius*, for Monsignor Francesco Capaccini, under secretary of state of Rome, and *Romerolagus*, for Don Matias Romero, formerly Mexican minister to the United States. In the first group the application is obvious, provided the person is stated as the collector; in the second group, however, the application is by no means evident, and without explanation is often very obscure.

(5) *Geological names*.—Names indicative of age, or 'geological names,' are frequently employed in paleontology to show the age of the deposits in which the animals were found. The most frequent are compounds of *eo-*, *mio-*, and *plio-*; thus *Eopithecus*, *Miopithecus*, and *Pliopithecus* represent apes from the Eocene, Miocene, and Pliocene. Similarly a few compounds have been made from *cimo-* and *cæno-*; thus *Cimolestes*, *Cimolodon*, and *Cimolomys* indicate mammals from the Cretaceous (chalk); and *Cænobasileus*, *Cænopithecus*, and *Cænotherium*, mammals from recent or Quaternary beds.^a The prefixes *hyper-* (above), *infra-* (below), *proto-* (first), *pro-* (before), *meso-* (middle), and *post-* (after), are also employed to represent relative age, as *Hypotragulus*, *Infrapithecus*, *Protohippus*, *Promeles*, *Meshippus*, and *Postpithecus*. Occasionally names have been suggested by the character of the beds in which the fossils were discovered; thus *Anthracotheerium* is a genus from the anthracite or lignite beds of Tuscany, *Argillotherium* one from the London clay, *Chalicotherium* one from the gravel beds of Eppelsheim, and *Siderotherium* one from the iron ore deposits near Mösskirch, Baden.

(6) *Descriptive names*.—Names indicative of size, form, color, and resemblance may be found in almost endless variety, and usually present few difficulties. Size is indicated in all gradations from the huge *Megatherium* to the pygmy *Nannosciurus*, but though the meaning of such names may be obvious, yet they convey no idea of absolute size to show that their selection is especially appropriate. Thus while *Megamys* plainly refers to a large rodent, it does not show that the mammal thus named was supposed to have been as large as an ox; and while *Microcebus* is a small lemur, the fact that some species of the genus are only 5 inches in length (exclusive of the tail) is not shown. Similarly 'small shrew' does not suggest the fact that *Microsorex* is in reality one of the smallest mammals, with a total length of only 3½ inches. Form is expressed in all gradations from fat (*Steatomys*) to thin (*Stenobalanus*); from thick (*Pachysoma*) to slender (*Leptomys*); from short (*Brachytherium*) to long (*Dolichotherium*). Color and markings play a comparatively unimportant part in the formation of generic names, but are used as a basis in a few cases. References to color in

^a *Cimolestes*, however, has been applied to a living mammal.

cal are found in *Celaenomys*, *Chrotomys*, and *Chrotopterus*; to red in *Erythrocebus*, *Erythrosceiurus*, and *Rousettus*; to white in *Beluga*, *is*, *Leucoryon*, *Leucomitra*, *Leucopleura*, and *Leucorhamphus*; to tish yellow in *Chloromys*; and to yellow in *Chryseus*, *Chrysochloris*, *weeyon*, *Chrysomys*, *Chrysonycteris*, *Chrysospalax*, *Chrysotrix*, *us*, and *Xantharpyia*. References to markings may be either to (*Balionycteris*, *Rhinostictus*, *Spilogale*), to stripes (*Lemniscomys*, *notuscus*), to bands (*Histiophoca*, *Tamiasgale*), or to a combination of colors (parti-colored) or markings (*Pacilogale*, *Pacilomys*, *Pacilofelis*). General resemblance is indicated by compounds of *oides*, *ops*, *opsis* (*Petauroides*, *Dipolops*, and *Charopsis*), and by many double names of mammals, such as *Antilocapra*, *Ocibos*, and *Taurotragus*.

Miscellaneous names.—Habits and habitat form the basis of a great variety of names. Nearly every manner of progression is referred to directly or indirectly in the following examples: Creeping (*Protes*, *Herpetomys*), walking (*Ocnobates*), digging (*Tachyoryctes*), hanging about (*Psalaphon*), running (*Dromedarius* and *Dromicia*), flying (*Pteromys*), and swimming (*Nectomys*); living in the water (*Hydrochærus*), on land (*Terricola*), and underground (*Hypogeomys*). Habits and characteristics of various kinds are illustrated by *Chiropotes* (handker), *Hydropotes* (water drinker), *Nyctereutes* (night hunter), and *Gonax* (shrill wailing). Disagreeable odors are suggested by such names as *Bdegalis*, *Mephitis*, *Ozolictis*, *Osmotherium*, and *Putorius*. Character of habitat is often indicated by a prefix or suffix. Thus we have names of animals of the water (*Hydrochærus*, *Hydrodamalis*), of hills (*Hillium*), of the sea (*Thalopetes*), rivers (*Hippopotamus*, *Potamocheirus*), deserts (*Desertomys*, *Desertopus*), swamps (*Holopala*, *Limnophila*), fields (*Phanomys*), fields (*Terricola*), gardens (*Leucomys*), trees (*Arboromys*, *Denipora*), forests (*Hylomys*, *Hylabates*), plains (*Platymys*), prairies (*Panoptherium*), deserts (*Araspermophilus*), sand (*Spermophilus*), rocks (*Petrogale*, *Rupicapra*), caves (*Androctonus*), mountains (*Hypomys*), mountains (*Oreodromus* and *Oreomys*), of snow (*Chionobates*, *Pinguipilus*), and torrid heat (*Helarctos*, *Heliotherium*). Finally, character of the food is sometimes expressed in the name, as when the animal feeds on seeds (*Spermophilus*), grain (*Sitomys*), rice (*Oryzomys*, *Oryzoryctes*), bark (*Phloeomys*), roots (*Rhizomys*), roots (*Pachyrodontomys*, *Pachyomys*, *Pachyomys*), fruit (*Uropygus*, *Uropygus*, *Synomycteris*, *Trogomycteris*), honey (*Mellivora*, *Melivora*), ants (*Myrmecobius*, *Myrmecophaga*), fish (*Ichthyomys*), or flesh (*Carnivorus* and *Sarcodromus*).

NAMES OF OBSCURE APPLICATION.

1. *Names indicating relationship.*—Many names denoting relationship or based on general characters or habits require further explanation (*more derivation*) to render them intelligible. Thus, *Mesomys* (the mouse) and *Synaptomys* (connecting mouse) are evidently

intermediate forms, but the names alone do not show that *Mesomys* is related both to the jumping rats and *Mus*, or that *Synaptomys* is a connectant form between the lemmings and field mice. *Aschizomys* (not splitting—in the sense of connecting mouse), which, in a somewhat different way, expresses the same idea of connection, does not show that it is based on a combination of the characters of *Microtus* and *Evotomys*.^a Likewise, *Orthriomys* (early mouse) and *Phenacomys* (deceptive mouse) are not self-explanatory. *Orthriomys* was so called from the fact that it suggests an ancient type intermediate between *Phenacomys* and the Microtine *Pedomys* and *Arvicola*; *Phenacomys* derives its name from the fact that externally it is almost indistinguishable from *Microtus*. *Hodomys* (road mouse), refers to the animal's habit of making trails, and not, as might be supposed, to its living along highways. *Monachus* (monk) is applied to the tropical seal, probably because of its more or less solitary habits, and *Semnopithecus* (sacred monkey), to a group of monkeys of India, because the type species is considered sacred by the Hindus. Less clear are such terms as *Cryptomys* (hidden mouse), *Dinomys* (terrible mouse), and *Xenomys* (strange mouse), which merely suggest the peculiarities of the groups to which they belong without explaining them. *Pectinator* (comber) and *Tamias* (steward) convey little idea of their appropriateness unless it is known that *Pectinator*, like *Ctenodactylus*, has bristles on the hind feet which are supposed to be used in dressing the fur, and that *Tamias*, the well-known genus of ground squirrels, has a habit of laying up stores of food.

Generic names based on special characters are very numerous. They may refer to external characters, such as the skin, hair, head, nose, eyes, ears, tail, wings, or feet; to special characters of the teeth, skull, vertebrae, ribs, or limb bones; or to the soft anatomy. Those which owe their origin to characters of the teeth and skull are very common, while those based on the soft anatomy are comparatively rare. Not only do special parts of mammals suggest names, but a wide range of qualities of each part is represented in nomenclature. Thus, characteristics of the skin that give rise to names range from narrow (*Stenotherium*) to broad (*Megaderma*), probably in allusion to the size of the flying membranes; those of the hair from soft (*Abrothrix*) and woolly (*Lagotherix*—rabbit hair) to spiny (*Echiothrix*) and scaly (*Lepitherium*); those of the nose from allusions to a long nose (*Nasalis* and *Oryzomys*) to noseless (*Arhinolemur*); those of the ears and tail from earless (*Aotus*) and tailless (*Anoura*) to large eared (*Macrotis*) and feather-tailed (*Pteronura*); those of limbs from short (*Brachytarsomys*) to long (*Megaptera*, *Macropus*).

The examples just mentioned and some of the designations of teeth

^a Compare the different ways of expressing the same general idea of relationship as exemplified by the following names: *Amphicetus*, *Apatomys*, *Aschizomys*, *Dolomys*, *Interodon*, *Mesomys*, *Mictomys*, *Phenacomys*, and *Synaptomys*.

alls require no special explanation and should perhaps not be l with names of obscure application. On the other hand, many e terms derived from special characters, both external and al, are exceedingly obscure. Among others may be mentioned *odon* (different tooth), in allusion to the inequality in size and of the teeth; *Meganteron* (great chin), which refers to the size of er jaw and not to that of the animal; ^a *Ommatophoca* (eyed seal), refers to the immense orbits; *Ommatosternus* (a worker bereft s), which antithetically refers to the apparent absence of eyes; *ax*, based on the union of the inner margins of the ears on the ad; and *Tomopeus* (stump awl), so called from the short, blunt e. Names based on cranial or skeletal characters, and many of based on teeth, are of uncertain application unless explained. re *Caperes* (caperes, to wrinkle), from the rugulose character of r bones; and *Meganeuron* (large nerve), from the large size of aral passage in the atlas. *Deltatherium*, *Lambdatherium*, and *odon* are suggested by the enamel patterns of the molar teeth, resemble the Greek letters Δ, Λ, Σ, respectively; *Syeium* refers bony walls of the pulp cavity, which close the lateral grooves not close the pulp cavity below; *Nesodon* (island tooth) takes me from an island of enamel on the inner side of a molar; *odon* and *Reithrodon* (grooved tooth) refer to grooves on the incisors; *Plagianax* (oblique groove) refers to grooves on the premolars; while *Plagiodentia* (oblique tooth) refers to grooves molars.

age the most puzzling names are those of an indefinite charac- S. leate. *Prochilus* (complete in front), in reference to the full num- ber toes on the fore feet in contrast to four on the hind feet. *ones* suggesting characters which are rudimentary or absent. *onequideter* and *Calchus* (maimed), both referring to the ectary character of the thumb; *Procladius*, referring to the ectary index finger; *Chelapops* (hume footed), indicating a reduced er of toes, and *Olladotes* (giver of bliss) on account of the light it throws on the development of the large incisors in the primi- shants.

From Old sources.—Names of fanciful or poetic signification com- mythological designations and a few other names. In many ces their application is exceedingly obscure, and although usually ed difficult to ascertain the personage from whom the name is d, the explanation of its application, unless given by the original ter, may easily be erroneous. Mythological names are objection- ed only because they have been used so frequently in other classes ey are likely to be preoccupied, but also because of this ambiguity dication. The explanations given in the list will be found unsat-

^a First sight the name seems to be a misprint or mislocation of *Megatherium* (see 1).

isfactory in many cases, but the difficulty in working them out may be illustrated by a few examples. The genus of monkeys called *Diana* is apparently so named from the white marking or line over the forehead of the type species, which bears a fancied resemblance to the silver bow of the goddess Diana. *Idomineus*, the name of a king of Crete, does not seem applicable to a genus of gerbilles, unless it is remembered that Idomineus and Meriones were companions in arms in the Trojan war, and *Meriones* having long been used for a genus of Gerbillinæ, it was thought fitting that a subgenus of the same group should be named after his companion, *Idomineus*. *Adjidaumo*, as applied to an extinct genus of rodents from the western United States, requires for many the describer's explanation that the designation was the Indian name of a squirrel borrowed from Longfellow's poem 'Hiawatha.'

(10) *Names founded on error*.—Names founded on error or without application are comparatively few in number, but are still sufficiently numerous to warrant mention. Errors as to the relationships of animals are to be expected in the case of extinct forms described from fragmentary remains, and it is not surprising that additional specimens have sometimes shown that an animal belongs to a different family or order from the one to which it was originally referred. Such errors can be corrected when discovered, but the names in which they are sometimes embodied must stand as first published. Several generic names thus erroneously given are strikingly inapplicable. Thus *Aceratherium* was so named because it was supposed to be a hornless rhinoceros, but according to Osborn the animal probably did possess a rudimentary horn. *Ailuravus*, originally supposed to be an ancestral carnivore, is now regarded as a squirrel. *Aodon* (the toothless whale of Havre) really belongs to the toothed whales, but was described from an old specimen of *Mesoplodon bidens* which had evidently lost its teeth. The well-known genus of zeuglodon, originally described as *Basilosaurus* (king of the saurians) from its supposed reptilian characters, is now known to be a cetacean and not a reptile. *Condylura* (knotted tail) was applied to the star-nosed moles by Illiger, who based his description on a very imperfect figure, in which the tail was represented as having a series of nodes. *Hyperoodon* and *Uranodon* (palate tooth) were applied to the same genus of ziphioid whales on account of the rough papillæ on the palate, which were at first mistaken for teeth. *Paradosurus* (strange tail) owes its name to the circumstance that the tail, which the animal has power to coil to some extent, was originally supposed to be prehensile, a character which would certainly be anomalous in the civet cats. *Protorhea*, based on an imperfect femur, was at first supposed to be an extinct struthious bird, but was afterwards regarded as a mammal related to the llamas. *Stemmatopus* (wreathed foot) was given to the hooded seal by Cuvier, though it is probable that the name intended was *Stemmatops* (wreathed face), in allusion to the hood, and that the insertion of a *u* by mistake

transferred the allusion to the other extremity of the animal and destroyed the application of the name.

Finally may be mentioned nonsense names, which comprise coined names and anagrams (see pp. 46-47), mere arbitrary combinations of letters which have no meaning and no application. Explanations, however, are necessary to call attention to the fact that the names have been coined, or, in the case of anagrams, to show from what names they have been formed.

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One of the pleasantest features connected with the preparation of this index, and one which has done much to relieve the monotonous labor of compilation and checking references, has been the hearty and generous spirit of cooperation manifested by those to whom application for assistance has been made. Without such cooperation the work would have been far from complete; many names here included would have escaped notice; many that have been verified would have lacked that element of certainty, and material and information of various kinds that contribute to the value of the book would have been wanting. I take pleasure in acknowledging my indebtedness for such aid to the many individuals who have placed their time, services, and information at my disposal.

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The completeness of the index has been greatly enhanced by working naturalists, who have sent separates of their papers containing new names, have revised lists of their genera submitted to them for that purpose, or furnished information which has made it possible to include full lists of the names published by them. In some cases, notably that of Dr. Florentino Ameghino, director of the Museo Nacional, Buenos Aires (who has named over four hundred genera of extinct mammals), the revision of such lists involved considerable labor. Among others who have furnished lists of their genera are Dr. J. A. Allen, curator of mammals in the American Museum of Natural History, New York; Dr. Ch. Depéret, of Lyons, France; Mr. C. W. De Vis, curator of the Queensland Museum, Brisbane; Prof. Dr. Alfred Nehring, of Berlin; Prof. Henry F. Osborn, of Columbia University, New York; Prof. William B. Scott, of Princeton University; Mr. Oldfield Thomas, curator of mammals in the Natural History Museum, London; Dr. E. L. Trouessart, of Paris, and Dr. F. W. True, of the U. S. National Museum.

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During three trips abroad she verified numerous references in libraries in Bergen, Berlin, London, and Paris, and her visit to the Library of the Zoological Society of London brought the index to the notice of Mr. Waterhouse and eventually resulted in the acquisition of this manuscript.

INDEX OF GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

A.

Abathmodon LUNN, 1843.

Fernæ, Canidæ.

Oversigt K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Forhandl., Kjöbenhavn, for 1842, No. 6, p. 80, 1843.

Type (species not given): From the bone caves of Brazil.

Extinct. Based on teeth.

Abathmodon: α, without; βαθυός, step; ὀδών=δδούς, tooth.

Abderites AMEGHINO, 1887.

Marsupialia, Abderitidæ.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 5, Dec., 1887.

Type: *Abderites meridionalis* Ameghino, from the Lower Tertiary of the Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia.

Extinct.

Abderites: An inhabitant of Abdera, an ancient town of Thrace, Greece.

Aboloceros GLAUCIER, 1841.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ?

Hand- u. Hülfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxiii, 138, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, Feb. 1, 1895.

Type not mentioned. The genus is provisionally proposed to include certain deer-like forms from southern France which are related to the giraffe.

Aboloceros: a young horse that has not shed the foal teeth; κέρας, horn.

Anthracomys AYMARD, 1853.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anthracotheriidæ.

Procès-Verbal de la Société Paléont., 2e éd., I, 331, 1853.

Type: *Anthracomys crispus* (= *Haopodamus crispus* Gervais), from Gargas, France.

Anthracomys Gervais (Zool. et Pal. fr. p. 95, pl. 12), de Gargas est plus récent que *Haopodamus*. C'est peut-être un anoplothéroïde. M. Aymard propose pour lui le genre nomade de *Abathrom*."

Extinct.

Anthracomys: without; βάθυον, small hollow.

Archaeogyps et *Lophogyps* GRAY, 1863.

Glires, Ochotonidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, presented by B. H. Hodgson to the Brit. Mus., 2d ed., 1863.

Type: *Archaeogyps tibetanus* Hodgson, from the Himalayas of Sikkim, India.

Archaeogyps is occupied by *Abea* Leach, 1818, a genus of Mollusca.

The Tibetan name.

Atrocama WATERHOUSE, 1837.

Glires, Octodontidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. L, Nov. 21, 1837, pp. 30-32; Voy. H. M. S. Beagle,

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, Mamm., No. 4, pp. 83-87, pls. 28-29, Sept., 1839.

Atrocama WAGNER, in Wiegmann's Archiv. Naturgesch., 1842., pt. 1, 5-8.

Species: *Atrocama benettii* Waterhouse, from the flanks of the Cordillera near

Aconcagua; and *A. curieri* Waterhouse, from Valparaiso, Chile.

Atrocama: ἄβρως, soft; κόμην, hair—from the very soft fur, resembling that of the chinchilla.

Abromys GRAY, 1868.

Glires, Heteromyidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1868, 202.

Type: *Abromyslordi* from British Columbia. (*Abromys*=*Perognathus* Maximilian.)*Abromys*: ἄβρῶς, soft; μῦς, mouse—from the long, soft fur.**Abrothrix** (subgenus of *Mus*) WATERHOUSE, 1837. Glires, Muridae, Cricetinae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. L, Nov. 21, 1837, p. 21; GRAY, List Spec. Mamm.

Brit. Mus., 114, 1843 (raised to generic rank).

Habrothrix WAGNER, Suppl. SCHREBER's Säugthiere, III, 516-523, 1843 (subgenus); AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm. Add., 5, 1846; Index Univ., 170, 1846; 2d ed., 2, 1848; BURMEISTER, Uebersicht Thiere Brasil., I, 178, 1854 (subgenus).**Type:** *Mus* (*Abrothrix*) *longipilis* Waterhouse, from Coquimbo, Chile.*Abrothrix*: ἄβρῶς, soft; θρίξ, hair—from the long, soft hair.**Acantherium** (subgenus of *Acanthion*) GRAY, 1847. Glires, Hystricidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1847, 102-104.

Species: *Acanthion javanicum* F. Cuvier, from Java; and *A. flemingii* GRAY (a hybrid between a male *Acanthion javanicum* and a female *Hystrix cristata*,^a bred in the Surrey Zoological Gardens).*Acantherium*: ἄκανθα, spine; θηριον, wild beast—from the spines on the head, back, and other parts of the body.**Acanthion F. CUVIER, 1822.**

Glires, Hystricidae.

Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, IX, 424-425, 431-432, pl. 20 bis, figs. 3-6, 1822; Dents Mamm., 177-178, 256, pl. LXVII, 1825.

Acanthia GRAY, Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, 341, Nov., 1825 (misprint).**Type:** *Acanthion javanicum* F. Cuvier, from Java. In the first reference *Acanthion* is given as a subgenus but used as a full genus. It seems to be only a French name, except on p. 431, where it is abbreviated ('*A. javanicum*').*Acanthion*: ἄκανθιον, porcupine.**Acanthochærus GRAY, 1866.**

Glires, Hystricidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 309-310, pl. xxxi.

Species: *Acanthochærus bartlettii* GRAY (a hybrid between a male *Acanthion javanicum* and a female *Hystrix cristata*, bred in the Surrey Zoological Gardens), and *A. grotei* GRAY, from India. (See *Acantherium* GRAY, 1847.)*Acanthochærus*: ἄκανθα, spine; χοίρος, hog—from the spines on the nape, back, and other parts of the body.**Acanthodelphis** (subgenus of *Phocæna*) GRAY, 1866. Cete, Delphinidae.

Cat. Seals and Whales Brit. Mus., 304-305, 1866; Synopsis Whales and Dolphins Brit. Mus., 8, 1868 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Phocæna spinipinnis* Burmeister, from the Rio de la Plata.*Acanthodelphis*: ἄκανθα, spine; δελφίς, dolphin—in allusion to the several series of dermal spines on the upper edge of the dorsal fin.**Acanthodon MEYER, 1843.**

Ferre, ?

Neues Jahrbuch Mineralogie, 1843, 701-702.

Type: *Acanthodon ferox* Meyer, from Weisenau, Germany.

Extinct.

Acanthodon: ἄκανθα, spine; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.**Acanthoglossus Gervais, 1877.**

Monotremata, Tachyglossidae.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, LXXXV, No. 19, p. 838, séance du Nov. 5, 1877.

Type: *Tachyglossus bruijnii* Peters & Doria, from a peak of the Arfaks, New Guinea.Name preoccupied by *Acanthoglossa* Kraatz, 1859, a genus of Coleoptera. Replaced by *Zaglossus* Gill, May 5, 1877; by *Proechidna* Gervais, Nov. 30, 1877, and by *Bruijnia* Dubois, 1882.*Acanthoglossus*: ἄκανθα, spine; γλῶσσα, tongue—from the spines on the tongue.

^aFor detailed description of this specimen, see Waterhouse, Nat. Hist. Mamm., II, Rodentia, 468-469, 1848.

Acanthomys LESSON, 1842.

Glires, Muridae, Murinae.

Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 135, 1842; GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxiii, 108, 1843.

Species, 5: *Mus schifer* Horsfield, from Java; *Mus alexandrinus* E. Geoffroy, from Egypt; *Acanthomys percheri* Lesson, from India; *Mus platythrix* Bennett, from India; and *M. hipidus* Lichtenstein, from Arabia. (See *Acomys* L. Geoffroy, 1838.)

Acanthomys: ἀκανθα, spine; μῦς, mouse, 'spiny mouse'—from the coarse, flattened, grooved spines on the hind part of the back.

Acanthomys GRAY, 1867.

Glires, Muridae, Murinae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 598-599, 1867.

Type: *Acanthomys leucopus* Gray, from Cape York, Queensland, Australia.

Name preoccupied by *Acanthomys* Lesson, 1842 (= *Acomys* Geoffroy, 1838. See Alston, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1877, 124 footnote).

Acanthomys: ἀκανθα, spine; μῦς, mouse—from the flat, channeled, spiny hairs on the back and under part of the body.

Acanthonotus GOLDFUSS, 1809.

Monotremata, Tachyglossidae.

Vergleich. Naturbeschreibung Säugeth., pp. xix, 308-309, 1809.

Type: *Acanthonotus myrmecophagus* Goldfuss (= *Myrmecophaga aculeata* Shaw), from New South Wales, Australia. Based on the porcupine anteater of Pennant (Hist. Quad., II, 262, pl. xcvi).

Name preoccupied by *Acanthonotus* Bloch, 1797, a genus of Pisces.

Acanthonotus: ἀκανθώτατος, prickly backed (from ἀκανθα, spine; ὤτος, back)—in allusion to the spiny covering.

Acaremys AMEGHINO, 1887.

Glires, Erethizontidae.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 9, Dec., 1887.

Species, 3: *Acaremys murinus* Ameghino, *A. minutus* Ameghino, and *A. minutissimus* Ameghino, from the Lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Acaremys: ἀκαρεμία, small, tiny; μῦς, mouse.

Alestis AMEGHINO, 1887.

Marsupialia, Epanorthidae.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 5, Dec., 1887.

Type: *Alestis aculeata* Ameghino, from the Lower Tertiary of the Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia.

Alestis:

ἀλίστιος, *Alístios*, an epithet of Cybele or Rhea, earth goddess or goddess of fertility; derivation from Ameghino, but application not evident.

Aratherium (subgenus of *Rhinoceros*) KATZ, 1832.

Ungulata, Rhinocerotidae.

Arch. Isis, 1832, 898-904, pl. xviii, fig. 1; Osborn, Science, new ser., IX, 161-162, p. 1, Feb. 3, 1899—probable presence of horn.

Aratherium KATZ, Oken's Isis, 1834, 314—raised to generic rank; Deser. Oss. Mus., Meum, Darmstadt, cahier 3, p. 49, 1834.

Type: *Aratherium aousianus* Cuvier, from the Upper Miocene or Lower Pliocene in the locality of Mainz, Hesse, Germany.

Aratherium: Based on two skulls.

Aratherium: ἀρά, without; κέρατ, horn; θῆρ, wild beast—from the supposed absence of horns, but Osborn has shown that the animal probably possessed a rudimentary horn.

Acerodon JOHNSON, 1837.

Chiroptera, Pteropodidae.

Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2e sér., VIII, Zool. 369-370, Dec., 1837; Comptes Rendus, Paris, VI, 3, 1838.

Type: 'L' *Acerodon* de Meven' *Journal*—*Pteropus pabatus* Eschscholtz, from the Philippine Islands. (See Dobson, Cat. Chiroptera, 69, 1878.)

Acerodon: ἀκερά, without; κέρατ, horn; ὄδον, ὄνυξ, tooth.

Acerotherium (see *Aceratherium*). Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidae.

Achænodon COPE, 1874.^a Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. and Geog. Surv. Terr. for 1873, 457-458, 1874; Tert. Vert., 342-344, pls. LVII, LVIII, 1885.

Archænodon COPE, Paleont. Bull., No. 17, pp. 2-3, Oct. 25, 1873 (misprint).

Type: *Achænodon insolens* Cope, from the Eocene (Bridger) of Mammoth Buttes, near the head of South Bitter Creek, Wyoming.

Achanodon: α, without; χαίνω, to gape; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the "dental series without diastema."

Acheus F. CUVIER, 1825.

Edentata, Bradypodidae.

Dents Mamm., 194-195, 256, pl. LXXVIII, 1825.

Achæus ERMAN, Reise um die Erde, 22, 1835.

Type: 'Le paresseux ai' from tropical America.

Acheus: Proper name Ἀχαιός, Achæus. "Nom que rapporte la fable comme étant celui d'un Grec stupide et indolent" (CUVIER).

Achlis REICHENBACH, 1845.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.

['GRAY b,' fide AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 1, 1842—nomen nudum.]

REICHENBACH, Vollständigste Naturgesch. In- und Auslandes, Säugeth., III, 12-15, pl. II, figs. 7-11, 1845.

According to Reichenbach, *Achlis* (subgenus) includes 1 species and 2 varieties: *Cervus tarandus* Linnaeus, from Eurasia; *Cervus tarandus* var. *arcticus* Richardson, from the Barren Grounds of North America; and *C. tarandus* var. *sylvestris* Richardson, from the wooded region between Athapescow Lake and Lake Superior, and 80-100 miles from Hudson Bay.

Achlis: Latin *achlis*, a wild beast of the north (*Alces*?).

Achlysictis AMEGHINO, 1891.

Marsupialia, ?

Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, Entr. 3a, 147-148, fig. 52, June 1, 1891.

Type: *Achlysictis lelongii* Ameghino, from the Lower Oligocene in the vicinity of the city of Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct.

Achlysictis: ἀχλύς, mist, gloom; ἰκτίς, weasel.

Achyrodon OWEN, 1871.

Marsupialia, Amphitheriidae.

Mesozoic Mamm., in Mon. Paleontograph. Soc., XXIV, [No. 5,] 37-40, pl. II, figs. 5-8, 1871.

Achyrodon: SCUDDER, Nomenclator Zool., Index Univ., 4, 1882.

Species: *Achyrodon nanus* Owen, and *A. pusillus* Owen, from the Purbeck of Durdlestone Bay, Swanage, Dorsetshire, England.

Extinct. "Represented by four more or less mutilated mandibular rami."

Achyrodon: ἄχυρον, chaff, husks (in the sense of 'pointed'); ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the sharp cusps of the molars. "The resemblance of these cusps to needle-points suggested the generic name" (OWEN).

Acinonyx BROOKES, 1828.

Feræ, Felidae.

"Cat. Anat. and Zool. Museum of Joshua Brookes, London, 33, 1828" (previous to July 14). (Sale catalogue.)

BURNETT, Quart. Journ. Sci. Lit. and Art, XXVIII, for Oct.-Dec., 1829, 349, 1830.

Species: *Acinonyx gupard*, and *A. venator* (the hunting leopard, type, fide Burnett), from Asia and Africa.

Acinonyx: ἄκαινα, thorn, prick (ἀκίς, ἀκίδος, point); ὄνυξ, claw—from the nonretractile, pointed, claws.

Acodon (see *Akodon*).

Glires, Muridae, Cricetinae.

^a The original spelling of this name, dating from 1873, is clearly a misprint.

^b *Achlis* Gray, quoted by Agassiz from Thomson's Ann. Philos., 1826, has not been found in the volume cited.

- Acoelohyrax AMEGHINO, 1902.** Ungulata, Hyracoidea, Archaeohyracidae.
 Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 10-11, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 8-9).
Type: *Acoelohyrax coronatus* Ameghino, from the upper part of the Notostylops beds of Patagonia.
 Extinct.
Acoelohyrax: ἀ, without; κοῖλος, hollow; + *Hyra*x.
- Acoelodus AMEGHINO, 1897.** Ungulata, Hyracoidea, Acoelodontidae.
 [La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geol., 18, 1897—nomen nudum.]
Acoelodus AMEGHINO, Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentina, XVIII, 454, Oct. 6, 1897.
Type: *Acoelodus oppositus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
 Extinct. Based on a fragment of the mandible.
Acoelodus: α, without; κοίλη, hollow; ὀδούς, tooth. "Molaires inférieures toutes bilobées. . . Lobe antérieur sans cavité interne, ce caractère servant à distinguer les dents de celles des Adiantidés" (AMEGHINO).
- Acocemus CORTI, 1881.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidae.
 Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XIX, 380, 397, May 14-16, 1881.
Type: *Hyracotherium siderolithicum* Pictet, from the Lower Eocene of Mauremont, Switzerland.
 Extinct.
Acocemus: ἀκρή, a sharp point; ἥσσων, less, weaker—in allusion to the character: "V₂ of inferior molars probably incomplete."
- Acomya I. GEOFFROY, 1838.** Glires, Muridae, Murinae.
 Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2e sér., X, Zool., 126, Aug., 1838.
Acomya LAMON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 135, 1842; GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxiii, 108, 1843.
Type: *Mus coharinus* E. Geoffroy, from Egypt.
Acomya: ἀκρή, a sharp point; μῦς, mouse—from the spines. The fur is so spiny that when the spines are erect the animal is said to be almost indistinguishable at first glance from a diminutive hedgehog.
- Adarmys AMEGHINO, 1891.** Glires, Octodontidae.
 La Argentina Hist. Nat., I, Entr. 4a, 245, Aug. 1, 1891.
 (See SCHAYER, Geog. Mamm., 280, 1899 (misprint).)
New name for *Schizodon* Waterhouse, 1842, which is preoccupied by *Schizodon* Agassiz, 1829, a genus of Pisces.
Adarmys: ἀκρόν, whetstone; μῦς, mouse. (See explanation under *Schizodon*.)
- Adianthus GEOFFROY, 1841.** Glires, Muridae, Murinae.
 Atlas. Hefsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxx, 95, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 190, Feb. 1, 1895.
Species: *M. coharinus* Geoffroy, from Egypt; and *M. dimidiatus* Rüppell, from the region near Mount Sinai, Arabia.
Adianthus: ἀκρή, a sharp point; *guthos*, poetic word for mouse—in allusion to the spiny fur (see explanation of *Acomya*).
- Aetherulum GERVAIS, 1850.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidae.
 Proc. Rendus, Paris, XXX, No. 19, 694, Jan.-June, 1850.
Type: *Aetherulum saturninum* Gervais, from the Upper Eocene deposits near Apt, France.
 Extinct.
Aetherulum: ἀκρή, a sharp point; dimin. of *guthos*, wild beast—in allusion to the four conical cups on the upper molars, and also to the small size of the animal.
- Acrobates** (subgenus of *Petaurus*) DESMAREST, 1817. Marsupialia, Phalangeridae.
 N. J. Deut. Hist. Nat., XXV, 405-406, 1817; WATERHOUSE, Cat. Mamm. Mus. Zool. Soc. London, 2d ed., 68, 1838 (raised to generic rank); THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. and Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 136-138, 1888.
Acrobates Desmarest, Mammalogie, I, 270-271, 1820.
Type: *Didelphis pygmaea* Shaw, from New South Wales, Australia.
Acrobates: ἀκροβατός, going to the top; from ἀκροβατέω, to climb aloft—in allusion to the animal's agility and power of leaping.

Acrocyon AMEGHINO, 1887.

Marsupialia, Borhyaenidae.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 8, Dec., 1887.

Type: *Acrocyon sectorius* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia. Extinct.*Acrocyon*: ἄκρον, highest point; κύων, dog—from the form of the lower fourth premolar or first molar, which has three tubercles, the middle one being higher than either the anterior or posterior.**Acrodelphis** ABEL, 1900.

Cete, Platanistidae.

Denkschr. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, Math.-Nat. Cl., LXVIII, 850, 851–853, 856–859, Taf. I, figs. 2, 4–6, 1900.

Species 11, from Europe: *Champsodelphis macrognathus* Brandt, from southern France; *Delphinus lophogenius* Valenciennes, from the Miocene of France; ? *C. scaldensis* Du Bus, from the Antwerp Crag, Belgium; *C. sp.*? Gervais & Van Ben., from Xabregas, Portugal; ? *C. denticulatus* Probst, from Baltringen, Germany; ? *C. cristatus* Probst, from western Germany; *C. ombonii* Longhi, from the Miocene of Belluna, Italy; *C. letochae* Brandt, from the Miocene of Austria; ? *C. fuchsii* Brandt, from southern Russia; ? *C. karreri* Brandt, from the Miocene of Austria; and *Acrodelphis krahuletzii* Abel, from the vicinity of Eggenberg, Austria.*Acrodelphis*: ἄκρος, pointed; δελφίς, dolphin.**Acromys** ('WAGNER') TROUESSART, 1881.

Glires, Muridae, Murinae.

TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Rodentia, pt. II, in Bull. Soc. Sci. d'Angers, Fasc. 2, p. 133, 1881; PELZELN, Brasil. Säugeth. in K.-K. zool.-bot. Gesell. Wien, Beiheft zu Bd. XXXIII, 73, 1883.

TROUESSART gives *Acromys* WAGNER, 1847, as a synonym of *Dryomys* TSCHUDI, 1844, referring to Abhandl. K. Akad. München, V, 318, but the species is there given as *Dryomys musculus*. PELZELN quotes "*Acromys musculus* WAGNER, Cat. Msc." in synonymy under *Dryomys musculus*.*Acromys*: ἄκρος, pointed; μῦς, mouse.**Acronotus** (subg. of *Damalis*) H. SMITH, 1827. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

GRIFFITH'S Cuvier, Anim. Kingdom, IV, 346–354, 1827; V, 361–364, 1827; GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxvi, 157, 1843 (raised to generic rank); SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, I, pt. I, pp. 5, 7, Aug., 1894 (in synonymy, type fixed).

Species, 5: *Damalis bubalis* (= *Antilope buselaphus* Pallas, 1766, type), *D. cuama*, *D. suturosa*, *D. senegalensis*, and *D. lunata*, from Africa.*Acronotus*: ἄκρος, pointed; νῶτος, back—in allusion to the high shoulders.**Acropetes** (subg. of *Phalangista*) I. GEOFFROY, 1838. Marsupialia, Phalangeridae.I. GEOFFROY, quoted by GUÉRIN MÉNEVILLE, Icon. Règne Animal, I, 1829–38; Mamm., 20, 1838.^a**Nomen nudum.** "Ce genre [*Phalangista*] est divisé par plusieurs auteurs en deux sous-genres: l'un, celui des PÉTAURISTES proprement dits, renferme presque toutes les espèces; l'autre, celui des VOLTIGEURS, *acrobatas*, Desm., ne comprend que le *P. pigmaeus*. En outre, un troisième sous-genre a été distingué sous le nom d'*Acropetes* par M. Isidore Geoffroy; ce dernier, outre quelques caractères moins importants, diffère considérablement par le système dentaire."—GUÉRIN MÉNEVILLE.*Acropetes*: ἄκρον, top, height; πέτομαι, to fly—in allusion to its arboreal habits and its agility in leaping or flying. (Compare *Acrobates*.)**Acrostylops** AMEGHINO, 1901.

Tillodontia, Notostylopidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 421, July, 1901 (sep. p. 75).

Type: *Acrostylops pungiunculus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia. Extinct.*Acrostylops*: ἄκρος, pointed; στῦλος, pillar; ὄψ, aspect.^a Internal evidence indicates that the text was not published until 1838.

Acrotherium Ameghino, 1887.

Ungulata, Toxodontia, Nesodontidæ.

Econ. Sist. Especies Mamif. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 17, Dec., 1887.

Type: *Acrotherium rusticum* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Acrotherium: ἀκρὸς, pointed; θηρίον, wild beast.**Actenomys Burneister, 1899.**

Glires, Octodontidæ.

Anal. Mus. Nat. Buenos Aires, III, ent. xv, 179, Oct., 1899.

Type: *Actenomys cuniculinus* Burneister from Monte Hermoso, near Bahía Blanca, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct.

Actenomys: α, negative + *Ctenomys*. "Pero como de este género, cada una de las cuatro muelas que siguen hacia atrás, es sucesivamente más pequeña que la primera, no puede ser el animal fósil un *Ctenomys* verdadero, sino que se pronuncia en él un animal diferente, que propongo llamar *Actenomys cuniculinus*." (BURNIEISTER).**Aculeata Geoffroy, 1795.**

Monotremata, Tachyglossidæ.

Bull. Sci. Soc. Philomatique, Paris, I (for 1791-96), 102-103, 1795; THOMAS, Ann. Mus. Civico Storia Nat. Genova, ser. 2^a, XVIII, 621-622, Dec. 14, 1897 (objections to the name)."L'étonnant animal de la Nouvelle-Hollande, reconvert par des piquans comme le porc-épie . . . qui est décrit par Georges Shaw (Naturalist's Miscellany, No. 391), sous le nom de *myrmecophaga aculeata*, paroît avoir de très grands rapports avec les pangolins et l'orycterope; d'où il suit qu'au moyen de ces importantes acquisitions, on devra désormais compter au nombre de nos ordres les plus naturels, celui des édentés, composés des genres suivans: *Dasyurus*, *orycteropus*, *myrmecophaga*, *aculeata*, *manis*? *megaterium* et *bradypus*."*Aculeata*: Latin *aculeatus*, prickly—from its spines.**Aya's Marsupial, 1887.**

Marsupialia, Borhyaenidae.

Econ. Sist. Especies Mamif. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 8, Dec., 1887.

Type: *Aya's marsupialatus* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Aya's: α, negative; κῆλυς, dog.**Aixas Desmarest, 1821.**

Primates, Adapidae.

Mém. Acad. Roy. Sci. Paris, V, Hist. Acad., 161, 1821-22, nomen nudum.]

Anal. des Trav. de l'Acad. des Sciences, pour 1821" (cited Desmarest); Recherches Ossem. Foss., nouv. éd., III, 265-267, pl. iii, fig. 4 A. B. 1822; Desmarest, Mammalogie, II, Suppl., 545-546, 1822.

Type: *Aixas parvidens* Cuvier, from the upper Eocene gypsum beds of the Paris basin, France.

Extinct.

Aixas: "A name applied by Gesner, about 1550, to the common rabbit. [Etym. uncertain, but entered doubtfully to Gr. ἀ- intensive + ῥάπτω, a rug, carpet." Century Dict.] Adopted for this genus on account of its resemblance in size and structure to the rabbit (Encyclopædic Dict.).**Adapisorex Lemoine, 1883.**

Insectivora, Adapisoricidæ.

Recherches Oiseaux Foss. Reims, II, 76, 1881—*A. gaudryi*, *A. cernensis*, *A. minensis*, all nomina nuda.]Comptes Rendus, Paris, XCVII, No. 23, pp. 1325-1327, July-Dec., 1883; Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 3^e sér., XIII, for 1884-85, No. 3, p. 206, Apr., 1885.**Type:** *Adapisorex gaudryi* Lemoine, from the Eocene ('la faune cernaysienne') near Reims, France.

Extinct.

Adapisorex—Continued.

Adapisorex: *Adapis* + *Sorex*—"à cause des affinités qu'il me semble présenter à la fois avec les Adapidés tertiaires et avec certains Insectivores actuels" (LEMOINE).

Adapisoriculus LEMOINE, 1885.

Insectivora, Adapisoricidae.

Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 3^e ser., XIII, for 1884-85, No. 3, pp. 205, 212-213, pl. xi, figs. 13-16, Apr., 1885; XIX, No. 5, p. 277, pl. x, fig. 41, May, 1891.

Type: *Adapisoriculus minimus* Lemoine, from the lower Eocene, near Reims, France.

Extinct. Based on portions of lower jaws with teeth.

Adapisoriculus: Dimin. of *Adapisorex*—"par suite de ses faibles dimensions et de la complication des molaires."

Addax ^a RAFINESQUE, 1815.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Analyse de la Nature, 56, 1815; LAURILLARD in D'Orbigny's Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat., I, 619-621, 1841 (subgenus); GRAY, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., XVIII, 232, Oct., 1846 (raised to generic rank); SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, IV, pt. xiv, 77-88, pl. LXXXVI, text figs. 95-97, May, 1899 (type fixed).

Type not named by Rafinesque but evidently the *Addax* of the ancients ('*Addax* R. sp. do' [=espèce du genre précédent, *Antilope*]). Laurillard's subgenus includes 8 species: *Antilope strepsiceros* Pallas and *A. suturosa* Otto (= *A. naso-maculata* Blainville, type) from Africa; *A. curycerus* Ogilby, from Senegambia; *A. oreas* Pallas, from Africa; *A. cervicapra* Pallas, from India; *A. scripta*, from Senegambia; *A. sylvatica*, from South Africa; and *A. ogilby* Waterhouse, from Fernando Po.

Addax: Proper name—probably in allusion to the twisted horns. "Strepsiceros quem Addacem Africa appellat [Pliny]. But . . . as the native Arab name of the present species [*A. naso-maculatus*], according to Hemprich and Ehrenberg, is '*Abu Akas*' (the father of the twist), it seems highly probable that we have in it the veritable '*Addax*' of the ancients" (SCLATER & THOMAS, l. c., p. 81).

Adelomys Gervais, 1853.

Glires, Theridomyidae or Pseudosciuridae.

GERVAIS in Pictet's Traité Paléont., 2e éd., I, 244, 1853; Gervais, Zool. et Paléont. Franç., 2ème éd., 33 (synonym of *Theridomys vaillanti*), pl. 44, figs. 27-28, pl. 46, fig. 10, 1859.

Type: *Theridomys vaillanti* Gervais, from the upper Eocene lignites of Débruge near Apt, Dépt. Vaucluse, southern France.

Extinct. Based on portions of jaws. "J'avais d'abord pensé que l'espèce qu'ils représentent indiquait un genre nouveau que je me proposais de décrire sous le nom d'*Adelomys* qui a été cité par M. Pictet. Depuis lors j'ai recueilli . . . plusieurs autres débris très-caractéristiques, que . . . m'ont permis de constater que l'espèce à laquelle ils appartiennent rentre dans le genre des *Theridomys*" (GERVAIS, 1859).

Adelomys: ἄδελος, unknown, obscure; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the uncertain affinities of the genus.

Adelonycteris H. ALLEN, 1892.

Chiroptera, Vespertilionidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. (for 1891), 466, Jan. 19, 1892; Mon. Bats N. Am. (1893), 111-121, pls. xv-xvii, Mar. 27, 1894.

New name for *Vesperugo* Keyserling & Blasius, 1839, which is preoccupied by *Vesperugo* Latreille, 1829, a genus of Coleoptera.

Adelonycteris: ἄδελος, obscure; νυκτερίς, bat.

^a "*Adace*, die *addaze*" Frisch (Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, Tab. Gen., 1775) is an earlier spelling which may be entitled to recognition.

Adelotherium AMEGHINO, 1887.

Ungulata, ?

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 20, Dec., 1887; Act. Acad. Naz. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 619-620, 1889.

Type: *Adelotherium scabronum* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on the anterior part of the lower jaw.

Adelotherium: ἀδελός, unknown, obscure; θηρίον, wild beast—"Mamífero . . . cuyas afinidades son difíciles de precisar pues, solo se conoce un fragmento de sínfisis de la mandíbula."

Adelphomys AMEGHINO, 1887.

Glires, Octodontidae.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 10, Dec., 1887; Act. Acad. Naz. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 130, 1889.

Type: *Adelphomys candidus* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Adelphomys: ἀδελφός, brother; μῦς, mouse—from its resemblance to *Myopotamus* and *Neotomys*.

Adelphotherium AMEGHINO, 1887.

Ungulata, Toxodontia, Nesodontidae.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, pp. 16-17, Dec., 1887.

Type: *Adelphotherium ligatum* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Adelphotherium: ἀδελφός, brother; θηρίον, wild beast—from its resemblance to *Protacodon*.

Adenomotus BROOKES, 1828.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tayassuidae.

Psittacus Synop. Animalium, comprising a Catalogue Raisonné of the Zootomical Collection of Joshua Brookes, 8vo, London, 11, 1828 (previous to May).

New name for *Dicotyles* Cuvier, 1817. The reference is as follows: "Pecaries (genus *Thomomys* Brookes, *Dicotyles* Cuv., *Sustajassa* Linn.)."

Illustrated by Thomas G. Fischer, 1814; and by *Nolophorus* G. Fischer, 1817.

Adenomotus: ἀδένος, gland; πῶρος, back—from the dorsal gland.

Aidenota GRAY, 1847.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Cat. Osteol. Spec. Brit. Mus., pp. xv, 146, 1847; Knowsley Menagerie, 14, Tab. 1, 17, 1850.

Type: *Aidenota lob* Erxleben, from Gambia, West Africa.

Aidenota: ἀδένος, gland; πῶρος, back—in allusion to the small gland on the back. Compare *Adenomotus* Brookes, 1828.

Adelotherium—see **Adrotherium**.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidae.

Adiantus AMEGHINO, 1891.

Ungulata, Litopterna, Adiantidae.

Boletín Argentina Hist. Nat., I, Entr. 3a, 134-135, fig. 31, June 1, 1891.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 27, Feb., 1894.

Type: *Adiantus lucatus* [sic] Ameghino, from the Lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Adiantus: "Par erreur, écrire *Adiantus*, ἀδιαντος, see" (AMEGHINO).

Adiastaltus AMEGHINO, 1893.

Monotremata (Adiastaltidae).

Boletín Jard. Zool. Buenos Aires, I, 77, Mar. 15, 1893; Revue Scientifique, LI, No. 23, 731, June 10, 1893.

Type: *Adiastaltus latibilis* Ameghino, from the Eocene beds of southern Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on a humerus. "Je considère ce mammifère . . . comme un monotrème présentant quelques caractères d'Édenté."

Adiastaltus: ἀδιαστάλτος, not clearly distinguished, i. e. ambiguous—in allusion to its systematic position.

- Adiastemus** AMEGHINO, 1894. Edentata, Megalonychidæ.
 Enum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Form. Éocènes Patagonie, 161, Feb., 1894.
Type: *Adiastemus compressidens* Ameghino, from the Eocene of Patagonia.
 Extinct.
Adiastemus: α, without; διάστημα, diastema, interval.
- Adinotherium** AMEGHINO, 1887. Ungulata, Toxodontia, Nesodontidæ.
 Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, pp. 17-18, Dec., 1887.
Species, 5: *Adinotherium magister* Ameghino, *A. splendidum* Ameghino, *A. pruri-*
um Ameghino, *A. ferum* Ameghino, and *A. nitidum* Ameghino, from the
 lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.
 Extinct.
Adinotherium: α, negative; + *Dinotherium*.
- Adjidaumo** HAY, 1899. Glires, Geomyidæ.
 Science, new ser., X, 253, Aug. 25, 1899; Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179,
 U. S. Geol. Surv., 720, 1902.
Type: *Gymnophychus minutus* Cope, from the Oligocene of Colorado.
 Extinct.
Adjidaumo: Indian name of a squirrel in Longfellow's poem 'Hiawatha,' pt. viii:
 "O my little friend, the squirrel,
 * * * * *
 For hereafter and forever,
 Boys shall call you Adjidaumo,
 Tail-in-air the boys shall call you."
- Adpithecus** AMEGHINO, 1901. Primates, Notopithecidæ.
 Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 355-356, July, 1901 (sep. pp. 9-10).
Species: *Adpithecus secans* Ameghino, and *A. amplidens* Ameghino, from the
 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
 Extinct.
Adpithecus: Latin, *ad*, toward, near; *pithecus*, ape.
- Adracodon** AMEGHINO, 1889. Creodonta, Arctocyoniidæ.
 Mam. Fós. in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 967, 1889.
Modification of *Adracon* Filhol, 1884. The name occurs, without description, in
 a list of the genera of the Oligocene fauna of Europe.
 Extinct.
Adracodon: ἄδρῶς, thick; ἀκή, point; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth.
- Adracon** FILHOL 1884. Creodonta, Arctocyoniidæ.
 Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 7ème sér., IX, No. 1, pp. 19-21, 1884.
Type: *Adracon quercyi* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France.
 Extinct. Based on "une portion de maxillaire inférieur. . . . Toute la partie
 antérieure de la mandibule manque, une partie des alvéoles de la carnière
 subsiste et les tuberculeuses sont en place."
Adracon: ἄδρῶς, thick, stout; ἄκων, dart, point—in allusion to the cusps of the
 lower molars.
- Adrastotherium** AMEGHINO, 1887. Ungulata, ?
 Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, pp. 20-21, Dec., 1887; Act.
 Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 620-621, 1889.
Type: *Adrastotherium dimotum* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern
 Patagonia.
 Extinct.
Adrastotherium: ἀδραστος, not running away; ὄπιον, wild beast.
- Adrotherium** FILHOL, 1883. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidæ.
 Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 7^e sér., VII, 94-96, 1883; THOMAS, Zool. Record
 for 1883, XX, Mamm., 45, 1884.
[Hadro]therium THOMAS, *ibid.*, Index to New Genera, p. 6, 1884.

Adrotherium—Continued.

Adrotherium NICHOLSON & LYNDEKKE, *Man. Paleont.*, II, 1329, 1889 (misprint).

Type: *Adrotherium depressum* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France.
Extinct.

Adrotherium: ἀδρότης, stout, large; θηρίον, wild beast.

Ægipan RAFFINESQUE, 1815.

Primates, Cebidæ.

Analyse de la Nature, 53, 1815.

New name for *Cebus* Erxleben, 1777 ("Ægipan R. *Cebus* Erxl.").

Ægipan: Αἴγιστον (αἴξ, goat; Πᾶν, Pan), appellation of the god Pan, in reference to his goat-like limbs, horns, and ears.

Ægoceros PALLAS, 1811.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Zoograph. Rosso-Asiatica, I, 224-226, Tab. xv-xxi, 1811.

Ægocerus LEPSON, *Man. Mamm.*, 396, 1827 (under *Ovis ammon*).

Ægocerus AGASSIZ, *Nomenclator Zool.*, *Mamm.*, 1, 1842.

Species, 7: *Cappra ibex* Linnaeus, *C. agagrus* Gmelin, *C. hircus* Linnaeus, *Ægoceros ammon* Pallas, *Æ. musimon* Pallas, *Æ. argali* Pallas, and *Æ. ovis* Pallas, from Europe and Asia.

Ægocerus: αἴξ, goat; κέρας, horn.

Ægocerus (see *Egocerus*).

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Ælio LEACH, 1821.

Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

Trans. Linn. Soc. London, XIII, pt. 1, 69, 70-71, 1821.

Type: *Ælio custeri* Leach, probably from Jamaica or Cuba (locality not stated).

Ælio: ἄελλος, Storm-swift, one of the Harpies.

Ælurictis (see *Ailurictis*).

Ferae, Felidæ.

Ælurina (see *Ailurina*).

Ferae, Felidæ.

Ælurodon LEIDY, 1858.

Ferae, Canidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1858, 22.

Type: *Ælurodon ferox* Leidy, from the Miocene of the valley of the Niobrara River, Nebraska.

Remarks: Based on "an isolated, unworn, upper sectorial molar tooth."

Ælurodon: ἐλὺρον, cut; ὀδὼν=ὀδὸν, tooth—from the upper sectorial tooth of *Canis*. It has about the size and proportionate form of that of the common wolf of this country or Europe, but has a tubercle or lobe in advance of the principal cusp, nearly as well developed as that occupying the same position in the latter. LEIDY.

Ælurogale FITZINGER, 1872.

Ferae, Felidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, LXXV, No. 2, 93-94, July-Dec., 1872; *Ann. Sci. Géol.*, Paris, III, Art. No. 7, pp. 10-14, pl. 16, figs. 23-25, 1872.

Type: *Ælurogale antenodai* Filhol, from the phosphorites of Quercy, near Caylux, Dept. Tarn et Garonne, France.

It was first described by *Ælurogale* FITZINGER, 1869, a genus of living cats. Replaced by *Antenodai* FITZINGER, 1885.

Remarks: Based on a jaw.

Ælurogale: ἐλὺρον, cut; γαλῆ, weasel—"qui sert de lieu entre deux mâchoires . . . celle des chats ou Félin, celle des Martes ou Mustelins? . . . par sa tubercule dentaire elle se rapproche des Putois, mais, indépendamment de cette tubercule très considérable . . . sa molaire principale est tranchante et absolument semblable à une dent de Félin." (FILHOL.)

Ælurops (see *Ailurops*).

Marsupialia, Phalangeridæ.

Æluropsis LYNDEKKE, 1884.

Ferae, Felidæ.

Pa. zoológica Indica (Mem. *Geol. Surv. India*), ser. 10, II, pt. vi, 316-317, pl. XXXIII, fig. 4, Jan., 1884.

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Æluropsis—Continued.

Type: *Æluropsis annectans* Lydekker from the Pliocene of the Siwalik Hills of Asnot, Punjab, India.

Extinct. Based on the posterior part of a right ramus.

Æluropsis: αἰλουρος, cat; ὄψις, appearance.

Æluropsis (see **Ailuropsis**).

Ferré, Ursidæ.

Ælurotherium ADAMS, 1896.

Ferré, Felidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci., 4th ser., I, 442, 443, June, 1896; MATTHEW, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XII, 41, 1899; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 778, 1902.

Type: *Patriofelis leidyani* Wortman, from the Bridger Eocene of Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on a "jaw fragment containing the third and fourth premolars and the first molar or sectorial."

Ælurotherium: αἰλουρος, cat; θηπιον, wild beast. The genus "may be considered as a probable ancestral form of all the Machærodontinæ and brings them a step nearer the Creodonts." (ADAMS.)

Aelurus, **Ælurus** (see **Ailurus**).

Ferré, Procyonidæ.

Aeorestes FITZINGER, 1870.

Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, LXII, Abth. 1, 427-436, Oct., 1870 (sep. pp. 75-84).

Species 4, from South America: *Vespertilio villosissimus* Geoffroy, and *V. albescent* Geoffroy, from Paraguay; *V. nigricans* Maximilian, from the Rio Iritiba, Brazil; and *V. levis* Geoffroy, from Brazil.

Aeorestes: αἰωπέω, to hover or flit about—in allusion to its manner of flight.

Aeosciurus (see **Eosciurus**).

Glires, Sciuridæ.

Æpeomys THOMAS, 1898.

Glires, Muridæ, Cricetina.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., I, 452, June 1, 1898.

Type: *Oryzomys* (?) *lugens* Thomas, from La Loma del Morro (altitude, 3,000 meters), near Merida, Venezuela.

Æpeomys: αἶπος, αἶπεος height; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to its elevated habitat, the type having been collected at an altitude of about 9,000 feet.

Aepyceros SUNDEVALL, 1847.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

K. Vetensk. Akad. Handlingar, for 1845-1846, 271, 1847.

Type: *Antilope melampus* Lichtenstein, from central Africa.

Aepyceros: αἰπύς, high; κέρας, horn—from the long, lyrate, wide-spreading horns of the male.

Æpyprymnus GARROD, 1875.

Marsupialia, Macropodidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1875, 59; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. and Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 102-104, 1888.

Type: *Bettongia rufescens* Gray, from New South Wales, Australia.

Æpyprymnus: αἰπύς, high; πρύμνα, stern—in allusion to the disproportionate development of the thighs and hind legs. (Compare *Hypsiprymnus*.)

Aesthenodon (see **Asthenodon**).

Marsupialia, Amphitheriidæ.

Aesurus RAFINESQUE, 1815.

Ferré, Procyonidæ.

Analyse de la Nature, 59, 1815.

New name for *Kinkajou* Geoffroy = *Kinkajou* Lacépède, 1799 ('*Aesurus* R. *Kinkajou* Geof.').

Aesurus: ἀήσυρος, light as air.

Aethiops (subgenus of *Cercopithecus*) MARTIN, 1841. Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

Gen. Introd. Nat. Hist. Mammif. Anim., 506-508, 1841; GEOFFROY, Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat., III, 297, 1843.

Based on 'the three White-eyelid Monkeys' of Africa.

Aethiops: Latin *aethiops*, Ethiopian—in allusion to its habitat.

Arthurus De Winton, 1898.

Glires, Anomaluridae.

Minutes of Meeting Zool. Soc. London of May 17, 1898, p. 1, May 20, 1898; Zool. Anzeiger, XXI, Nr. 560, p. 380, June 2, 1898; Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1898, pt. III, Oct. 1, 456-454, pls. XXXIV-XXXV.

Type: *Arthurus girinus* De Winton, from the Benito River, French Kongo, Africa. Name antedated (by 3 days), by *Zenkerella Matschie*, published May 17, 1898.

Also preoccupied by *Arthurus Calanis*, 1860, a genus of Birds.

Arthurus: diffus, unusual, curious; *ὀψά*, tail. For about 30 millimeters from its base, the tail is clothed with soft fur; beyond this, on the lower surface, is a pad of 13 large scales similar to those found in *Anomalurus*; and at the outer end it is bushy, distichous, and squirrel-like.

Agathelus Cope, 1875.

Cete, Platanistidae.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XIV, 363, Jan.-June, 1875.

Type: *Agathelus parvulus* Cope, from the Miocene of Cumberland County, New Jersey.

Extinct. Based on "an osseous body which nearly resembles the elongate murele of a *Prionodelphinus* without teeth," etc.

Agathelus: ἀγάρ, intensive prefix; *βέλος*, dart—in allusion to the form of the type specimen.

Agathelus Cope, 1868.

Cete, Balenidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1868, 159, 221-227.

Species: *Balaena gibbosa* Erxleben (type), from the Atlantic Ocean; and *A. glaucus* Cope, from Monterey, California (see *Cyphonotus Rafinesque*, 1815).

Agathelus: ἀγάρ, very; *ἀφάλης*, smooth. "The dorsal line as far as the third caudal vertebra was entirely smooth without knob or fin, or scar of one, hence I suppose the fin to have been situated as in *Sibbaldius* and at the posterior fourth of the length . . . the gular and thoracic regions were seen to be entirely without ridges or plicae of any kind, but as smooth as any other part of the body, or as the throat of a right whale, *B. cisarctica* Cope" (Cope).

Agaptema Rafinesque, 1814.

Fere, Pinnipedia, Phocidae?

Lettere sul Gen. Phoca nello Specchio delle Scienze, o Giornale Encic. di Sicilia Palermo, II, 1814." (vide Minà Palumbo); Analyse de la Nature, 60, 1814; HARDEMAN, Ann. Journ. Sci. and Arts, XLII, 284, 1842 (type fixed); Min. Palumbo, Cat. Mamm. Sicilia, Ann. Agr. Sic., 2d ser., XII, 107, 1868.

Species: *Agaptema phoca* Rafinesque (= *Phoca pusilla* Linn.* type), and *A. maculata* Rafinesque.

Agaptema: ἀγάτης, splendid; *κόμην*, fame.

Azobyon Kaup, 1862.

Fere, Hyenidae.

Vorlesung zur naheren Kenntniss der urweltlichen Säugethiere, Heft V, 16, Tab. 1, fig. 3, 1862, vide Schlosser, Beitr. Paläont. Oesterreich-Ungarns, VIII, 1894, 439, 1899.

Type: *Azobyon pumili* Kaup, from the Upper Miocene or Lower Pliocene of Eppelsheim, Rhein-Hessen, Germany.

Extinct. Based on a first lower molar.

Azobyon: ἀζόβιον, unknown; *κῶον*, dog.

Agnotherium Kaup, 1833.

Fere, Hyenidae.

Neuer Ossem. Foss. Mamm. Mus. Darmstadt, second cahier, 28-30, Atlas, Tab. 1, figs. 34, Carnivora, 1833; GIEBEL, Säugethiere, 758, footnote, 1859.

Type: *Agnotherium antiquum* Kaup, from the Upper Miocene or Lower Pliocene of Eppelsheim, Rhein-Hessen, Germany.

Extinct. Based on one molar and one canine.

Agnotherium: ἀγνόριον, unknown; *θημιον*, wild beast.

* A wholly mythical "Otary."—ALLEN, Mon. N. A. Pinnipeds, 1880, 194, footnote.

Agorophius COPE, 1895.

Cete, Squalodontida.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXXIV, No. 147, p. 139, May 29, 1895; Am. Naturalist, XXIX, No. 342, p. 573, June, 1895.

Type: *Zeuglodon pygmaeus* Müller, from the Eocene of Ashley River, about 10 miles from Charleston, South Carolina. (Locality fide Leidy, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 420, 1869.)

Extinct. Based on a mutilated skull.

Agorophius: ἄγαν, intensive prefix, very; ὀροφή, roof—in allusion to the marked elongation of the superior cranial wall of the skull.

Agouti LACÉPÈDE, 1799.

Glires, Dasyproctida.

Tableau des Divisions, Sous-divisions, Ordres et Genres des Mammifères, 9, 1799; Nouv. Tableau Méth., Mamm., in Buffon's Hist. Nat., Didot ed., Quad., XIV, 166, 1799; Mém. l'Institut, Paris, III, 494, 1801 (type fixed); PALMER, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XI, 243, 248, Dec. 17, 1897; MILLER & REHN, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXX, 175, Dec., 1901.

Aguti FRORIEP in Dumeril's Anal. Zool., aus Franz. mit Zusätzen, 19, 1806.

Type: *Agouti paca* (= *Mus paca* Linnaeus), from South America.

Agouti: The native name, probably the same as *acuti*, attentive, vigilant—in reference to the habits of the animals. (See explanation under *Cutia*.)

Agricola (subgenus of *Arvicola*) BLASIUS, 1857.

Glires, Muridae, Microtinae.

Naturgesch. Säugeth. Deutschlands, 334–335, 368–374, figs. 202–206, 1857.

Type: *Mus agrestis* Linnaeus, from Europe.

Agricola: Lat. *ager*, field; *colo*, to till, to cultivate—'field mouse,' from its occurrence in fields, etc.

Agrichœgus GORE, 1874.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla ?

Glossary Fossil Mamm., 5, 1874.

"A genus of Ruminant, having some affinities with *Merycopotamus*; found in Miocene deposits in North America."—GORE. This name has not been found except in this place. It is evidently not a misprint for *Agriochœrus*, as the latter name follows it in the Glossary and is defined as "a genus of Mammals . . . allied to the *Oreodon*."

Extinct.

Agriochœrus LEIDY, 1850–51.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriochœridæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 121–122, 1850–1851; COPE, Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXI, 559–570, 1884.

Type: *Agriochœrus antiquus* Leidy, from the Oligocene of South Dakota.

Extinct. Based on "a great portion of the face and inferior maxilla, containing six molar teeth on each side, and the posterior two molars of both sides superiorly of another individual."

Agriochœrus: ἄγριος, wild; χοῖρος, hog.

Agriodus (subgenus of *Canis*), H. SMITH, 1840.

Feræ, Canidae.

Jardine's Naturalist's Library, Mamm., X, 258–261, 1840; 2d ed., Mamm., I, 152, 1858; V, 258–261, 298, pl. 23*, 2 figs. in text, 1865.

Type: *Agriodus auritus* H. Smith (= *Canis megalotis* Desmarest), from the Cape of Good Hope.

"The anomalous character of the teeth indicates the food of the *Agriodus* to differ considerably from that of other *Canida*, and no doubt the manners of the species are equally influenced by this conformation. These considerations induced us to prefer the name here assigned to the subgenus to that of *Megalotis*, which Illiger originally bestowed upon the Fennecs." Antedated by *Otocyon* Müller, 1836.

Agriodus: ἄγριος, wild (possibly in the sense of aberrant); ὀδούς, tooth. This genus has 46 or 48 teeth, including a greater number of molars than is possessed by any other heterodont mammal.

Agriomeryx Marsh, 1894.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriochæridæ.

Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XLVIII, No. 285, pp. 270-271, fig. 24 in text, Sept., 1894.

Type: *Agriomeryx migrans* Marsh, from the Oligocene of South Dakota.

Extinct.

Agriomeryx: ἄγριος, wild; ῥῆνυξ, ruminant.**Agriotherium** A. WAGNER, 1837.

Ferae, Ursidæ.

Gelehrte Anzeigen K. Bayer. Akad. Wiss., München, V, Nr. 170, p. 335, Aug. 26, 1837.

Type: *Ursus siulensis* Falconer & Cautley, from the Pliocene of the Siwálík Hills, India.

Extinct.

Agriotherium: ἄγριος, wild; θηριον, beast.**Agriotherium** Scott, 1898.

Ungulata Artiodactyla, Agriochæridæ.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXXVII, 79-81, Apr. 15, 1898 (sep. pp. 7-8).

Type: *Agriotherium paradoxicum* Scott, from the Eocene of the Uinta Basin of northeastern Utah.Name preoccupied by *Agriotherium* WAGNER, 1837, a genus of Ferae. Replaced by *Chorotherium* Berg, 1899. (*Agriotherium* Scott should be referred to *Protomodon*—Scott in epist., Sept. 14, 1898).

Extinct.

Agriotherium: ἄγριος, wild; θηριον, beast.**Agustylus** AMEGHINO, 1887.

Marsupialia, Borhyaenidæ.

Ensay. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 7-8, Dec., 1887.

Type: *Agustylus cynoides* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Agustylus: ἄγω, to carry; στῦλος, pillar, point (Ameghino).**Aguti** (see *Agouti*).

Glires, Dasyproctidæ.

Agoceros (subg. of *Antelope*) H. SMITH, 1827. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Smith's Courier, Anim. Kingdom, V, 324-325, 1827; Slater & Thomas, Book of Antelopes, IV, 3, 1899 (in synonymy—type fixed).

Species 4, from Africa: *Antelope leucophaea* Pallas (type), *A. equina* Desmarest, *A. leucophaea* Hermann, and *A. barbata* H. Smith. Apparently a modified form of *Agoceros* Desmarest, 1822; preoccupied by *Agoceros* Pallas, 1811, a genus of goats. (See *Oreamna* Reichenbach, 1845.)*Agoceros*: ἄγριος, goat; κέρας, horn.**Altravus** RUTIMEYER, 1891.

Glires, Sciuridæ.

Verhandl. Schweiz. Pal. Gesellsch., XVIII, 97, pl. vii, figs. 18-19, 1891;''

LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1892, XXIX, Mamm. 15, 31, 1893; FORSYTH MAJOR, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1893, 193 (shown to be a rodent).

Type: *Altravus pictus* Rutimeyer, from the Upper Eocene of Egerkingen, Switzerland.

Extinct. Based on two lower molars.

Altravus: ἄλτροπος, cat; αὐς, ancestor. Originally regarded as an ancestral cat, vore, hence the name.**Ailurictis** TROUSSART, 1885.

Ferae, Felidæ.

La Grande Encyclopédie, I, 954, 1885; Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Carnivores, 2593, 1885.

Ailurictis LYDEKKER, in Nicholson & Lydekker's Man. Paleont., II, 1446, 1889;

LYDEKKER, in Flower & Lydekker's Mamm., Living & Extinct, 524, 1891.

New name for *Ailurogale* Filhol, 1872 (type, *A. intermedia*—an extinct species from France), which is preoccupied by *Ailurogale* Fitzinger, 1869 (type *Felis planiceps* Vigors & Horsfield, from Sumatra).

Extinct.

Ailurictis: ἄλτροπος, cat; ἰκτίς, weasel.

- Ailurin** * (subgenus of *Felis*) Gervais, 1855. Feræ, Felidæ.
 Gervais, Hist. Nat. Mamm., II, 86-87, 1 fig. in text, 1855.
Aelurina Gill, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., 60, 1871.
Ailurina Trouessart, Cat. Mamm., Carnivores, in Bull. Soc. d'Études Scientif. d'Angers, Suppl. l'année 1884, 100, 1885.
Type: *Felis planiceps* Vigors & Horsfield, from Sumatra.
Ailurin: αἰλουρος, cat.
- Ailurogale** Fitzinger, 1869. Feræ, Felidæ.
 Sitzungsber. Mat.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, LX, 1ste Abth., 249-251, 1869.
Type: *Felis planiceps* Vigors & Horsfield, from Sumatra.
 See *Ailurin* Gervais, 1855; and *Ictailurus* Severtzow, 1858.
Ailurogale: αἰλουρος, cat; γαλή, weasel.
- Ailurogale** Filhol (see *Ælurogale*). Feræ, Felidæ.
- Ailuropoda** Milne-Edwards, 1870. Feræ, Ursidæ.
 Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 5^e sér., Zool., XIII, art. No. 10, 1870; Comptes Rendus, Paris, LXX, 342, 1870.
Ailuropus Milne-Edwards, Nouv. Archives Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, VII, Bull. 92, 1871; Recherches Hist. Nat. Mamm., I, 321-338; II, pls. 50-56, 1873.
Æluropus Lydekker, in Flower & Lydekker's Mamm., Living & Extinct, 560-561, fig. 256, 1891.
Type: *Ursus melanoleucus* David, from Moupin, eastern Tibet.
Ailuropoda: *Ailurus*; πούς, foot—from the resemblance of its feet to those of *Ailurus*.
- Ailurops** Wagler, 1830. Marsupialia, Phalangeridæ.
 Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 26, 1830; Thomas, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 193, 1888 (in synonymy, type fixed).
Ælurops Agassiz, Nomenclator Zool., Index Univ., 9, 1846; ed. 2, p. 34, 1848.
Species, 4: *Phalangista ursina* Temminck (type), from Celebes; *P. chrysorrhœa* Temminck, *P. maculata* Temminck, and *P. carifrons* Temminck, from the Malay Archipelago. Name antedated by *Ceonix* Temminck, 1827.
 May be preoccupied by *Ailurops* Michaelles, 1830, a genus of Reptilia.
Ailurops: αἰλουρος, cat; ὄψ, aspect—from its size and general appearance.
- Ailuropus** Milne-Edwards, 1871. Feræ, Ursidæ.
 Nouv. Archives Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, VII, Bull. 92, 1871; Recherches Hist. Nat. Mamm., I, 321-338, II, pls. 50-56, 1873; Gervais, Journ. Zool., IV, 87, 1875 (in synonymy).
Æluropus Lydekker, in Flower & Lydekker's Mamm., Living & Extinct, 560-561, fig. 256, 1891.
Emendation of *Ailuropoda* Milne-Edwards, 1870. "Le mot *Ailuropoda* ayant été employé précédemment par M. Gray dans une acception différente [as a section, including the Cat-footed Carnivora—see Cat. Carn. Brit. Mus., pp. 3, 5, 1869] j'ai cru devoir le modifier de la manière indiquée ci-dessus." (Milne-Edwards, Recherches, p. 321 footnote.)
Ailuropus is antedated by *Pandaretos* Gervais, 1870.
Ailuropus: *Ailurus*; πούς, foot—from the resemblance of its feet to those of *Ailurus*.
- Ailurus** F. Cuvier, 1825. Feræ, Procyonidæ.
 Hist. Nat. Mamm., V, livr. L, pl. with 3 pp., text under 'Panda,' June, 1825.
Aelurus Agassiz, Nomenclator Zool., Index Univ., 9, 1846; Van der Horven Handb. Dierkunde, 2d ed., II, 1015, 1855.
Ælurus Flower, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1870, 752-769, 10 figs. in text.
Type: *Ailurus fulgens* F. Cuvier, from the southeastern Himalayas, India.

* Possibly only a common name in the first reference, but used as a genus by Gill and as a subgenus by Trouessart.

Ailurus—Continued.

Ailurus: αἰλουργος, cat, later a weasel (perhaps from αἰόλος, quick moving, and ουρῆ, tail)—so called from its resemblance exteriorly to a cat. "This was not a very happy choice, as in all structural characters indicative of true affinity it is almost as widely removed from the true Cats as any member of the group of terrestrial Carnivora." (FLOWER, l. c., 753.)

Akenodon AYMARD, 1856.

Edentata ?

Congrès Sci. France (1855), I, 233, 265, 1856 (nomen nudum?); GERVAIS, Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, éd. 2, 255, 1859; FILHOL, Ann. Sci. Géol., Paris, XII, art. 3, p. 3, 1882.

Type: *Akenodon primarius* Aymard, from the Lower Miocene of Ronzon, near Puy en Velay, France.

Extinct.

Akenodon: αἰτή, point; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Akodon MEYER, 1833.

Glires, Muridae, Cricetinae.

Nova Acta Acad. Caes. Leop.-Carol., XVI, pt. II, 599-600, tab. XLIII, fig. 1, 1833; Reise um die Erde, III, 1834.

Akodon AGASSIZ, Index Univ., 5, 1846; 2d ed., 12, 1848; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XIV, No. 83, 360-364, Nov. I, 1894.

Akodon GIEBEL, Odontographie, 48, 1855 (emendation).

Type: *Akodon boliviense* Meyer, from Pichu-pichun (alt. 14,000 feet), Peru.

Akodon: αἰτή, point; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Alachtherium Du BUS, 1867.

Ferae, Pinnipedia, Odobenidae.

Bull. Acad. Roy Sci. Belgique, 2^e sér., XXIV, 568, 1867.

Alachtherium VAN BENEDEN, ibid., XXXII, 181, 1871; XLI, 794, 1876 (misprint).

Type: *Alachtherium cretai* Du Bus, from the Upper Crag of the Fort de Wyueghem, near Antwerp, Belgium.

Extinct. Based on "une moitié complète de mâchoire inférieure."

Alactaga = **Allactaga**.

Glires, Dipodidae.

Alactagulus subg. of *Alactaga* NEUMANN, 1897.

Glires, Dipodidae.

Sitzungsber. Ges. Naturf. Freunde, Berlin, Nr. 9, pp. 151-154, fig. 1, Nov. 16, 1897.

Type: *Alactaga acanthon* = *Dipus acanthon* Pallas, from southwestern Siberia.

Alactagulus: Dim. of *Alactaga*.

Alastor WEITHOFER, 1887.

Chiroptera, Rhinolophidae.

Anz. Math.-Naturwiss. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 285, 1887" (vide Zool. Rec. 1887, Mamm., 30); Sitzungsber. Math.-Naturwiss. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien, XCVI, Abth. I, für Jun.-Dec., 1887, 350-351, Taf. figs. 5-8, 1888.

Type: *Alastor halophygus* Weithofer, from the Quercy Phosphorites of Escampes, near Lablengue, Dépt. Lot, France.

Extinct. Based on a skull without the lower jaw.

Alastor: Ἀλᾱστῶν, a surname of Zeus, the avenging deity, lit., the unforgetting.

Albertogaudrya AMEGHINO, 1901.

Ungulata, Astrapotheroidea (Albertogaudryidae).

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 399-400, July, 1901 (sep. pp. 53-54).

Type: *Albertogaudrya unica* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Albertogaudrya: In honor of Albert Gaudry, 1827-, professor of Palaeontology in the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; author of 'Animaux Fossiles et géologie de l'Attique,' 1862-67, 'Enchainements du Monde Fossile,' 1878-96, etc.

Aloe Frisch, 1775.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.

Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, 3, Tab. Gen., 1775; W. SMITH, Griffith's Cuvier, Anim. Kingdom, V, 303-304, 1827.

Alce—Continued.

Alces GRAY, London Med. Repos., XV, No. 88, p. 307, Apr. 1, 1821; КАУП, Entw.-Gesch. und Natürl. Syst. Europ. Thierwelt, I, 178, 179, 1829.

Type: 'Das Elendthier' (*Cervus alces* Linnæus), from Europe.

Alce: ἀλκή, elk.

Alce Blumenbach, 1799.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Handb. Naturgesch., 6^{te} Auflage, 697, 1799; "Beitr. Naturgesch., 1st French ed., II, 407, 1803" (fide LYDEKKER, Deer of all Lands, 125, 134, 1898).

Type: *Alce gigantea* Blumenbach (= *Megaceros hibernicus* Owen, 1844), from Ireland.

Name preoccupied by *Alce* Frisch, 1775, based on *Cervus alces*.

Extinct.

Alcelaphus Blainville, 1816.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, May, 1816, 75; SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, I, pt. 1, 5, 7, Aug., 1894 (in synonymy, type fixed).

Species: *Antilope bubalis* Pallas, 1767 (= *A. buselaphus* Pallas, 1766—type), from North Africa; and *A. caama* G. Cuvier, from South Africa.

Alcelaphus: *Alce* + *Elaphus*.

Alcelaphus Gloger, 1841.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, 143–144, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, Feb. 1, 1895.

Type: *Alcelaphus alce* (= *Cervus alces* Linnæus), the elk of northern Europe.

Name preoccupied by *Alcelaphus* Blainville, 1816, a genus of African antelopes.

Alcelaphus: ἀλκή, elk; ἔλαφος, deer.

Alces (see *Alce* FRISCH.).

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Alcicephalus Rodler & Weithofer, 1890.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Giraffidæ.

Anzeiger Math.-Naturwiss. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, XXVII, Nr. xvi, 154, 155, 1890; Denkschrift, Math.-Naturwiss. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien, LVII, 754–765, Taf. I–III, IV figs. 1–4, 1890.

Species: *Alcicephalus neumayri* Rodler & Weithofer, and *A. carlophrys* Rodler & Weithofer, both from the Pliocene of Maragha, northwestern Persia.

Extinct.

Alcicephalus: ἀλκή, elk; κεφαλή, head.

Alectops Gray, 1866.

Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 114, fig. in text.

Type: *Alectops ater* Gray, from Surinam.

Alectops: Ἀληκτώ, Alecto, in Greek mythology, one of the three Furies; ὤψ, face (see *Megara*)—probably in allusion to the animal's grotesque appearance.

Aliama Gray, 1864.

Cete, Physeteridæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 242–243.

Type: *Delphinus desmarestii* Risso, from the Mediterranean Sea.

Aliama: ἄλιος, belonging to the sea.

Aligon Haeckel, 1895.

Ungulata, ?

Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelthiere, III, 530, 1895.

Hypothetical genus, supposed to occur in the Upper Eocene.

Allacodon Marsh, 1889.

Allotheria, Bolodontidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXVIII, 178–179, pl. viii, figs. 17–31, Aug., 1889.

Species: *Allacodon lentus* Marsh (type), and *A. pumilus* Marsh, from the Cretaceous (Laramie) of Wyoming.

Extinct. "Represented by a number of teeth, several of which were found together."

Allacodon: ἄλλος, other, strange; ἀκή, point; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the pointed upper molars which "resemble the corresponding teeth of *Allodon*, but the cones are more pointed, and there is no true basal ridge." (MARSH.)

Allactaga F. Cuvier, 1836.

Glires, Dipodidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1836, 141-142.

Allactaga Cuvier, Trans. Zool. Soc. London, II, 133, 1838.

Type: *Dipus alactaga* (= *Mus jarulius* Pallas) from southern Russia and southwestern Siberia. "A distinct genus for the Jerboas, with five toes, adopting the name *Allactaga*, given by Pallas to a species, as the common generic appellation." (Cuvier.)

Allactaga: *Alak-daugha*, the Mongol name for *Dipus jarulius*; from *alak*, variegated; *daugha*, colt. (Pallas, Glires, 291, 1778.)

Allodon Marsh, 1881.

Allotheria, Bolodontidae.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXI, 511-512, June, 1881.

Type: *Allodon laticeps* Marsh, from the Upper Jurassic (Atlantosaurus beds) of Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on "a left upper jaw, with molar and premolar teeth."

Allodon: ἄλλος, other, strange; ὀδών = ὀδὺς, tooth—in allusion to the premolars.*

Allomys Marsh, 1877.

Glires, Sciuridae (Allomyidae).

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XIV, 253, fig. in text, Sept., 1877.

Type: *Allomys nitens* Marsh, from the Miocene (John Day) of Oregon.

Extinct.

Allomys: ἄλλος, other, strange; μῦς, mouse. "Probably related to the flying squirrels, but the teeth are somewhat like those of ungulates." (Marsh.)

Allaps Marsh, 1887.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriidae.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXIV, 331, Oct., 1887; Osborn, Bull. Am.

Mus. Nat. Hist. N. Y., XVI, 102-103, fig. 7, 1902.

Type: *Allaps scrocinus* Marsh, from the Oligocene (Brontotherium beds) of South Dakota.

Extinct. Based on "a well-preserved skull and various other remains."

Allaps: ἄλλος, other, stranger; ὤψ, aspect—"another genus nearly related to *Brontops*." In addition to *Brontops*, *Momys*, and *Titanops*.

Alaba Leconte & Vesperillo Peters, 1867.

Chiroptera, Vespertilionidae.

Monat. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 707, Nov., 1867.

Type: *Alaba* (*Vesperillo*) *Alaba trauimacho* Rüppell, from northeast Africa.

Vesperillo superseded by *Alaba* Le Conte, 1856, a genus of Coleoptera.

Alaba: ἄλaba, without a folio—in allusion to "den ganzlichen Mangel eines spinnartigen Foliens."

Alpega F. Cuvier, 1829.

Ferae, Canidae.

Erforschung & Naturf. Syst. Europ. Thierwelt, I, 83, 85, 1829.

Type: *Alpega lupus* Linnaeus, from Arctic Eurasia.

Alpega: ἄλπεζ, fox.

Alouatta Linnaeus, 1815.

Ferae, Canidae.

Var. Scand. a Naturf., 39, 1815 "nomen nudum."

Type: *Aloua* sp. (= *Dipus R.* sp. d.) [espèce du genre précédent, *Utania*].

Aloua: contraction of ἄλπεζ, fox; ὄψ, appearance.

Alouatta Linnaeus, 1799.

Primates, Cebidae.

Incl. des Divisions, Sous-divisions, Ordres et Genres des Mammifères, 4, 1799;

Méth. Tableau Method. Mamm., in Buffon's Hist. Nat., Didot ed., Quod., XIV,

18-1799; Mém. l'Institut, Paris, III, 490, 1801; Mém. l'Acad. in Brewster's

Encyclopædia, XIII, 404, 1830; MÜLLER & REUS, Proc. Boston Soc.

Nat. Hist., XXX, 296-297, Dec., 1901 (type fixed).

FISCHER, Zoognosia, II, 549-552, 1813; SEALE, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci.

PHILA., 1892, 515-519.

* Marsh, 1881: "There are 5 premolars and 2 molars. Two of the former are now regarded as molars."

Alouatta—Continued.

Alouata TROUSSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., I, 32-34, 1897.

Type: *Simia beelzebul* Linnaeus, from Brazil.

Alouatta: Native name.

Alticamelus MATTHEW, 1901.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidæ.

Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., New York, I, pt. vii, 426, 429-432, pl. xxxix, Nov., 1901.

Type: *Procamelus altus* Marsh, from the Miocene (Loup Fork beds) of the John Day basin, Oregon.

Extinct. Based on a skull, and bones of the neck and hind limb.

Alticamelus: Lat. *altus*, high; + *Camelus*—in allusion to the long neck, which gives the animal almost the height of a modern giraffe.

Alticola (subgenus of *Arvicola*) BLANFORD, 1861.

Glires, Muridæ, Microtinae.

Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, I, pt. ii, 93, 95, 96, pl. i figs. B-E, July 30, 1861;

Fauna British India, Mamm., 430, 1888-91; MILLER, N. Am. Fauna, No. 12,

52-54, pl. ii, fig. 4, text figs. 26-27, July 23, 1896; Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci.

Phila., 1899, 291-297, fig. 4.

Type: *Arvicola stoliczkanus* Blanford, from the high plateaus of northern Ladák, western Tibet.

Alticola: Lat. *altus*, high; *colo*, to dwell, to inhabit—from the animal's elevated habitat at altitudes of 9,000 to 10,000 feet or more.

Aluatta (see **Alouatta**).

Primates, Cebidæ.

Alus GRAY, 1825.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ?

THOMSON'S Annals Philos., XXVI, 342, Nov., 1825.

Nomen nudum (ex Pliny).

Alviceola BLAINVILLE, 1817.

Glires, Muridæ, Microtinae.

Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., IX, 287-288, 1817.

'Le Genre Campagnol;' type species not mentioned. Probably a misprint for *Arvicola* Lacépède, 1799.

Amarorhynchus AMEGHINO, 1894.

Edentata, Megalonychidæ.

Enum. Synop. Mamm. Foss. Form. Éocènes Patagonie, 147, Feb., 1894.

Type: *Amarorhynchus latus* Ameghino, from the Eocene of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Amarorhynchus: ἀμέρα, channel; ῥύγχος, snout—in allusion to the lower jaw.

"Mandibule courte, haute et large, avec la symphyse profondément excavée et qui termine dans un espèce de bec large, plat, et arrondi." (AMEGHINO.)

Ambliodon JOURDAN, 1837.

Feræ, Viverridæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, V, 445-446, 1837; BLAINVILLE, Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2^e sér., VIII, 276, 1837.

Amblyodon GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 541-542.

Type: 'L'*Ambliodon* doré' (*Paradorurus auratus* Blainville = *P. jourdanii* Gray), from India. (See GRAY, l. c., p. 542.)

Ambliodon: ἀμβλὺς, blunt; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth—from the blunt, rounded cusps of the posterior premolar and of the molars.

Ambliirhiza (see **Amblyrhiza**).

Glires, Castoroididæ.

Ambloctonus COPE, 1875.

Creodonta, Ambloctonidæ.

Syst. Cat. Vert., Eocene New Mexico, 5, 7-9, Apr. 17, 1875; Rept. U. S. Geol. Survey West 100th Merid., IV, pt. ii, 90-94, pl. xxxiii, 1877.

Amblyctonus COPE, Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XIX, 79, 80, 1880.

Amblyctonus COPE, in Scudder's Nomenclator Zool., pt. i, 360; pt. ii, 13, 1882;

TROUSSART, Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Carnivores, 8, 1885.

Type: *Ambloctonus sinuatus* Cope, from the Eocene of New Mexico.

Ambloctonus—Continued.

Extinct. Based on "the greater part of the dentition of one side of the cranium and that of the posterior part of the mandible, with a number of bones of the limbs."

Ambloctonus: ἀμβλῦς, blunt (toothed); κτείνω, to kill.

Ambionyx (subgenus of *Lutra*), RAVENESQUE, 1832.

Fera, Mustelidae.

Atlantic Journal, I, No. 2, 62, summer of 1832.

Type: *Lutra concolor* Rafinesque, from Assam, British India.

Ambionyx: ἀμβλῦς, blunt; ὄνυξ, claw—from its short, blunt claws.

Amblosia (see *Amblotis*).

Marsupialia, Phascologyidae.

Amblotherium OWEN, 1871.

Marsupialia, Amphitheriidae.

Mesozoic Mamm. in Mon. Paleontograph. Soc., XXIV, No. 5, pp. 29-32, pl. II, figs. 1-2, 1871.

Type: *Amblotherium voricinum* Owen, from the Purbeck of Dorsetshire Bay, Swanage, Dorsetshire, England.

Extinct. Based on a right mandibular ramus.

Amblotherium: ἀμβλῦς, to abort; ὄπιον, wild beast—from its small size.

Amblotis ILLIGER, 1811.

Marsupialia, Phascologyidae.

Prodomus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 77, 1811.

Amblotis ILLIGER, Abhandl. K. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, for 1811, p. 128, 1815 (misprint).

Type: *Wambatus fomer* Geoffroy (= *Didelphis ursina* Shaw), from Tasmania.

Name antedated by *Phascologia* Geoffroy, 1803; and by *Vombatus* Geoffroy, 1803.

Amblotis: ἀμβλῦς, aborted—from the rudimentary tail and the very short, nailless hallux.

Amblychilus G. FISCHER, 1814.

Sirenia, Dugongidae.

Zooglossa, III, 638-639, 1814.

New name for the Dugong, which had been previously named *Platystomus*.

Hec caput quam maxime obtusum reddit, etsi os inferius nihil confert. Quapropter et nomen Platystomi, et in genere propter terminationem similem sepe recurrentem, mutatum fuit" (FISCHER, l. c. III, p. 639).

Amblychilus: ἀμβλῦς, blunt; χεῖλος, lip.

Amblyctomus, **Amblyctonus** (see **Ambloctonus**). Creodonta, Paelonictidae.**Amblyodon** (see **Ambliodon**).

Fera, Viverridae.

Amblyotus (subg. of *Eochoerus*) KOLENATI, 1858.

Chiroptera, Vespertilionidae.

Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien, XXIX, Nr. 9, pp. 252-256, figs. 1-5 in text, Mar., 1858; FITZINGER, ibid., LXII, 1 Abth., Oct. 1870, 414-418 (separ. Abth. v, pp. 62-66).

Type: *Amblyotus atratus* Kolenati, from the mountains of Silicia, Austria (Altvater, etc., alt. 2,400-4,600 ft.).

Name preoccupied by *Amblyotus* Amyot & Serville, 1843, a genus of Hemiptera.

Amblyotus: ἀμβλῦς, blunt; ὄνυξ, ear.

Amblyrhiza COPE, 1868.

Glires, Castoroididae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1868, 313.

Amblyrhiza GERVAIS & AMEGHINO, Mamm. Fos. Am. du Sud, 64, 1880 (misprint).

Type: *Amblyrhiza inundata* Cope, from the cave deposits of Anguilla, West Indies.

Extinct.

Amblyrhiza: ἀμβλῦς, blunt; ῥίζα, root—from "the roots of the teeth [which] were contracted and not so open as in many Rodents." (COPE.)

Amblysomus (subg. of *Chrysochloris*) POMEL, 1848. Insectivora, Chrysochloridæ. Archiv. Sci. Phys. et Nat., Genève, IX, 247, Nov., 1848; GILL, Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Survey Terr., I, 2d ser., No. 2, p. 112, 1875 (raised to generic rank); Standard Nat. History, V, 137, 1884; TROUSSART, Revue et Mag. Zool., 3^e ser., VII, 277, 1879; DOBSON, Mon. Insectivora, pt. II, 109, 1883; W. L. SCLATER, Mamm. S. Africa, II, 168, 1901 (type fixed).

No type designated. "Il y a un sous-type ayant une molaire de moins à chaque mâchoire, et dépourvu de la bulle osseuse de la tempe qui, chez les autres, fait partie de l'oreille interne ainsi soulevée en dedans—*Amblysomus*." (POMEL.)

Type: *Chrysochloris hottentotus* A. Smith, from Cape Colony (fide SCLATER).

Name preoccupied by *Amblysona* Westwood, 1841, a genus of Hymenoptera. (See *Culcochloris* Mivart, 1867.)

Amblysomus: ἀμβλύς, blunt, dull; σῶμα, body—from its thick, stout form.

Amblytatus AMEGHINO, 1902. Edentata, Dasypodidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Ciencias Córdoba, XVII, 57, May, 1902 (sep. p. 55).

Species: *Amblytatus pandus* Ameghino, and *A. areolatus* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Amblytatus: ἀμβλύς, blunt, sluggish; *tatou*, armadillo.

Ambysus RAFINESQUE, 1815. Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.

Analyse de la Nature, 60, 1815 (nomen nudum).

Type: *Phoca* sp. ('*Ambysus* R. sp. do.' [espèce du genre précédent, *Phoca*]).

Ameghinotherium PODESTÁ, 1898. Ungulata, Typotheria, Typotheriidae.*

"Un nuevo fósil. El *Ameghinotherium curuzú-cuatiansis*, 1898, 2 figs.; La Escuela Positiva, V, 1-8, 1899; SERRANO, Guía Prov. Corrientes, Geol. Curuzú-Cuatia, 1899" (fide AMEGHINO, Sinop. Geol.-Palæont. in Segundo Censo Nac. Repúb. Argentina, Supl., July, 1899, sep. p. 5).

Type: *Ameghinotherium curuzú-cuatiansis* Podestá, from the Tertiary of Curuzú-Cuatia, Corrientes, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on a skull.

Ameghinotherium: Ameghino; θηπιον, wild beast—in honor of Dr. Florentino Ameghino, director of the Museo Nacional, Buenos Aires; author of 'Mamíferos Fósiles de la República Argentina,' 1889, and many other contributions to the paleontology of Argentina.

Ametrida GRAY, 1847. Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1847, 15; Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., XIX, 407, June, 1847.

Type: *Ametrida centurio* Gray, from Para, Brazil.

Ametrida: ἀμετρις, ἀμετριδος, reaper, destroyer.

Amilnedwardsia AMEGHINO, 1901. Ungulata, Condylarthra, Meniscotheriidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 386, July, 1901 (sep. p. 40).

Type: *Amilnedwardsia brevicula* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia. Extinct.

Amilnedwardsia: In honor of Alphonse Milne-Edwards, 1835-1900, late director of the Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; author of numerous publications on mammals.

Ammodon MARSH, 1893. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XLVI, No. 275, 409-410, pl. ix, figs. 2-4, Nov., 1893;

HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 656, 1902 (type fixed).

Species: 3: *Elotherium leidyanum* Marsh (type), from the Miocene of Squankum, Monmouth County, New Jersey; *E. bathrodon* Marsh, from the Oligocene of South Dakota; and *Ammodon potens* Marsh, from Colorado.

Ammodon—Continued.

Extinct.

Ammodon: ἄμμος, sand; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—probably in allusion to the fact that the type species was found near the coast.

Ammodorcas THOMAS, 1891.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1891, pt. II, 207-210, pls. XXI-XXII, Aug. 1, 1891.

Type: *Ammodorcas clarki* Thomas, from the vicinity of Burca Wells, about 100 miles south of Berbera, central Somaliland, East Africa.

Ammodorcas: ἄμμος, sand; ὀρκάς, antelope, gazelle—from the dry, sandy character of its habitat.

Amomys BONAPARTE, 1831.

Glires, Muridae, Microtinae.

Saggio Dist. Metod. Anim. Vert., 20 footnote, 1831.

Modification of *Psammomys* Le Conte, 1830, which is preoccupied by *Psammomys* Cretschmar, 1828, a genus of Glires. "Il nome *Psammomys* essendo stato dato quasi contemporaneamente ad un rosciatore delle vicinanze di Alessandria d' Egitto, prendiamo la libertà d' introdurre una piccola mutazione ortografica nel nome dato al nuovo genere dal Sig. Leconte, la quale non ne cambia però il significato."

Amomys: ἄμμος, sand; μῦς, mouse—from the sandy character of the soil among the pines, where the animal frequently, though by no means exclusively, makes its home.

Ammon BLAINVILLE, 1816.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Bull. Sci. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, livr. May, 1816, 76.

Apparently merely another name for *Ovis*. The genus '*Ovis* ou *Ammon*' includes 5 species: "1 *A. M. cornutus* et *Ovis*, 2 *A. brachiatum*, 3 *A. cervinus*, 4 [*A.*] *lanonia*, 5 *A. strepsichorus*."

Ammon: ἄμμων (=Heb. 'Amōn < Egypt. *Amun*, *Amen*, he who is hidden or concealed), a name of Jupiter, worshiped in Africa under the form of a ram.

Amnospermophilus (subg. of *Spermophilus*) MERRIAM, 1892.

Glires, Sciuridae.

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., VII, 27, Apr. 13, 1892; TROESSART, Cat. Mamm., Viv. et Foss., new, ed., fasc. II, 433-434, 1897; MERRIAM, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XI, Dec. 7, 1897 (provisionally raised to generic rank—"subgenus or genus").

Type: *Tamias lencurus* Merriam, from the San Geronio Pass, near Whitewater Station, Riverside County, California.

Amnospermophilus: ἄμμος, sand; - *Spermophilus*—from the sandy color of the pelage and the sandy character of the animal's desert habitat.

Ammotherium (see **Amnotherium**). Edentata, Megatheriidae (Scelidotheriidae).**Ammotragus** (subgenus of *Ovis*) BLYTH, 1840.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1840, No. LXXXVI, 13, July, 1840; No. XC, 75-77, 78-79, Mar., 1841; Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., VII, 257-258, 261, June, 1841; Gray, Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus., Ungulata, 179, 1852 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Ovis temnophus* Pallas, from North Africa.

Ammotragus: ἄμμος, sand; τράγος, goat—from the color.

Amnotherium AMEGHINO, 1891.

Edentata, Megatheriidae (Scelidotheriidae).

Nuevos Restos Mammif. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 39, Aug., 1891.

Amnotherium, Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5, p. 325, Oct. 1, 1891.

Type: *Amnotherium profundatum* Ameghino, from the Lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Amnotherium (*Amnotherium*): ἄμμος, sand; θῆρion, wild beast.

Amodus (see **Ancodon**).

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anthracotheriidae.

Amorphochilus PETERS, 1877.

Chiroptera, Natalidae.

Monatsber. K. Pr. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1877, 185; DUNSON, Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 357-359, 1878.

Amorphochilus—Continued.

Type: *Amorphochilus schnablii* Peters, from Tumbes, northern Peru.

Amorphochilus: ἀμορφος, misshapen, ugly; χείλος, lip—in allusion to the fleshy prominence or disk on the upper lip.

Amphalopex KAUP, * 1862.

Ferræ, Canidæ.

"Beitr. näheren Kenntniss urwelt. Säugeth., Heft 5, p. 15," 1862 (fide FRAAS, Jahreshefte Ver. vaterl. ind. Naturk. in Württemberg, XXVI, Heft II, 160, 161, 1870); TROUËSSART, Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Carnivores, 53–54, 1885.

Type: *Amphicyon intermedius* Meyer, from Ulm, Württemberg, Germany (fide FRAAS, l. c.).

Extinct.

Amphalopex: ἀμφι,† doubtful, ambiguous; ἄλωπηξ, fox.

Amphechinus AYMARD, 1850.

Insectivora, Erinaceidæ.

Ann. Soc. Agr., Sci., Arts et Comm. du Puy, XIV, 109–110, 1850; POMEL, Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 16, 1854 (in synonymy); GERVAIS, Zool. et Pal. Françaises, 2^e éd., 53, 1859.

Type: *Amphechinus arvernensis* Aymard (= *Erinaceus arvernensis* Blainville), from the Lower Miocene of Auvergne, France.

Extinct.

Amphechinus: ἀμφι, around, on both sides; ἐχίνος, hedgehog.

Amphiarctos BLAINVILLE, 1841.

Ferræ, Ursidæ.

Ostéog. Mamm. Récents et Foss., II, fasc. IX (Carnassiers, Subursus), 96–100, 1841.

Type: *Ursus siwalensis* Cautley & Falconer, from the Siwalik Hills, India. Name provisionally proposed and changed to *Sivalarctos* on p. 114.

Extinct.

Amphiarctos: ἀμφι, doubtful; ἄρκτος, bear.

Amphiaulacomys LATANTE, 1882.

Glires, Muridæ, Gerbillinæ.

Le Naturaliste, Paris, II, No. 2, pp. 11–12, Jan. 15, 1882; No. 16, p. 127, Aug. 15, 1882.

Type: *Rhombomys pallidus* Wagner (= *Meriones opimus* Lichtenstein), from south-eastern Russia.

Amphiaulacomys: ἀμφι, on both sides (in the sense of double); αὐλαξ, furrow; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the double-grooved incisors.

Amphibos FALCONER, 1865.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

FALCONER, quoted by Rütimeyer in Verhandl. Naturforsch. Gesellsch. Basel, IV, 2tes Heft, 231, 1865 (nomen nudum?); Palæont. Memoirs & Notes, I, 23, 280, 547, 554, 1868; Mem. Geol. Surv. India (Palæontologia Indica), ser. 10, I, pt. III, 150–153, 174, pl. XXI fig. 1, pl. XXIV [reissue pls. XXI fig. 1, XXI & XXIII—*Hemibos*], 1878.

Type: *Amphibos acuticornis* Falconer, from the Siwalik Hills, India.

Extinct. Based on crania.

Amphibos: ἀμφι, around, on both sides; + *Bos*.

Amphicetus VAN BENEDEN, 1880.

Cete, Balænidæ.

Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. de Belgique, 2^e sér., L, No. 7, pp. 20–21, 1880.

Species 4, from the deposits in the vicinity of Antwerp, Belgium: *Amphicetus later* Van Beneden, *A. verus* Van Beneden, *A. editus* Van Beneden, *A. rotundus* Van Beneden.

* Not Meyer, 1849, as given by Trouessart, l. c., p. 53.

† The preposition ἀμφι means, primarily, on both sides, on all sides, around. It is used to denote relationship and also in the sense of doubtful, ambiguous.

Amphicetus—Continued.

Extinct.

Amphicetus: ἀμφί, around, on both sides; κῆτος, whale. "À en juger par un condyle de maxillaire inférieur les Amphicètes suivent immédiatement les Pléiocètes et sont intermédiaires entre eux et les Hétérocètes."

Amphichneumon (POMEL MS.) GERVAIS, 1859.

Ferae, Viverridae.

POMEL, in Gervais' Zool. et Pal. Françaises, 2^e éd., 223, 1859.

Amphichneumon LYDEKKER, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., I, 103, 1885 (misprint).

Apparently a manuscript name applied by Pomel to a lower jaw (No. 26705) in the British Museum, from the Lower Miocene of Saint-Gérard-le-Puy, France.

Extinct.

Amphichneumon: ἀμφί, around, on both sides; + *Ichneumon*.

Amphichoerus (BEAUVARD MS.) GORE, 1874.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidae.

GORE, Glossary Foss. Mamm., 6, 1874 (no authority).

(BEAUVARD MS.) LYDEKKER, Paleont. Indica, ser. 10, III, 91, 1884; Cat. Foss. Mamm., Brit. Mus., II, 254, 1885.

Type: *Amphichoerus typus* Beauvard, a synonym of *Hyotherium typus* (Pomel), from the Miocene of Europe. "A genus of Suidæ (pigs), possessing long canines, projecting downwards in the upper jaw." (GORE.)

Extinct.

Amphichoerus: ἀμφί, around, on both sides; χοίρος, hog.

Amphictis POMEL, 1854.

Ferae, Viverridae.

Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 63-64, 1854; LYDEKKER, Cat. Foss.

Mamm., Brit. Mus., I, 102-103, 1885.

Species: *Amphictis antiqua* Pomel (= *Viverra antiqua* Blainville), *A. leptorhynchus* Pomel, and *A. leuancensis* Pomel, from the Lower Miocene of Langy, Dépt. de l'Allier, France.

Extinct.

Amphictis: ἀμφί, doubtful, ambiguous; ἰκτίς, weasel.

Amphicynodon FILHOL, 1882.

Ferae, Canidae.

Ann. Sci. Géol. Paris, XII, Art. 3, pp. 32-39, pl. viii figs. 23-31, pl. ix figs. 42-47, 1882.

Type: *Amphicynodon palustris* Aymard, from Ronzon, near Puy, Haute-Loire, France.

Extinct.

Amphicynodon: ἀμφί, around, on both sides; + *Cynodon*.

Amphicyon LARTET, 1836.

Ferae, Canidae.

Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, VII, 219-220, séance du Mai, 1836 (no species named); Comptes Rendus, Paris, V, No. 12, 424, July-Dec., 1837 (no species named); L'Institut, V, 336, 1837; "Not. Géol. Dépt. du Gers (Annuaire, 1837-38) Notice sur la Colline de Sansan, 16, 1851; BLAINVILLE, Ostéog. Mamm., II (Carnassiers, Subursus), 113-114, 1841.

Species: *Amphicyon major* Blainville, and *A. minor* Blainville, from Sansan, Dépt. du Gers, France. Merely a provisional name in 1836.

Extinct. — Based on "deux demi-mâchoires et quelques ossements."

Amphicyon: ἀμφί, around, on both sides; κύων, dog—on account of the resemblance of its teeth to those of *Canis*.

Amphidolops AMEGHINO, 1902.

Allotheria, Polydolopidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 42, May, 1902 (sep. p. 40).

Species: *Amphidolops serrula* Ameghino, and *A. serrifer* Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds, Patagonia.

Extinct.

Amphidolops: ἀμφί, ambiguous; + (*Poly*) *dolops*.

Amphidozotherium FILHOL, 1876.

Insectivora, Talpidae.

Ann. Sci. Géol., Paris, VII, Art. No. 7, 48-49, pl. xi, figs. 9-11, 1876; Bull. Soc.

Philomathique, Paris, 7^e sér., I, 51, 1877.**Type:** *Amphidozotherium cayluxi* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France. Extinct. Based on "une portion de mâchoire inférieure."*Amphidozotherium*: ἀμφιδόξος, doubtful; θηρίον, wild beast—in allusion to its supposed relationship with *Urotrichus*.**Amphigonus** AGASSIZ, 1838.

Marsupialia, Amphitheriidae.

[Neues Jahrb. f. Mineralogie, 1835, 185,—genus not named, 'die räthselhaften *Didelphys* Arten von Stonesfield']."AGASSIZ, Deutsche Uebersetzung von Bucklands Geology and Mineralogy, descrip. pl. II, p. 3 footnote, Apr., 1838;" L'Institut, Paris, VI, 1^{re} sect., No. 245, p. 292, Sept. 6, 1838.**Type** (species not mentioned in L'Institut): from Stonesfield, Oxfordshire, England. (Equals *Amphitherium* Blainville, 1838.)

Extinct.

Amphigonus: ἀμφί, ambiguous; γίγνομαι, to be born—i. e., an animal of uncertain relationship.**Amphihapalops** AMEGHINO, 1891.

Edentata, Megalonychidae.

Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 33-34, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 319-320, Oct. 1, 1891.

Species 3, from the lower Eocene of southern Patagonia: *Amphihapalops congermanus* Ameghino, *A. gallaicus* Ameghino, and *A. cadens* Ameghino.

Extinct.

Amphihapalops: ἀμφί, around; + *Hapalops*.**Amphilagus** (subgenus of *Lagomys*) POMEL, 1854.

Glires, Ochotonidae.

Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 42-43, 1854; GÉRYAIS, Zool. et Pal. Françaises, 2^e éd., 50, 1859 (synonym of *Titanomys visenoriensis*).**Type:** *Amphilagus antiquus* Pomel, from Langy, Allier, France. "C'est sans doute d'après la figure de cet atlas [Zool. et Pal. Franç., 1^{re} éd., pl. XLVI, fig. 2], qu'il [M. Pomel] a établi depuis lors son *Amphilagus antiquus*. La caractéristique donnée par M. Pomel paraît en effet n'être que la description des détails reproduits dans notre planche XLVI." (GÉRYAIS, l. c., 50.)

Extinct.

Amphilagus: ἀμφί, around, on both sides; λαγώς, hare—from its resemblance to *Lagomys* and *Lagodus*.**Amphilestes** OWEN, 1859.

Marsupialia, Triconodontidae.

Encyclopædia Britannica, 8th ed., XVII, 157-158 (art. Paleontology), 1859; Paleontology, 1860, 303.

Type: *Amphitherium broderipii* Owen, from the Stonesfield oolitic slate, England. Extinct. Based on "a ramus of a lower jaw."*Amphilestes*: ἀμφί, doubtful, ambiguous; ληστής, robber.**Amphimerix** POMEL, 1849.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidae.

Archiv. Sci. Phys. et Nat., Bibl. Univ. Genève, XII, 72, Sept., 1849.

Amphimerix PICTET, Traité Paléont., éd. 2, I, 341, 1853.*Amphimerix* GÉRYAIS, Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, éd. 2, 162-163, 1859.*Amphimerix* SCHLOSSER, Morph. Jahrbuch, XII, 1tes Heft, 133, expl. to figs. 21, 26, 1886.**Species:** *Anoplotherium murinum* Cuvier, and *A. obliquum* Cuvier, from the Upper Eocene gypsum beds of the Paris basin, France. "Nous avons proposé de les réunir provisoirement sous le nom générique d'*Amphimerix*." (POMEL.)

Extinct.

Amphimerix: ἀμφί, doubtful; μῆρυξ, ruminant—"ce nom. . . signifie ruminants douteux." (POMEL.)

Amphimoschus (FALCONER MS.) GRAY, 1852. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tragulidae.
GRAY, Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. iii, Ungulata, 247, 248, 1852—nomen nudum.
"Dr. Hugh Falconer (Proc. Zool. [Geol.] Soc., 1843) gave some account of the osteology of the foot of this animal [*Hyemoschus aquaticus* from West Africa]; and in his MSS. he informs me he has proposed to call the genus *Amphimoschus*."
(GRAY.)

Amphimoschus dupoi, around on both sides; + *Moschus*.

Amphimoschus ROUGEOTIS, 1873. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.
[Gervais, Zool. et Pal. Gén., I, 157, 1867-69, nomen nudum.]

Journ. Zool., Paris, II, 235-236, pl. x, 1873.

Type: *Amphimoschus pontelevisensis* Rougeot, from the Middle Miocene of Thenay, near Pont-Levy, Loir-et-Cher, France.

Sot. Amphimoschus Falconer MS., 1852, a genus of Tragulidae.

Extinct. Based on lower jaws, a portion of a humerus, and other bones.

Amphimoschus dupoi, on both sides (in the sense of double); *Moschus*—in allusion to the last lower molar, "qui présente un double croissant à son talon ou lobe postérieur."

Amphimus MORENO & MERCERAT, 1891. Ferre, Procyonidae.
Revista Mus. La Plata, I, 235-236, 1890-91.

Type: *Amphimus brevirostris* Moreno & Mercerat, from Tertiary deposits in the vicinity of Andalgalá, Catamarca, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on "un cráneo en buen estado de conservación."

Amphimus dupoi, around, on both sides; + *Nania*.

Amphiperatherium FILHOL, 1879. Marsupialia, Didelphyidae.
"Ann. Sci. Géol., Paris, X, No. 3, 1879," pp. — (fide E. B. TAWNEY, Geol. Record for 1879, 299, 1887).

Type: *Amphiperatherium lemanus* Filhol, from St. Gérard le Puy, Auvergne, France.

Extinct.

Amphiperatherium dupoi, around, on both sides; + *Peratherium*.

Amphiproviverra AMEGHINO, 1891. Marsupialia, Borhyaenidae.
"An. Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 6a, 397 footnote, Dec. 1, 1891.

Note: Name of *Protoproviverra* Ameghino, 1891, which is preoccupied by *Protosphenocyon* Lemoine, 1891, a genus of Creodonta from the lower Eocene of France, France.

Extinct.

Amphiproviverra dupoi, around, on both sides; + *Proviverra*.

Amphiptera COSSA, 1870. Cete, Balenidae.
"An. Argentina Hist. Nat., Fauna Vert. Oceano, Firenze, 75-76, 1870; Cetacei ossery, Firenze, Magenta, 60, 1874.

Type: *Amphiptera pacifica* Giglioli, from the South Pacific, off the coast of Chile (S. 25° 28' 34" lon. 88° 10').

Amphiptera dupoi, around, on both sides; + *ptērōn*, wing, fin.

Amphiscirus BRAVARD MS. LYDEKKER, 1885. Glires, Sciuridae.
"Ann. Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. i, 210, footnote (under *Sciurus* + Panel, 1885.

Type: *Amphiscirus typus* Bravard. A manuscript name given to specimens in the British Museum, consisting of "a fragment of the right ramus of the mandible containing p.m. 4 and m. 1 [with other pieces] from the Lower Miocene of Alier, France. . . . This [No. 31086] and the other specimens from the Bravard Collection are entered in the Museum Register as *Amphiscirus typus* Bravard MS." (LYDEKKER.)

Extinct.

Amphiscirus dupoi, around, on both sides; + *Sciurus*.

Amphi-sorex (subgenus of *Sorex*) DUVERNOY, 1835. Insectivora, Soricidæ.
Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat. Strassbourg, II, sig. v, 23, 1835; GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 123, 1837.

Type: *Sorex hermanni* Duvernoy, from Europe. [In the supplement on the shrews (Mém. Strassbourg, II, p. 4, 1838), *Sorex tetragomurus* is made the type of the subgenus.]

Amphi-sorex: ἀμφι, around, on both sides; + *Sorex*.

Amphithereuthes AMEGHINO, 1894. Marsupialia. ?

AMEGHINO in Roger's Verzeichn. Foss. Säugeth., Bericht Naturwiss. Ver. f. Schwaben u. Neuburg (a. V.), Augsburg, XXXI, 13, 1894.*

Type: *Amphithereuthes obscurus* from the Tertiary of Patagonia.
Extinct.

Amphithereuthes: ἀμφι, around, on both sides; + *Thereuthes*.

Amphitherium BLAINVILLE, 1838. Marsupialia, Amphitheriidae.

L'Institut, Paris, VI, 1^{re} sect., No. 243, p. 275, Aug. 23, 1838; Comptes Rendus, Paris, VII, No. 8, pp. 402-418, 1 pl., figs. 1-5, July-Dec., 1838.

Species: *Didelphis prevostii* Cuvier MS., and *D. bucklandi* Broderip, from Stonesfield, England.

Extinct. Based on lower jaws.

Amphitherium: ἀμφι, ambiguous; θηριον, wild beast. "On pourrait donner le nom de *Heterotherium* ou d'*Amphitherium*, afin d'éviter les inductions que l'on pourrait tirer de l'existence si ancienne d'un mammifère de la classe des Didelphes." (BLAINVILLE.)

D'Orbigny gives the following explanation of the name: (ἀμφι, préposition de doute; θηριον, animal.) M. de Blainville nomme ainsi le genre qui devra renfermer le fossile de Stonefield, regardé par quelques auteurs comme une espèce de didelphe, par quelques autres, comme un mammifère monodelphe, et par plusieurs, enfin, comme un ovipare voisin des sauriens ou de certains poissons. Les opinions sont donc . . . bien loin d'être arrêtées à l'égard de l'espèce de cette fossile, et c'est ce que M. de Blainville a voulu indiquer par le nom ci-dessus. (Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat., I, 397, 1849.)

Amphitragulus POMEL, 1846. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 2^e sér., III, for 1845-46, Feuilles 23-30, pp. 369-371, July, 1846; Archiv. Sci. Phys. et Nat., Bibl. Univ. Genève, V, 207, 1847; Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 100-102, 1854.

Type: (No species named in the first reference.) In 1847, *Anthracotherium minutum* Blainville is mentioned, and in 1854 the genus contained 6 species: *Amphitragulus elegans* Pomel, *A. lemanensis* Pomel, *A. communis* Aymard (from Ronzon near Puy), *A. boulangeri* Pomel, *A. meminoides* Pomel, and *A. gracilis* Pomel—all except *A. communis* from Langy, Dépt. de l'Allier, France.

Extinct.

Amphitragulus: ἀμφι, around, on both sides; + *Tragulus*.

Amphitylus OSBORN, 1887. Marsupialia, Amphitheriidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Nov. 1, 1887, 283 footnote; Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., IX, pt. 2, 192-193, fig. 2; 228, fig. 10b in text, 1888.

Type: *Amphitherium prevostii* (= *Didelphis prevostii* Blainville), from the Stonesfield slate, Oxfordshire, England. (See *Thylacotherium* Valenciennes, 1838.)

Extinct.

Amphitylus: ἀμφι, around, on both sides; τύλη, swelling, lump—in allusion to the crowns of the molars, which have "three cusps, the median cusp slightly the largest."

*Copy received by the U. S. Dept. Agriculture, Washington, D. C., Aug. 10, 1894.

Amyxodon MARSH, 1877.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Amyxodontidae.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XIV, 251-252, Sept., 1877; OSBORN, Trans. Am. Philos. Soc., new ser., XVI, pt. III, 506-507, 1890.

Type: *Deseratherium advenum* Marsh, from the Eocene (Uinta beds) of Utah.

Extinct. Based on "a nearly perfect skull and various other remains."

Amyxodon: ἀμύων, to ward off, to threaten; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the canines which are developed into greatly enlarged vertical tusks.

Amyxodon CAUTLEY & FALCONER, 1835.

Ferr., Mustelidae.

Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, IV, No. 48, p. 707, Dec., 1835; Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2^e sér., Zool., VII, 61, Jan., 1837; FALCONER, Paleont. Memoirs, I, 331, 1868.

Type: *Enhydriodon* (*Amyxodon*) *nivalensis* Cautley & Falconer, from the Tertiary of the Siwalik Hills, India. The species is not characterized in the first two papers, and in the Palaeontological Memoirs the name *Amyxodon* seems to be an alternative or possibly a subgeneric term occurring in the title of the article, "On *Enhydriodon* (*Amyxodon*), a fossil genus allied to *Lutra*, from the Tertiary Strata of the Sewalik Hills."

Extinct.

Amyxodon: ἀμύων, tearing; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Ameodon COPE, 1882.

Creodonta, Arctocyoniidae.

"Paleont. Bull., No. 34, pp. 181-182, Feb. 20, 1882"; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XX, 181-182, Mar. 16, 1882; Tert. Vert., 427, 1885 (dates of publication).

Type: *Ameodon urridens* Cope, from the Eocene (Wasatch beds) of the basin of the Big Horn River, northern Wyoming.

Extinct. "Known only from mandibles supporting molar teeth."

Ameodon: ἀν, without; ἀκμή, point; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the "crowns of molars without distinct cusps, but with a superior surface consisting of two low transverse ridges separated by a shallow valley." (COPE.)

Ameoma (see Ancema).

Glirres, Caviidae.

Ameolops AMEGHINO, 1903.

Allotheria, Polydolopidae.

Los Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, IX (ser. 3a, II), 186, fig. 120, July 18, 1903.

Type: *Ameolops thalacodoides* Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds of Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on part of the left lower jaw.

Ameolops: ἀμε, up? : : Πολυδολοψ.

Anabyster MURRAY, 1861.

Ferr., Mustelidae.

Phil. Mag. Soc. Edinburgh, II, 157-158, sessions 1860-1861 [read Mar. 28, 1860].

Type: *Anabyster calabaricus* Murray, from old Calabar, West Africa.

Anabyster: "Belonging to an estuary."

Ancelomorphus AMEGHINO, 1891.

Edentata, Megalonychidae.

Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 34, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 320, Oct. 1, 1891.

Type: *Ancelomorphus inversus* Ameghino, from the Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Ancelomorphus: ἀνταρκτός, feeble; μορφή, form.

Anclatherium AMEGHINO, 1891.

Edentata, Megatheriidae (Scelidotheriidae).

Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 39, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 325, Oct. 1, 1891.

Type: *Anclatherium antarcticum* Ameghino, from the Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Anclatherium: ἀνταρκτός, feeble; ἄνκλιον, wild beast—probably in allusion to the dentition of the lower jaw.

Ananarcus. Ananareus (see Anarnak).

Cete, Physeteridae.

Anancus AYMARD, 1855.

Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidae.

Ann. Soc. Agr., Sci., Arts, et Comm. du Pay., XIX, for 1854, 507, 1855; XX, for 1855, 35, 1859; Congrès Sci. France, for 1855, I, 271, 1856; LYDEKKER, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., IV, 52, 1886 (under *Mastodon arvernensis*).

Anancus—Continued.

Type: *Anancus macrophus* Aymard, from Mt. Coupet, near Puy, France.

Extinct.

Anancus: ἀν, without; ἄγκος, bend, hollow—probably in allusion to the tusks or upper incisors, which are straight in comparison with those of some species of *Elephas*.

Anantiosodon AMEGHINO, 1891.

Edentata, Dasypodidae.

Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 41–42, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 327–328, Oct. 1, 1891.

Type: *Anantiosodon rarus* Ameghino, from the lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Extinct. “Representado por un trozo de rama mandibular izquierda con parte de la sínfisis.”

Anantiosodon: ἀν, negative; ἀντίος, opposite; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—possibly so named because the opposite teeth are wanting in the type specimen.

Anaplotherium (see **Anoplotherium**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidae.**Anaptogonia** (subgenus of *Arvicola*) COPE, 1871. Glires, Muridae, Microtinae.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XII, 87, 91–92, fig. 18, Jan.–July, 1871; Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., 2d ser., XI, pt. 2, pp. 201–203, 1899 (raised to generic rank).

Anaptogonia TROUËSSART, Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Rodentia, in Bull. Soc. d'Études Sci. d'Angers, X, for 1880, 2e fasc., 154, 1881 (misprint).

Type: *Arvicola hiatidens* Cope, from the Pleistocene of Port Kennedy Bone Cave, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.

Extinct. Based on several molar teeth.

Anaptogonia: ἀν, negative; ἄπτω, to bind, fasten; γωνία, angle—in allusion to the separation of the enamel folds of the molars.

Anaptomorphus COPE, 1872.

Primates, Anaptomorphidae.

Paleont. Bull. No. 8, p. 1, Oct. 12, 1872; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XII, for July–Dec., 1872, 554, Jan., 1873.

Type: *Anaptomorphus amulus* Cope, from the Eocene of the northern part of the basin of Green River, Wyoming.

Extinct.

Anaptomorphus: ἀν, negative; ἄπτω, to bind, fasten; μορφή, form—probably in allusion to the lower jaw, in which the “symphyseis, though massive, is not co-ossified.”

Anarnak LACÉPÈDE, 1804.

Cete, Physeteridae.

Hist. Nat. Cétacées, pp. xxxviii, 164, 1804.

Ananarcus DUMÉRIL, Zool. Analytique, 28, 1806.

Anarcus FRORIEP, Duméril's Analyt. Zool. aus Franz. mit Zusätzen, 29, 1806.

Anarnacus TIEDEMANN, Zoologie, I, 575, 1808; RAFINESQUE, Analyse de la Nature, 61, 1815; LESSON, Man. Mammalogie, 418, 1827 (in synonymy); Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 200, 1842; AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 2, 1842.

Ananarcus GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. xxiii, 1843 (misprint).

Anarnacus ZITTEL, Handbuch Paleont., IV, 178, 1892 (misprint).

Type: *Anarnak groenlandicus* Lacépède, from the coast of Greenland.

Anarnak: Greenland name of a kind of porpoise.

Anastylops AMEGHINO, 1897.

Tillodontia, Notostylopidae.

La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 16 footnote, 1897 (nomen nudum); Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 490–491, Oct. 6, 1897 (sep. pp. 86–87).

Type: *Anastylops vallatus* Ameghino, from the ‘Cretaceous’ of Patagonia.

Extinct.

ANASTYLOPS—ANCHIPPUS

Stylops—Continued.

Stylops *ἀντα*, negative prefix; *στῦλος*, pillar; *ὄψ*, aspect. "Les molaires supérieures se distinguent par leur face externe qui est convexe, sans éplombe angulaire supplémentaire et avec l'arête perpendiculaire: externe antérieure peu marquée." (AMEGHINO, l. c., 86-87.)

therium AMEGHINO, 1887. Marsupialia, Borhyaenidae.
Inum, Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 8, Dec., 1887.

Type *Anotherium defansii* Ameghino, from the Lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Anotherium: *ἀντα*, up (?); *ἄντιον*, wild beast.

Monotremata (Anathitide).

athitus AMEGHINO, 1893.

Revista Jard. Zool. Buenos Aires, l. 78, Mar. 15, 1893; *Revue Scientif.*, LI, No. 23, p. 731, June 10, 1893.

Type *Anathitis rector* Ameghino, from the Eocene beds of southern Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on a humerus. "Je suppose qu'il s'agit d'un représentant d'un groupe de mammifères encore inconnu constituant la transition si longtemps cherchée entre les Reptiles Thériodontes et les Mammifères Monotrèmes." (Revue Sci., p. 731.)

Anathitis: Contracted from *ἀνὰ θέαν*, to run up; *θίς*, *θύρός* sand—i. e., one who runs on the sand. (AMEGHINO.)

Insectivora, Soricidae.

Anurosorex (see *Anurosorex*).

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidae.

Anchilophus Gervais, 1848-52.

Zool. et Paléont. Franç., 1^{re} éd., II, Expl. pl. No. 35, p. 8, 1848-52; 2^e éd., 86-87, pl. 35, fig. 18, 1859.

Type *Anchilophus desmarestii* Gervais, from the Eocene of Batignolles, near Paris, France.

Extinct. Based on a fragment of a jaw with teeth.

Anchilophus: *Ἀνχί(θηριον)*; *ἀόφος*, crest—in allusion to the crests of the upper

Glires, Caviidae.

Anchips AMEGHINO, 1886.

Rev. Arch. Soc. Cient. Córdoba, IX, 71-74, 1886.

Type *Anchips* *anchips* Ameghino, from the older Tertiary formations of Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on fragments of the lower jaw containing incisors and three

Anchips: *ἀνχί* (near) *ἄντι*, mouse—from its close relationship with *Carcharias*.

Anchips: *ἀνχί* (near) *ἄντι*, mouse—from its close relationship with *Carcharias*.

Tillodontia, Anchippodontidae.

Anchippodus LEIDY, 1868.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1868, 232.

Anchippodus MAISENALL, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 44, 1873 (misprint).

Type *Anchippodus equatus* Leidy, from the Eocene of Shark River, Monmouth County, New Jersey.

Extinct. Based on a molar tooth.

Anchippodus: *Anchippus*; *ὄδους*, tooth.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidae.

Anchippus LEIDY, 1868.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1868, 231-232.

Anchippus MAISENALL, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 44, 1873 (misprint).

Type *Anchippus texanus* Leidy, from the Miocene of "Hutchinson's well," Washington County, Texas.

Extinct. Based on "a specimen consisting of the greater and more characteri-

tion portion of an upper molar tooth."

Anchippus—Continued.

Anchippus: *Anchi(therium)*; ἄγκιπος, horse—"an animal of intermediate character to *Anchitherium* and *Equus*." (Leidy.)

Anchisodon COPE, 1879. Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Hyracodontida

Am. Nat., XIII, No. 4, for April, 270, published Mar. 26, 1879; Bull. U. S. Geol. and Geog. Surv. Terr., V, 233, 1879 (date of publication).

Anchirodon FORBES, Zool. Record for 1879, XVI, Mamm., 19, 1881 (misprint).

Type: *Hyracodon quadruplicatus* Cope, from the Oligocene (White River beds) of Colorado.

Extinct. "Represented by maxillary teeth only."

Anchisodon: ἄγκι, near; ἴσος, equal; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the lower premolars and molars.

Anchistrum AMEGHINO, 1901.

Ungulata, Hyracoidea (Acœlodidae)

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 369-370, July, 1901 (sep., pp. 23-24).

Type: *Anchistrum sulcosum* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Anchitheriomys ROGER, 1898.

Glires, Hystriidae

Bericht Naturwiss. Ver. Schwaben u. Neuburg (a. V.), XXXIII, 7-8, Taf. III figs. 9-10, 1898.

Type: *Hystrix wiedemanni* Roger, from Breitenbronn and Kutzenhausen, Reische nau, Susamthal, Swabia, Germany.

Extinct. Based on parts of upper incisors.

Anchitheriomys: *Anchitherium*; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to its occurrence in bed characterized by the presence of remains of *Anchitherium*.

Anchitherium MEYER, 1844.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidae

Neues Jahrb. Mineralogie, 1844, 298-305.

Type: *Anchitherium ezquerra* Meyer, from the Miocene of el Cerro de San Isidro near Madrid, Spain.

Extinct.

Anchitherium: ἄγκι, near; θηρίον, wild beast—in allusion to its supposed relationship with *Rhinoceros*, *Anoplotherium* and *Palæotherium*.

Ancodon (subgenus of *Palæotherium*) POMEL, 1847. Ungulata, Anthracotheriidae

Archiv. Sci. Phys. et Nat., Bibl. Univ. Genève, V, 207, June, 1847.

Ancodus POMEL, ibid., VIII, 324-325, Aug., 1848 (raised to generic rank); Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 91-93, 1854.

Amodus POMEL, Comptes Rendus, Paris, XXVI, No. 25, p. 687, Jan.-June, 1848 (misprint).

Type: *Anthracotherium relatum* G. Cuvier, from the Miocene of Ronzon, near Puy, France.

Name antedated by *Bothriodon* Aymard, 1846.

Extinct.

Ancodon: ἄγκων, bend; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—probably from the selenodon character of the upper molars.

Ancylocoelus AMEGHINO, 1895.

Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Leontiniidae

Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XV, 650-652, 1895 (sep., pp. 50-52).

Type: *Ancylocoelus frequens* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds of Patagonia

Extinct.

Ancylocoelus: ἄγκύλος, curved; κοῖλος, hollow.

Ancyledon ILLIGER, 1811.

Cete, Physeteridae

Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 142, 1811; OKEN, Lehrb. Naturgesch., 3te Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., 673-674, 1816; GRAY, Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus.

330, 1866 (in synonymy).

Ancylodon—Continued.

Type: *Monodon spurius* Fabricius, from Greenland (= *Hyperoodon butzkopf* Lacépède, vide Gray, l. c.). Practically a new name for *Anarniak* Lacépède, 1804.
Ancylodon: ἀγκύλος, curved; ὀδών = ὀδοῦς, tooth—"dentes duo parvi prominenti curvati in apice maxillæ superioris,* alii nulli." (ILLIGER.)

Ancylotherium GAUDRY, 1863.

Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Chalicotheriidae.

Anim. Foss. et Géol. l'Attique, sigs. 17-18, pp. 129-142, Atlas, pls. XIX-XXI, 1863.

Type: *Macrotherium pentelicum* Gaudry & Lartet, from Pikermi, Greece.

Extinct. Based on bones of the phalanges and limbs.

Ancylotherium: ἀγκύλος, crooked, curved; θηρίον, wild beast—from the curved terminal phalanges.

Andinomys THOMAS, 1902.

Glires, Muridae, Cricetinae.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., IX, 225-226, Mar. 1, 1902; *Nature*, LXV, No. 1688, p. 431, Mar. 6, 1902; *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1902, pt. 1, 116-117, pl. ix figs. 1-4, 6, June 1, 1902.

Type: *Andinomys elax* Thomas, from the vicinity of Potosi, Bolivia.

Andinomys: Άνδης; μῦς, mouse—from the habitat of the type species.

Andropithecus COPE, 1868.

Primates, Simiidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., (Oct.) 1868, 286; *Origin of the Fittest*, 101, 1887.

Nomen nudum. Possibly only a modified form of Blainville's *Anthropopithecus*, 1838; it is evidently here used for the Chimpanzees or Gorillas.

Andropithecus: ἀνθρωπ, ἀνδρός, man; πίθηκος, ape—i. e. an anthropoid ape.

Anisacodon MARSH, 1872.

Insectivora, Leptictidae.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 209, Sept., 1872 (sep. issued Aug. 7).

Type: *Anisacodon elegans* Marsh, from the Eocene in the vicinity of Henry Fork of Green River, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on 'a lower jaw with teeth.'

Anisacodon: ἀνίστος, unequal; ἀκμή, point; ὀδών = ὀδοῦς, tooth—in allusion to the inequality in the cusps of the molars.

Anisacodon MARSH, 1875.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriidae.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IX, 246, Mar., 1875.

Type: *Anisacodon montanus* Marsh, from the Oligocene of northern Nebraska.

Nomen nudum. Preoccupied by *Anisacodon* Marsh, 1872, a genus of Insectivora. Replaced by *Anisodon* Marsh, 1876.

Anisodon

Anisodon: ἀνίστος, unequal; ἀκμή, point; ὀδών = ὀδοῦς, tooth—in allusion to the unequal size of the cones of the last upper molar, the inner posterior cone being smaller than the one in front.

Anisodon LARTET, 1849.

Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Chalicotheriidae.

Cat. Mamm. 1847 (vide LARTET, 1851); POMEL, *Comptes Rendus*, Paris, XXVI, No. 25, 687, Jan.-June, 1848—nomen nudum.]

Locality: in Blainville's *Ostéog. Mamm. Récents et Foss.*, IV, fasc. 23 (*Anoplotherium*), pp. 68-70, 1849; LARTET, *Notice sur la Colline de Sansan*, 30-31, 1851.

Type: *Anoplotherium magnum* Lartet, from Sansan, Dépt. du Gers, France.

Extinct.

Anisodon: ἀνίστος, unequal; ὀδών = ὀδοῦς, tooth—in allusion to the molar series, and especially the last lower molar.

Anisolambda AMEGHINO, 1901.

Ungulata, Condylarthra, Meniscotheriidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 383-384, July, 1901 (sep., pp. 37-38).

Species: 3. *Anisolambda fissidens* Ameghino, *A. longipilus* Ameghino, and *A. latidens* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Anisolambda: ἀνίστος, unequal; λάνβδα, the Greek letter λ—in allusion to the lobes of the lower molars.

*The statement that the teeth are in the upper jaw is incorrect.

- Anisolophus** BURMEISTER, 1885. Ungulata, Litopterna, Protherotheriidae.
Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, III, entr. xiv, 169-172, pl. II, fig. 7, Dec., 1885.
Type: *Anchitherium australe* Burmeister, from the Rio Chico, Patagonia.
Extinct. Based on the dentition.
Anisolophus: ἀνίσκος, unequal; λόφος, crest.
- Anisonchus** COPE, 1881. Ungulata, Amblypoda, Periptychidae.
"Paleont. Bull. No. 33, pp. 488-489, Sept. 30, 1881;" Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XIX, 488-489, Oct. 21, 1881; Tert. Vert., 408, 1885 (dates of publication).
Type: *Mioclanus sectorius* Cope, from the Eocene of northwestern New Mexico.
Extinct. "Known only from dental characters."
Anisonchus: ἀνίσκος, unequal; ὄγκος, hook, barb—from the inequality in form or size of the cusps of the teeth.
- Anisonyx** RAFINESQUE, 1817. Glires, Sciuridae.
Am. Monthly Mag., II, No. 1, p. 45, 1817; MERRIAM, Science, new ser., I, 18-19, Jan. 4, 1895.
Type: *Anisonyx brachiura* Rafinesque (= *Arctomys columbianus* Ord). Based on the 'Burrowing Squirrel' of Lewis & Clark, from the vicinity of the Forks of the Clearwater or Kooskooskie River, Idaho. (MERRIAM, N. Am. Fauna, No. 5, pp. 39, 41, 1891.)
Name preoccupied by *Anisonyx* Latreille, 1807, a genus of Coleoptera (Genera Crustaceorum et Insectorum, II, 119-121, 1807). Replaced by *Phorbantus* Gistel, 1848.
Anisonyx: ἀνίσκος, unequal; ὄνυξ, claw, nail—from the number (5), and the shape of its toes. "The two inner toes of the forefeet very short, and with blunt nails, the three others long, and with sharp nails." (RAFINESQUE.)
- Anisorhizus** AMEGHINO, 1902. Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Isotemnidae.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 27-28, May, 1902 (sep., pp. 25-26).
Type: *Anisorhizus atriarius* Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds of Patagonia.
Extinct. Based on a molar, probably the third.
Anisorhizus: ἀνίσκος, unequal, uneven; ῥιζα, root—in allusion to the character of the molar which is "à couronne très basse, étroite en avant, large en arrière et porte trois grosses racines."
- Anisotemnus** AMEGHINO, 1902. Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Homalodontotheriidae.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 25-26, May, 1902 (sep., pp. 23-24).
Type: *Isotemnus distentus* Ameghino, from Patagonia.
Extinct.
Anisotemnus: ἀν, negative; + *Isotemnus*.
- Anissodolops** AMEGHINO, 1903. Allotheria, Plagiolacidae.
Anales Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, IX (ser. 3a, II), 148, fig. 72, July 18, 1903.
Type: *Anissodolops serrifer* Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds of Patagonia.
Extinct. Based on a lower molar.
Anissodolops: ἀνίσκος, unequal; + (*Poly*)dolops.
- Annamisus** (subgenus of *Sus*) HEUDE, 1892. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidae.
Mém. Hist. Nat. Empire Chinois, II, pt. II, 106, 107, 1892.
Includes les 'sangliers de Cochinchine.' It is not clear whether *Annamisus* is intended as a subgenus, or merely as a descriptive term for the hogs of Annam.
Annamisus: Annam; + *Sus*—in allusion to its habitat.
- Anoa** (subg. of *Antelope*) (LEACH MS.) H. SMITH, 1827. Ungulata, Bovidae.
GRIFFITH'S Cuvier, Anim. Kingdom, V, 355, 1827; GRAY, "Spicilegia Zool., t. II, figs. 2-3, 1830" (raised to generic rank).
Type: *Antelope depressicornis* Smith (= *Anoa compressicornis* Leach MS.), from Celebes.
Anoa: Native name in Celebes.
- Anodon** (see *Aodon*). Cete, Physteridae.

ANOMEMA F. CUVIER, 1809.

Glires, Caviidae.

Nouv. Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, No. 24, p. 394, Sept., 1809; Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., XIX, 292-293, pl. 15, fig. 12, 1812.

ANOMEMA F. CUVIER, Dict. Sci. Nat., LIX, 493, 1829.

ANOMEMA AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 2, 1842; Index Univ., 20, 1846;

CUVIER, Hist. Nat. Mamm., VII, Table gén. et méth., 4, 1842.

Based on the 'cachon d'Inde' (*Cavia cobaya* Pallas), from Brazil.

ANOMEMA, Fr. *anème*, 'sans force' (α -, without; *νόημα*, perception, thought; cf. *ἀνοήμων*, without understanding)—from its supposed lack of intelligence.

ANOMEMA KÖNIG, 1825.

Glires, Ochotonidae.

"Icones, Foss. Sectiles, pl. x, fig. 126, 1825" (fide LYDEKKER, Cat. Foss. Mamm.

Brit. Mus., I, 257, 1885, in synonymy); FORSYTH MAJOR, Trans. Linn. Soc.

London, 2d ser., Zool., VII, pt. 9, pp. 449, 450, Nov., 1899 (in synonymy).

Type: *Anomema avingensis* König, from Oeningen, Germany.

Name preoccupied by *Anomema* F. Cuvier, 1809, a genus of Caviidae.

Extinct. Based on a skeleton.

Anomema: α - without; *νόημα*, perception, thought.

ANOGLOCHIS (subgenus of *Cervus*), CROIZET & JOBERT, 1826.* Ungulata, Cervidae.

Recherches Oseem. Foss. Dépt. Puy-de-Dôme (Expl. des planches), 5^e livr.

pls. 1-v, 8^e livr. pl. viii, 1826; LESSON, in Férussac's Bull. Sci. Nat. et Géol.,

Paris, XI, 98, 1827; LYDEKKER, Deer of all Lands, 19, 238-243, figs. 65-67,

1888 (raised to generic rank).

Species: 3: *Cervus ardei*, *C. ruficornis*, and *C. casimirus* Croizet & Jobert, from Mt.

Perrier, Dépt. Puy-de-Dôme, France.

Extinct. Based chiefly on antlers, teeth, and long bones.

ANOGLOCHIS: *ἀνω*, up; *γλοχίς*, point: [Parce que] "le 1^{er} andouiller du bois est éloigné de la couronne." (LESSON.) The antlers have a subbasal snag, but no brow tine. (LYDEKKER.)

ANOMLOCERA (see **ANOMOLOCERA**).

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.

ANOMALOMYS GAILLARD, 1900.

Glires, Muridae, Cricetinae.

Croniques Rendus, Paris, CXXX, No. 4, pp. 191-192, Séance du 22 Jan., 1900.

Type: *Anomalomys gaudryi* Gaillard, from the Miocene of Grive-Saint-Alban, France.

Extinct. Based on a cranium, a palatal arch, and several mandibles showing teeth of different ages.

ANOMALOMYS: *ἀνόμαλος*, irregular, anomalous; *μῦς*, mouse—in allusion to the arrangement of the enamel of the molars, "c'est cette disposition de l'email, singulière par comparaison avec ce qui existe chez les autres rongeurs, que nous avons voulu rappeler dans le nome de genre." (GAILLARD.)

ANOMALURUS WATERHOUSE, 1843.

Glires, Anomaluridae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1842, 124-127, Jan., 1843.

Type: *Anomalurus fergusi* Waterhouse, from Fernando Po, West Africa.

ANOMALURUS: *ἀνόμαλος*, stranger; *οὐρά*, tail—in allusion to the scales, 15-16 in number, arranged in two longitudinal series on the under side of the basal third of the tail.

* The date, 1826, is on the authority of Lesson. (Lydekker, l. c., 238) states that the explanation of the plates of Croizet & Jobert's work were never published except on the original covers of the livraisons. Agassiz (Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., p. 2, 1842) refers *Anoglochis* to Fischer's Zoognosia, 1813, but the name is not found in that work.

† Waterhouse gives the derivation as *ἀνόμος*, out of law; *οὐρά*, tail.

Anomodon LE CONTE, 1848.

Insectivora, Leptictidae?

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 2d ser., V, 106, 1 fig. in text, Jan., 1848.

Type: *Anomodon myderi* Le Conte, from the Pleistocene of 'the lead region' of northern Illinois.

Extinct. Based on "a single tooth . . . supposed to be a superior left canine."

Anomodon: ἄνομος, irregular; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—from the fact that the canine is much compressed and its fang flattened.**Anomodonterium** MERCERAT, 1891. Ungulata, Litopterna, Proterotheriidae.

Revista Mus. La Plata, I, 450, 461-462, 1890-91.

Type: *Anomodonterium montanum* Mercerat, from the Eocene of Monte Leon, Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on two upper molars.

Anomodonterium: ἄνομος, irregular; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth; θηπίον, wild beast.**Anomalocera** GRAY, 1869. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.

Scientific Opinion, London, II, 385-386, Oct. 6, 1869.

[Proc. Zool. Soc., 1869, 497-499, figs. 1,2—*Xenelaphus huamel*.]*Anomalocera* PHILIPPI, Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., XXXVI, Bd. I, 47, 1870.**Type:** *Anomalocera huamel* Gray (= *Xenelaphus huamel*), from Tinta, southern Peru. Referred to *Capreolus leucotis* Gray, but afterwards renamed *Xenelaphus anomalocera*. (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., X, 445, Dec., 1872.)Name preoccupied by *Anomalocera* Templeton, 1837, a genus of Crustacea.Replaced by *Xenelaphus* Gray, 1869.*Anomalocera*: ἀνώμαλος, irregular, anomalous; κέρας, horn—from the fact that the horns are unlike those of any other deer.**Anonyx** AGASSIZ, 1846.

Ferae, Mustelidae.

Nomenclator Zool., Index Univ., 24, 1846; 2d ed., 70, 1848; Cours, Century Dict., I, 229, 1889.

Emendation of *Anonyx* Lesson, 1827. Preoccupied by *Anonyx* Kröyer, 1838, a genus of Crustacea.**Anoplonassa** COPE, 1869.

Cete, Physeteridae.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XI, 188-190, pl. v, fig. v, 1869.

Anoplossa MARSHALL, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., I, 1873 (misprint).**Type:** *Anoplonassa forcipata* Cope, from the Tertiary in the vicinity of Savannah, Georgia.

Extinct. Based on "a considerable portion of the mandible."

Anoplonassa: ἀνοπλος, unarmed; ἀνασσα, queen. The mandible was described as like that of a *Squalodon*, but "strikingly different from the latter in being for the most part edentulous."**Anoplotherium** G. CUVIER, 1804. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidae.

Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, III, 370-382, figs. in pls. 31 et seq., 1804; Règne Animal, I, 238, 1817.

Anoplotherium OKEN, Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, 2te Abth., 773-775, 1816.**Species**, 3: *Anoplotherium medium* G. Cuvier; *A. minus* G. Cuvier, and *A. minimum* G. Cuvier, from the Eocene gypsum beds of the Paris basin, France.

Extinct.

Anoplotherium: ἀνοπλος, unarmed; θηπίον, wild beast—in allusion to the absence of horns and claws. According to Laurillard in allusion to the canines, which differ very little from the incisors and thus were not available as weapons of defense. (D'ORBIGNY's Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat., I, 566.)**Anotis** RAFINESQUE, 1815.

Glires, Spalacidae.

Analyse de la Nature, 58, 1815.

New name for *Talpoides* Lacépède, 1799 ('*Anotis* R. *Talpoides* L').*Anotis*: ἀν-, without; οὖς, ὠτός, ear.

- anotus** (subgenus of *Sorex*) WAGNER, 1855. Insectivora, Soricidae.
 Suppl. Schreber's Säugethiere, V, 550-551, 1855.
Type: *Sorex carolinensis* Bachman, from Goose Creek, South Carolina. (*Anotus* Wagner = *Blarina* Gray, 1838.)
 Name preoccupied by *Andia* Rafinesque, 1815, a genus of Glires.
Anotus: ἀν-, without; οὖς, ὠτός, ear—in allusion to the apparent absence of ears, due to their concealment by dense hair (compare *Cryptotis*).
- ANOURA** GRAY, 1836. Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae.
 Jardine's Mag. Zool. & Bot., II, 490, 1838.
ANOURA AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Index Univ., 27, 1846; 2d ed., 71, 77, 1848;
 THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1893, 335.
Type: *Anoura geoffroyi* Gray, from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
Anoura: ἀν-, without; οὐρά, tail—in allusion to the absence of a tail.
- ANOUROSOREX** MILNE-EDWARDS, 1870. Insectivora, Soricidae.
 Comptes Rendus, Paris, LXX, 341, 1870; Recherches Hist. Nat. Mamm., 264-266, 1868-74.
ANOUROSOREX GÜNTHER, Zool. Record for 1870, VII, Mamm., 9, 1871.
ANOUROSOREX ANDERSON, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., XVI, 282, 1875.
Type: *Anourosorex squamipes* Milne-Edwards, from eastern Tibet.
Anourosorex: ἀν-, without; οὐρά, tail; + *Sorex*—from the very short tail.
- Antaeodon** AMEGHINO, 1886. Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Tapiridae.
 Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, IX, 151-156 footnote, 1886; Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 496-499, pl. xxxiii, fig. 6, 1889.
Antaeodon ROGER, Bericht Naturwiss. Ver., Schwaben u. Neuburg, XXXII, 247, 1886 (misprint).
Type: *Antaeodon cinctus* Ameghino, from "las toscas del fondo del Río de La Plata," province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Extinct. Based on an upper molar.
Antae: ἀντα, Brazilian name of the tapir; δῶν = δόντις, tooth—in allusion to the upper molars.
- Antechinomys** KREFFT, 1866. Marsupialia, Dasyuridae.
 Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 434.
Type: *Phascogale lanigera* Gould, from the junction of the Murray and Darling rivers, New South Wales, Australia.
Antechinomys: *Antechinus*; μῦς, mouse.
- Antechinus** MACLEAY, 1841. Marsupialia, Dasyuridae.
 Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., VIII, 242, pl. 7, Dec., 1841; GRAY, List Osteol. Spec. Brit. Mus., pp. xi, 30, 1847.
Type: *Antechinus stuartii* MacLeay (= *Phascogale flavipes* Waterhouse), from Spring Cove, near Sydney, New South Wales.
Antechinus: ἀντι, corresponding to, like; ἔχινος, sea urchin.
- Antenomys** (subgenus of *Microtus*) MILLER, 1896. Glires, Muridae, Microtinae.
 N. Am. Fauna, No. 12, pp. 9, 47-49, fig. 23, pl. II fig. 8, July 23, 1896.
Type: *Microtus chinensis* Thomas, from Kiating-fu, west Sze-chuen, China.
Antenomys: ἀντιόμιος, eastern; μῦς, mouse—from the habitat.
- Antelopus** (see **Antelope**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.
- Antelotherium** (see **Antoletherium**). Ungulata, Proboscidea, Dinotheriidae.
- Antepithecus** AMEGHINO, 1901. Primates, Notopithecidae.
 Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 356-357, July, 1901 (sep. pp. 10-11).
Type: *Antepithecus brachycephalus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia, extinct.
Antepithecus: Lat. ante, before; pithecus, ape.

Anteutatus AMEGHINO, 1902.

Edentata, Dasypodidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 58-59, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 56-57).

Species: *Anteutatus lenis* Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds; and *A. larrus* Ameghino, from the Astraponotus beds of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Anteutatus: ἀντί, before; + *Eutatus*—in allusion to its occurrence long before the recent genus *Eutatus*.**Anthops THOMAS, 1888.**

Chiroptera, Rhinolophidae.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., I, 156, Feb. 1, 1888.

Type: *Anthops ornatus*, from Aola, Guadalcanar, Solomon Islands.*Anthops*: ἄνθος, flower; ὄψ, face—probably in allusion to the complicated nose leaf, which (especially its posterior part) suggests a flower.**Anthorina LYDEKKER, 1891.**

Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae.

LYDEKKER in Flower & Lydekker's Mamm., Living & Extinct, 674, 1891.

New name for *Tylostoma* Gervais, 1855 (type *Phyllostoma bidens* Spix, from Brazil), which is preoccupied by *Tylostoma* Sharpe, 1849, a genus of Mollusca.*Anthorina*: ἄνθος, flower; ρίς, ρινός, nose—from the form of the nose-leaf.**Anthracotherium CUVIER, 1822.**

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anthracotheriidae.

Mém. Acad. Roy. Sci., Paris, V, Hist. Acad., 336-337, 1821-22; Recherches

Ossem. Foss., nouv. éd., III, 396-405, pl. LXXX, figs. 1-3, 5-7, 1822; DESMAREST,

Mammalogie, II, Suppl., 545, 1822; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179,

U. S. Geol. Surv., 651, 1902 (type fixed).

Anthracotherion Gray, Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 262, 1869.**Species**, 3: *Anthracotherium magnum* Cuvier (type), and *A. minimum* Cuvier, from the lignites of Cadibona, Liguria, Italy; and *A. minus* Cuvier, from Agen, France. Extinct.*Anthracotherium*: ἄνθραξ, ἄνθρακος, coal; θηρίον, wild beast—so called from having been found in the anthracite or lignite of Tuscany.**Anthropithecus HAECKEL, 1895.**

Primates, Simiidae.

Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelthiere, III, 600, 1895.

Contraction of *Anthropopithecus* Blainville, 1838.**Anthropodus DE LAPOUGE, 1896.**

Primates, Cercopithecidae?

"Bull. Soc. Sci. Ouest, Rennes, III, No. 4, pp. 202-208, 1896; fide Bibliog. Zool., I, 469, Sept. 28, 1896."

Type: *Anthropodus rouvillei* De Lapouge.

Extinct.

Anthropodus: ἄνθρωπος, man; ὀδούς, tooth.**Anthropodus SCHLOSSER, 1901.**

Primates Simiidae.

Zool. Anzeiger, XXIV, No. 643, pp. 261-271, 1 fig., May 13, 1901.

Type: *Anthropodus branconi* Schlosser, from the Tertiary (Bohnerz) of Swabia, Germany.See *Anthropodus* De Lapouge, 1896.

Extinct. Based on a third lower molar.

Anthropomorphus AMEGHINO, 1884.

Primates, ?

Filogenia, 385, 1884; Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 87-88, 99, 1889.

Hypothetical genus—"Antecesor común del hombre y de los antropomorfos existentes."*Anthropomorphus*: ἄνθρωπος, man; μορφή, form.**Anthropopithecus BLAINVILLE, 1838.***

Primates, Simiidae.

Ann. Franç. et Étrang. d'Anat. et Physiol., Paris, II, 360, 1838; Écho du Monde Savant, Paris, 6^e ann., No. 402, p. 20, Jan. 9, 1839; "Leçons Orales, 1839."

*This genus may not have been published until 1839. Écho du Monde Savant (Jan. 9, 1839) says: "M. de Blainville vient de publier dans les Annales d'Anatomie et de Physiologie les observations suivantes."

anthropopithecus—Continued.

Anthropopithecus HAECKEL, *Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelthiere*, III, 600, 1895.

Type: *Anthropopithecus troglodytes* (= *Simia troglodytes* Gmelin), from West Africa. Antedated by *Troglodytes* Geoffroy, 1812 (preoccupied); by *Pan* Oken, 1816; and by *Theranthropus* Brookes, 1828.

Anthropopithecus: ἀνθρωπος, man; πίθηκος, ape—from the fact that the chimpanzee more nearly resembles man than any of the other anthropoid apes.

anthropops AMEGHINO, 1891.

Primates, Cebidae.

Revieta Argentina Hist. Nat., I, Entr. 6^a, 387-389, figs. 89-91, Dec. 1, 1891.

Type: *Anthropops perfectus* Ameghino, from the Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on a portion of the lower mandible with symphysis nearly complete, and containing the third premolar on the right side and portions of other teeth.

Anthropops: ἀνθρωπος, man; ψ, aspect—"un mono de caracteres más elevados que el *Hominaculus*."

Antilocodon MARSH, 1872.

Primates, Hyopsodidae?

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 210-212, Sept., 1872 (sep. issued Aug. 13);

OSBORN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XVI, 173, June 28, 1902.

Type: *Antilocodon tematus* Marsh. from the Eocene (Bridger) of Henry Fork of Green River, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on "part of a lower jaw, with the characteristic lower molar."

Antilocodon: ἀντί, opposite; ἀκμή, point; ὀδόντς=ὀδόντες, tooth—in allusion to the lower molar, in which "the four principal cones stand in nearly opposite pairs, but the posterior tubercle is less widely separated from the central pair of cones." (MARSH.)

Antilocas SUNDEVALL, 1847.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Kongl. Vetensk. Akad. Handlingar, for 1845, 271, 1847.

Type: *Antilope caschare* Forster, from central Africa.

Antilocas: ἀντί, corresponding to, like; ὄοπκας, antelope, gazelle—from the resemblance of the general characters to those of *Gazella*.

Antifer AMEGHINO, 1889.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.

Revieta Argentina Mamif. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., vol. VI, 610, pl. XXXVIII, fig. 2, 1889.

Type: *Antifer casta* Ameghino, from the Pampean formation (Pliocene), of "la Laguna Adela," province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct. "Solo conozco de esta especie un trozo de cuerno procedente de su extremidad distal."

Antifer: Anti, ante, before, in front; ferre, to bear—in allusion to the part of the horn in which the description was based.

Antilocapra ORL, 1818.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Antilocapridae.

Annales de Physique, Paris, LXXXVII, 149-151, Aug., 1818; LXXXVIII, 115-117, Apr., 1819; Oken's Isis, 1819, p. 1105.

Type: *Antilocapra americana* OrL, from the plains of the Missouri River, western United States.

Antilocapra: Antilope + Capra, i. e., goat antelope.

Antelope PALLAS, 1766.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Moscoviana Zoologica, 1-15, tab. 1, IV, fig. 3, 1766; H. SMITH, in Griffith's Catalogue, Animal Kingdom, V, 312-355, 1827; OGILBY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1837, No. XLVIII, 137, June 27, 1837; SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, III, pt. IV, 3-14, pl. XLVII, text figs. 45-46, 1897.

Antelopes: CUMMING, *Hunter's Life in S. Africa*, II, 165, 168, 1850," (vide SCLATER & THOMAS, *Book of Antelopes*, IV, pt. XV, 123, 1900—in synonymy).

Antelope—Continued.

Species, 17: "Typus est *A. cervicapra*" (Ogilby, P. Z. S., 1936) = *Capra cervi* Linnaeus, from India.

Antelope*: Mid. Lat. *antelopius*, from L. Gr. ἀνθόλοψ, a horned animal, pro an antelope.

Antoletherium FALCONER, 1868.

Ungulata, Proboscidea, Dinother

Palaeont. Memoirs, I, 416, pl. xxxiv, figs. 1-2, 1868.

Antoletherium LYNDEKKER, Mem. Geol. Surv. India, I, 72, 1876 (misprint).

Type: Not given. Name provisionally applied to "a portion of the lower jaw of a tapiroid animal" from Attock, Valley of the Indus, India. *Antoletherium* occurs in some fragmentary notes extracted from Dr. Falconer's notes, edited and published by Charles Murchison.

Extinct.

Antoletherium: ἀντολή, the east; θηρίον, wild beast—in allusion to the locality.

Antopithecus (see **Arctopithecus**).

Primates, Haplorhina

Antrozous H. ALLEN, 1862.

Chiroptera, Vespertilionidae

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1862, 248; Mon. Bats N. Am., 67, 1864; 2d Bull. 43, U. S. Nat. Mus., 64-70, pls. viii-ix, 1893.

Type: *Vespertilio pallidus* Le Conte, from El Paso, Texas.

Antrozous: ἀντρον, cave; ζῷον, animal.

Anura (see **Anoura**).

Chiroptera, Phyllostomidae

Anurocyon HEUDE, 1892.

Ferae, Canidae

Mém. Hist. Nat. Empire Chinois, II, pt. 2, p. 102 footnote, 1892.

Type: *Anurocyon clamitans* Heude, from 'Grand Lac' or Tai-hou, on the bank of the Yangtze River, China.

Anurocyon: ἀν, without; οὐρά, tail; κύων, dog.

Anuromeles HELLER, 1897.

Marsupialia, Peramelemorphia

Abh. und Ber. K. Zool. und Anthrop.-Eth. Mus., Dresden, VI, No. 8, pp. 1 fig. in text, Feb. 27, 1897; Zool. Anzeiger, No. 533, p. 297, June 14, 1897; TROUSSART, Cat. Mamm., fasc. VI, 1210, 1899.

Type: *Anuromeles rufiventris* Heller, from Bongu, near Astrolabe Bay, east of New Guinea.

Anuromeles: ἀν, without; οὐρα, tail; + (*Pera*) *meles*—on account of its resemblance to *Perameles*, from which it differs chiefly in being tailless.

Anurosorex (see **Anourosorex**).

Insectivora, Soricidae

Anutaetus AMEGHINO, 1902.

Edentata, Dasypodidae

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 66, May, 1902 (sep., p. 64).

Species: *Anutaetus circumdatus* Ameghino, from the Astraptonotus beds; an *urtuosus* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Anutaetus: ἀν, negative prefix; + *Utaetus* (anagram of *Eutatus*).

Aodon LESSON, 1828.

Cete, Physetidae

Hist. Nat. Mamm. et Oiseaux découverts depuis 1788 (Compl. Œuvres Buffon), I, 149-158, pl. 3, fig. 1, 1828; Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 201,

Aodon GRAY, Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. I, Cetacea, 71, 1850 (preoccupied).

Type: *Aodon dalei* Lesson [= *Ziphius coveyi* Gray = *Mesoplodon bidens* (Gray)] from the North Sea, near Havre, France.

Name preoccupied by *Aodon* Lacépède, 1798, a genus of Pisces.

Aodon: ἀ without; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth—toothless. The 'Toothless whale of Havre,' seems to have been an old specimen of *Mesoplodon bidens* which probably lost its teeth. (BEDDARD, Mamm., 369, 1902.)

*Ce nom n'est pas ancien, il est corrompu d'antholops . . . qui semble se rattacher aux beaux yeux de l'animal. (G. CUVIER, Règne Animal, I, 286, 1829.)

onyx Lesson, 1827.

Ferae, Mustelidae.

Man. Mammalogie, 1827, 157; W. L. SCLATER, Mamm. S. Africa, I, 106, 1900 (in synonymy).

Aonyx AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Index Univ., 24, 1846; 2d ed., 70, 1848; COUES, Century Dict., I, 229, 1899.

Type: *Aonyx delalandi* Lesson (= *Lutra capensis* Schinz), from the salt lakes on the coast of Cape Colony, Africa.

Aonyx α , without; $\delta\rho\upsilon\acute{\epsilon}$, claw, nail—'clawless otter,' from the very rudimentary claws.

Ates Humboldt, 1811.

Primates, Cebidae.

Recueil Observ. Zool. et Anat. Comp., I, 306-311, pl. xxviii, 1811.

Ates HUMBOLDT, *Ibid.*, p. 358, 1811 (credited to Illiger, but apparently first published here); HUMBOLDT, in Illiger's Prodrömus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 71, 1811; GRAY, Cuvier's Anim. Kingd., V, 35, 1827.

Type: *Stasia trisigata* Humboldt, from Esmeralda, on the Orinoco, near the junction of the Cassiquiare River, Venezuela.

Ates α , without; $\alpha\upsilon\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$ ear—'earless,' from the very short ears, which scarcely appear above the hair of the head.

Apara (subg. of Dasypus) ('Cuvier') McMurtrie 1831. Edentata, Dasypodidae.
McMURTRIE's Cuvier, Anim. Kingdom, I, Mamm., 163, 1831; abridged ed., 94, 1834.

Type: *Dasypus trisinctus* Linnaeus (the 'Taton apara' of Marcgrave), from Paraguay and Brazil.

Apara: South American name of the 3-banded armadillo.

Aptemys Marsh, 1872.

Glires, Iachyromyidae?

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 221-222, Sept., 1872 (sep., issued Aug. 17);

MATTHEW, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XII, 39, 1899; HAY, Cat. Foss.

Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 725, 1902.

Species: *Aptemys bellus* Marsh (type), and *A. bellulus* Marsh, from the Eocene of Henry Fork of Green River, Wyoming.

Aptemys:

$\alpha\pi\tau\epsilon\mu\acute{\alpha}$, $\acute{\alpha}\rho\tau\epsilon\mu\acute{\alpha}$, deceit; $\alpha\upsilon\varsigma$, mouse—from its combination of characters, the molar being described as 'rodent-like,' while the molar is of the 'insectivore type.'

Aper Boiss., 1766.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidae.

Mémoires Zoologica, 16-29, tab. ii and iv, figs. 1, 2, and 4, 1766; RAFINESQUE,

Analyse de la Nature, 56, 1815 (new name for *Sus* Linnaeus*).

Type: Not stated. The genus includes the domestic pig, *Sus quercensis*, etc., which are mentioned incidentally in the description of *Aper aethiopicus* from Africa.

Aper Latin, wild boar.

Apera Ameghino, 1886.

Marsupialia, ?

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, IX, 13-14, 1886.

Type: *Apera samquiaria* Ameghino, from the older Tertiary of Paraná, Argentina. Extinct. Based on the first upper premolar and a lower canine.

Apera α , without; $\pi\eta\upsilon\alpha$, pouch—in allusion to the absence of "la fisura perpendicular esterna entre los dos lóbulos de la muela."

Apeliscus Cope, 1875.

Primates, Notharctidae.

Syst. Cat. Vert. Eocene New Mexico, 13, 16-17, Apr. 17, 1875.

* "I could never believe it right to call animals by neutral names" (RAFINESQUE, Pacific Journal No. 3, p. 112, 1832). In accordance with this rule, which he seems to have adopted in 1814, Rafinesque used *Aper* instead of *Sus*, *Arvis* instead of *Ovis*, *lobulus* instead of *Equus*, *Aircus* instead of *Capra*, *Taurus* instead of *Bos*, etc.

Apheliscus—Continued.

Type: *Prototomus insidiosus* Cope, from the Eocene of New Mexico.

Extinct.

Apheliscus: ἀφελίς, even, smooth; + dim. suffix *-iscus*—from the absence of the heel of the last lower molar, which is present in *Pantolestes*.

Aphelops COPE, 1873.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidae.

Palæont. Bull. No. 14, pp. 1-2, July 25, 1873; Syn. New Vert. Colorado, 14, 1873.

Type: *Aceratherium megalodus* Cope, from the Miocene of Colorado.

Extinct. "Represented by a perfect cranium with dentition of both jaws nearly complete, with large portions of skull and dentition with other bones of other specimens."

Aphelops: ἀφελίς, smooth; ὄψ, face—in allusion to the absence of a horn.

Aphelotherium Gervais, 1848-52.

Primates, Adapida.

Zool. et Paléont. Franç., 1^e éd., II, Expl. pl. No. 34, 1848-52; 2^e éd., 170-171, pl. 34 figs. 12-13, pl. 35 fig. 10, 1859.

Type: *Aphelotherium duvernoyi* Gervais, from the Eocene gypsum beds in the vicinity of Paris, France.

Extinct. Based on a portion of a lower jaw found near Paris, and also some lower molars from la butte de Peréal, near Apt, Dépt. Vaucluse, France.

Aphelotherium: ἀφελίς, even, smooth; θηρίον, wild beast—probably from the 'even and continuous' dental series.

Aphrontis (subgenus of *Sciurus*) SCHULZE, 1893.

Glires, Sciurida.

Zeitschr. Naturwiss., Leipzig, 5te Folge, IV, 165, 1893.

Type: *Sciurus vulgaris* Linnæus, from Europe.

Name antedated by *Sciurus* Linnæus, 1758.

Aphrontis: ἀφροντις, free from care—from the animal's lively manner and habits.

[Apholidemys POMEL, 1847.

Reptilia, Testudinata.

Archiv. Sci. Phys. et Nat., Bibl. Univ. Genève, IV, 328, 1847; C. O. WATERHOUSE, Index Zool., 27, 1902.

Species: *Apholidemys sublaevis* Pomel, and *A. granosa* Pomel.

A group of extinct turtles inadvertently given as a genus of mammals in the Index Zoologicus.]

Aplocerus (subg. of *Antelope*) H. SMITH, 1827.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovida.

Griffith's Cuvier, Anim. Kingdom, V, 354-355, 1827.

Haplocerus WAGNER, Suppl. Schreber's Säugth., IV, 462, 1844.

Haploceros LYDEKKER, in Flower & Lydekker's Mamm. Living and Extinct, 351, 1891.

Species, 3: *Antelope lanigera* Smith, from the mountains of northwestern America;

A. mazama Smith, from the mountains of tropical America; and *A. temnmazama* Smith, from the mountains of New Mexico.

Aplocerus: ἀπλόος, simple; κέρας, horn—in allusion to the short, curved horns.

Aplodontia RICHARDSON, 1829.

Glires, Aplodontidae.

Zool. Journ., IV, No. xv, pp. 333-336, Oct., 1828-Jan., 1829; Fauna Boreali-Americana, I, 210, 1829.

Aplodontia J. B. FISCHER, Synop. Mamm., 2d ed., addenda, p. 598, 1830.

Haplodon WAGLER, Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 22, 1830.

Aplodontia RICHARDSON, Rept. Brit. Ass., V., for 1836, 150, 159, 1837.

Haplodon and *Hapludon*, BRANDT, Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Petersbourg, sér. 6, VII, 150 footnote, 1855.

Haplödon, *Hapludon*, *Haploöodus*, *Haplodus*, *Haploudus* COUES, Mon. N. Am. Rodentia, 556-557, 1877 (discussion of etymology).

Hapludus, *Aplodontia*, *Haplodontia* COUES, Century Dict., III, 2712, fig., 1895.

Apodontia—Continued.

Type: *Apodontia leporina* Richardson (= *Anisomys rufa* Rafinesque), from the lower Columbia River.

Apodontia: ἀπόδοσις, single, simple; ὀδόντις, tooth—from the simple structure of the molars.

Apodemus KAUP, 1829.

Glires, Muride, Murinae.

Entz. Gesch. und Naturl. Syst. Europ. Thierwelt, I, 150, 154, 1829.

Type: *Mus agrestis*, from Europe.

Apodemus: ἀπόδημος, away from home, abroad—in other words, living in the fields (compare name of the type species).

Aporus Du BUS, 1868.

Cete, Physeteridae.

Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. de Belgique, 2^e sér., XXV, No. 5, pp. 626-627, 1868.

Species: 3: *Aporus recurvirostris* Du Bus, *A. affinis* Du Bus, and *A. dicryptus* Du Bus, from the Antwerp Crag, Belgium.

Extinct.

Apternodus MATTHEW, 1903.

Insectivora, Leptictidae.

Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XIX, 202-204, fig. 2, May 9, 1903.

Type: *Apternodus medivus* Matthew, from the White River Oligocene of Pipe-spring Springs, Jefferson County, Montana.

Extinct. Based on the posterior half of a lower jaw with two complete molars and the root of another.

Apternodus: ἀ, without; πτέρω, heel; ὀδόντις, tooth—in allusion to the third lower molar, which has the heel much smaller than in the Centetidae (Tenrecidae).

Apterodon P. FISCHER, 1881.

Crocodylia, Hyenodontidae.

Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 3^e sér., VIII, for 1879-80, 288-290, No. IV, June, 1881; No. V, 288-290, Aug., 1881.

Type: *Apterodon goudryi* Fischer, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France.

Extinct. Based on a lower jaw.

Apterodon: ἀ, without; πτερόν, wing; ὀδόντις—ὀδόντις, tooth—from the form of the molars.

Archaeonycter TEMMINCK, 1847.

Chiroptera, Rhinolophidae.

Zool. Verh. Soc. London, 1847, 15-16; Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., XIX, 408, 1847.

Species: *Rhinolophus batus* Temminck, from India; and *R. cf. batus* Temminck, from Java.

Archancebus LESSON, 1840.

Primates, Lemnidae.

Soc. Sci. Marine, 207, 243-244, 1840; Nouv. Tabl. Règne Anim., Mamm., 10, 1842.

Type: *Archancebus* Fischer, from Ceylon. Antedated by *Loris* E. Geoffroy, 1826.

Archancebus: ἀράχνη, spider; κῆβος, a monkey—in allusion to the long, thin fingers and slender limbs.

Archescorpus—Synonym of *Sciurus*. NIXSON, 1899.

Glires, Sciuridae.

Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci., I, 29-30, 88, pl. 1, fig. 3, May 9, 1899.

Type: *Sciurus arizonae* Peters, from Mexico, probably near Las Vigas, Vera Cruz. (See *Sciurus* *Arizonae*, slender.)—*Sciurus*.

Archescorpus LESSON, 1809.

Fera, Ursidae.

Magasin. Naturgeschichte, Säugeth., pp. xix, 301-302, 1809.

Type: *Archescorpus* Goldfuss, from the vicinity of Patna, Bengal, India. Based on *Ursus* (Griffon, Sloth of Pennant). See *Meomys* Meyer, 1796.

Archescorpus: ἀράχνη, a leader of the Persians.

Archælorus COPE, 1879.

Fera, Felidae.

Proc. Nat. XIII, 798a-798b, Dec. 4, 1879; Paleont. Bull., No. 31, p. 3, Dec. 24, 1879; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XVIII, 372, Dec. 30, 1879; Tert. Vert., 1933, 1885 (dates of publication).

Archæolurus—Continued.

Type: *Archæolurus debilis* Cope, from the Miocene (John Day) of Oregon.

Extinct.

Archæolurus: ἀρχαῖος, primitive; αἰλουρος, cat. "The characters place *Archæolurus* at the base of the *Felida*, showing that it is the most generalized form yet known." (COPE.)

Archænodon (see **Achænodon**).

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Archæocetus SINZOW, 1898.

Cete, Delphinidæ.

"Verhandl. Russ. Min. Ges., XXXV, 118, pls. 8-9, 1898" (fide TROUSSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. v, 1071-1072, Nov., 1898).

New name for *Pachypleurus* Brandt, 1873, which is preoccupied by *Pachypleura* White, 1853, a genus of Coleoptera.

Extinct.

Archæocetus: ἀρχαῖος, primitive; κῆτος, whale.

Archæochægus GIGLIOLI, 1873.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, †

Ricerche Intorno Dist. Geog. Gen., 163, 1873.

Archæochægus occurs only in a list of Miocene genera of Artiodactyls with *Pœbrotherium*, *Leptomeryx*, *Agriochærus*, etc. It is unaccompanied by authority or reference to place of description, and is probably only a misprint.

Archæodolops AMEGHINO, 1903.

Allotheria, Polydolopidæ.

Anales Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, IX (ser. 3ª, II), 150, 174, figs. 75, 103, July 18, 1903.

Type: *Archæodolops clavulus* Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds of Patagonia. Extinct. Based on part of the left lower jaw.

Archæodolops: ἀρχαῖος, primitive; + (*Poly*)dolops.

Archæohyrax AMEGHINO, 1897.

Ungulata, Hyracoidea, Archæohyracidæ.

La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 3-9, 16 footnote, 1 fig., 1897; Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 431-435, figs. 14-19, Oct. 6, 1897.

Species: *Archæohyrax patagonicus* Ameghino, and *A. propheticus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Archæohyrax: ἀρχαῖος, primitive; + *Hyrax*.

Archæolemur FILHOL, 1895.

Primates, Lemuridæ.

Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, No. 1, p. 13, Feb. 1895; CARUS, Zool. Anzeiger, XVIII, No. 480, p. 240, July 22, 1895.

Type: *Archæolemur majori* Filhol, from Bélo, Madagascar.

Extinct. Based on a humerus and the upper part of the radius and ulna.

Archæolemur: ἀρχαῖος, primitive; + *Lemur*—in allusion to the humerus, which somewhat resembles that of *Hapulemur*.

Archæolophus AMEGHINO, 1897.

Ungulata, Pyrotheriidæ.

La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 15, 1897 (nomen nudum); Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 447-448, fig. 31, Oct. 6, 1897.

Type: *Archæolophus precursor* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Archæolophus: ἀρχαῖος, primitive; λόφος, neck, crest.

Archæomys LAIZER & PARIET, 1839.

Gliræ, Theridomyidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, VIII, No. 6, p. 206, Jan.-June, 1839; X, 929, 1840.

New name for *Palæomys* Laizer & Parieu, 1839, which is preoccupied by *Palæomys* Kaup, 1832, a genus of Castoridæ.

Extinct.

Archæomys: ἀρχαῖος, primitive; μῦς, mouse.

- Archæophylus AMEGHINO, 1897.** Ungulata, Typotheria, Interatheriidae.
 La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 6, 17 footnote, 1 fig. in text, 1897; Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 423-424, fig. 9, Oct. 6, 1897.
Type: *Archæophylus patrius* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Archæophylus: ἀρχαίος; primitive; φῦλον, race.
- Archæopithecus AMEGHINO, 1897.** Primates, Archæopitheciidae.
 La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 5, 13 footnote, 1 fig. in text, 1897; Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 422-423, fig. 8, Oct. 6, 1897.
Type: *Archæopithecus rogersi* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Archæopithecus: ἀρχαίος, primitive; πῦθκος, ape.
- Archæopus AMEGHINO, 1898.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Isotemnidae.
 Revue Scientifique, 4^e sér., X, 74, July 16, 1898; Sin. Geol.-Palæont., in Segundo Censo Nacional, Repúb. Argentina, I, 174, 1898.
Type: *Archæopus incipiens* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Archæopus: ἀρχαίος, primitive; ὄπλον, arms.
- Archæotherium LEIDY, 1850.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.
 Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1850-51, 92-93.
Type: *Archæotherium murtoni* Leidy, from the Oligocene of the Bad Lands in the vicinity of Fort Laramie, Wyoming.
Extinct. Based on 'part only of the face.'
Archæotherium: ἀρχαίος, primitive; θηρίον, wild beast.
- Archæotypotherium ROTH, 1903.** Ungulata, Typotheria, Typotheriidae.
 Revista Mus. La Plata, XI, 152-153, 1903.
Type: *Archæotypotherium transitum* Roth, from the lower Tertiary of Cañadon Blanco, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.
Extinct. Based on part of the upper jaw with three molars.
Archæotypotherium: ἀρχαίος, primitive; Τυποθήριον.
- Archæutatus AMEGHINO, 1902.** Edentata, Dasypodidae.
 An. Acad. Nat. Cienc. Córdoba, XVII, 56-57, May, 1902 (sep., pp. 54-55).
Type: *Archæutatus nobilisporensis* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Archæutatus: ἀρχαίος, primitive; -*Eutatus*.
- Archæxerops HAECKEL, 1895.** Edentata, ?
 S.-P. Phylogenie Wirbelthiere, III, 516, 1895.
Hypothetical genus: the supposed ancestor of the Xenarthra.
Archæxerops: ἀρχαίος, primitive; βραδύς, slow (constituent of *Bradypus*.)
- Archidelphys HAECKEL, 1895.** Marsupialia, ?
 S.-P. Phylogenie Wirbelthiere, III, 496, 1895.
Hypothetical genus: including the carnivorous marsupials from the Jura.
Archidelphys: ἀρχαίος, primitive; -*Didelphys*.
- Archiskodon (subgenus of *Elphas*) PONTIC, 1888.** Ungulata, Elephantidae.
 An. Acad. Sci. Leop.-Carol., LIII, Nr. 1, pp. 138, 252, numerous figs., 1888.
Type: *Elphas archæodonalis* Nesti, from southern Europe.
Extinct.
Archiskodon: ἀρχαίος, primitive; δίσκος, disk; ὀδών - ὀδοῦς, tooth—in allusion to the so-called disks of the molars.
- Archilagus HAECKEL, 1895.** Glires, ?
 S.-P. Phylogenie Wirbelthiere, III, 502, 1895.
Hypothetical genus. "*Arvus omnium Rodentium.*"
Archilagus: ἀρχαίος, primitive; λαγός, hare.

- Archimania** HAECKEL, 1895. Effodientia,
Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelthiere, III, 466, 516, 1895.
Hypothetical genus from the Eocene; the supposed ancestor of the *Nonarth*
Archimania: ἀρχι-, primitive; + *Manis*.
- Archipatagus** HAECKEL, 1895. Chiroptera,
Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelthiere, III, 466, 593, 1895.
Hypothetical genus from the Eocene. "Stammform aller Flatterthiere."
Archipatagus: ἀρχι-, primitive; πᾶταγος, literally clatter, but here used in s
of bat (cf. patagium).
- Archipithecus** HAECKEL, 1895. Primates,
Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelthiere, III, 609, 1895.
Hypothetical genus. "Wenn uns *Archipithecus*, die gemeinsame hypothetis
Stammform aller Affen, bekannt wäre, würden wir ihn ebenfalls zu den Pl
rhinen stellen."
Archipithecus: ἀρχι-, primitive; πῆηκος, ape.
- Archiprimas** HAECKEL, 1895. Primates,
Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelthiere, III, 600, 1895.
Hypothetical genus; apparently the supposed ancestor of the Lemurs.
Archiprimas: Lat. *archi*-, primitive; *primas*, chief, i. e., an ancestral Primate
- Architherium** HAECKEL, 1895. Monotremata,
Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelthiere, III, 466, 470, 1895.
Hypothetical genus from the Trias, proposed to include the primitive monotre
"Hypothetische Stammgattung aller Säugethiere."
Architherium: ἀρχι-, primitive; θῆπιον, wild beast.
- Architrogon** HAECKEL, 1895. Glires,
Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelthiere, III, 466, 504, 1895.
Hypothetical genus from the Lower Eocene. "Das hypothetische Urnaget
(*Architrogon*), von dem wir alle Trogontherien ableiten, wird zwischen die
Esthonychiden und den ältesten *Prochoriaten* in der Mitte gestanden habe
(HAECKEL, p. 504.)
Architrogon: ἀρχι-, primitive; τρώγω, to gnaw—i. e., a primitive rodent.
- Archizonurus** DE VIS, 1889. Marsupialia, Phalangeri
Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland, VI, 109, pl. v, 1889.
Type: *Archizonurus securus* De Vis, from the Pleistocene of Darling Dov
Queensland, Australia.
Extinct.
Archizonurus: ἀρχι-, primitive; ζώνη, belt, girdle; οὐρά, tail.
- Archorycter** HAECKEL, 1895. Effodientia, Orycteropodi
Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelthiere, III, 516, 1895.
Hypothetical genus; the supposed ancestor of *Orycteropus*.
Archorycter: ἀρχι-, primitive; ὀρυκτήρ, digger.
- Archungulatum** HAECKEL, 1895. Ungulata, Condylarthra,
Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelthiere, III, 466, 530, 1895.
Hypothetical genus from the Lower Eocene. The supposed ancestor of the C
dylarthra.
Archungulatum: Lat. *arch*-, primitive; *ungulatus*, having hoofs, i. e., an ungu
- Arctaelurus** GLOGER, 1841. Feræ, Procyoni
Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxviii, 55, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & M
Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 190, Feb. 1, 1895.
Type: *Ailurus fulgens* F. Cuvier, from the Himalayas, India. (See *Ailurus* Cuv
Arctaelurus: ἄρκτος, bear; αἰλουρος, cat.
- Arctias** RAFINESQUE, 1815. Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phoci
Analyse de la Nature, 60, 1815 (nomen nudum).
Type: *Phoca* sp. ('*Arctias* R. sp. do' [espèce du genre précédent, *Phoca*]).
Arctias: ἀρκτος, bear; + suffix -ιας, denoting a special characteristic.

scibens (or Artibens).

Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae.

Wm. Tennine, 1824.

Fene, Viverridae.

"Prospectus de Monographies des Mammifères, Mur., 1824" (fide FLOWER & LYDEKKER, *Mamm. Living and Extinct*, 524, footnote, 1891); *Mon.* I, xxi, 1824*; XV, 308-311, pl. lxxii, 1835-41.

Type: Le Hindurong (*Vireon? hindurong* Raffles), from Sumatra.

This name seems to have been published previous to 1824. "J'ai indiqué ce groupe sous la dénomination mentionnée en l'année 1820, dans un ouvrage périodique imprimé en langue hollandaise; . . . Le nom *Arctictis* se trouve reproduit dans le prospectus du présent ouvrage; ce n'est conséquemment point une réforme du nom *Itides* proposé par M. Valenciennes avant 1822, et sanctionné en 1824 par M. E. Cuvier, . . . On me permettra conséquemment de conserver le nom d'*Arctictis* préférablement à celui d'*Itides*, pour désigner le nouveau groupe dont l'espèce-type porte à Sumatra le nom de *Binturong*." (TRIMISCK, Mon. I, p. xxi.)

(*ἄρκτος*: *arktos*, bear; *ἰκτίς*, *iktis*, weasel).

Artocarpus GRAY, 1863.

Primates, Lemnidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1863, 150.

Type: *Perodicticus calabarensis* Smith, from Old Calabar, West Africa.

(*leopardus*: *leopardus*, bear; *κηβος*, a long-tailed monkey.

Artoccephalus F. Cuvier, 1826.

Ferae, Pinnipedia, Otariidae.

['*Arctosiphale*' Cuvier Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, XI, 205-208, pl. 15, fig. 1, 1824]; Dict. Sci. Nat., XXXIX, 553-554, 1826 (art. 'Phoques').

Type: *Phoca ursina* (= *Acetocephalus delalandi* Gray = *Phoca antarctica* Thunberg), from the Cape of Good Hope (file ALLEN, N. Am. Pinnipeds, 190, 212, 1880).

ἰοκυθαῖος; ἄρκτος, bear; κεφαλῇ, head—'bear head,' from its peculiar
appearance.

Alexander BAINVILLE, 1841.

Crescentia, Aretaceae.

Fig. 2. Mammals. Recent et Foss., II, fasc. IX (Carnassiers, Subursus), 73-78, Pl. III, Subursus, pl. III, 1841.

Fig. 1. *Phragmites australis* Blainville, from La Fère, between Nancy and Charmes, Meurthe-et-Moselle, eastern France.

Basal ou même tête presque entière, sauf la mâchoire inférieure, et un ou deux autres os, malheureusement le plus souvent à l'état rudimentaire, et que nous désignerons, . . . par le nom de *Palaeocyon*, ou *Palaeocyon*?

dog: β , bear: κ α , dog.

A: 2 vandes le vent. 1891.

Crocodylonta, Arctocyonidae.

8. *Cat. de France*, 3^e sér., XIX, No. 5, p. 275, figs. 25-29, May., 1891.

The species is not given. Based on teeth from the Lower Eocene, near Reims, France.

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το δὲ *ἰσχυρὸν* *ἐπὶ* *δόντος*, form- in allusion to the teeth.

Andover, Mass. 1891.

Marsupialia, Borhyaenidae.

— *Mem. Mus. La Plata*, II, 51-52, 1891.

Species—*A. talboti mitchi* Mercet, and *A. australis* Mercet—probably from
Paragebia—exact locality not stated.

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ἀρκτος, bear; ὀδούς, tooth; ἰκτίς, weasel.

Metodon Latr., 1851.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., for 1850-51, 278, 1851 (*nomen nudum?*); Journ.

Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., new ser., VII, 388, 1869 (synonym of *Elothecium mortoni*).

*See *Oken's Isis*, 1827, 273-279.

Arctodon—Continued.

Type (species not named), from Nebraska Territory.

Extinct. Based on "three broken teeth, consisting of the body of a canine and that of two posterior molars."

Arctodon: ἄρκτος, bear; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—so called on the supposition that the teeth "belonged to an animal closely allied to the genus *Ursus*."

Arctodus LEIDY, 1854.

Ferae, Ursidae

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1854, No. III, 90; LEIDY, in Holmes' Post-Pleiocene Foss. South Carolina, 115-116, pl. xxiii, figs. 3-4, 1860; HAY, Cat. Foss. Ver. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 763, 1902.

Type: *Arctodus pristinus* Leidy, from the Pleistocene sands of Ashley River, near Ashley Ferry, South Carolina.

Extinct. Based on the crown of a second lower molar.

Arctodus: ἄρκτος, bear; ὀδούς, tooth—from the resemblance of the molar to that of a bear.

Arctogale KAUP, 1829.

Ferae, Mustelidae

Entw.-Gesch. und Natürl. Syst. Europ. Thierwelt, I, 30, 1829.

Species: *Mustela erminea* Linnaeus, and *M. boccamela* Bechstein, from Europe.

Arctogale: ἄρκτος, bear; γαλή, weasel.

Arctogale PETERS, 1863.

Ferae, Viverridae

Handb. Zool., I, 6ter Bogen, 98, Sept., 1863 (unpublished?); PETERS, in Carus & Gerstaecker's Handb. Zool., I, 126, 1868-75; GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 542-543; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus. 75-76, 1869.

Peters's original type was *Paradoxurus boiei* Müller, but Gray, who published the genus in 1864, gave as type *Paradoxurus trivirgatus* Gray, from the Moluccas: "I have formed this into a genus, on account of the smallness of the teeth and the protraction of the palate."—Peters's letter, Nov. 11, 1864. I had already distinguished the genus, but gladly adopt Dr. Peters's unpublished name to prevent the useless increase of generic names." (GRAY, P. Z. S., 1864, 543.)

Name preoccupied by *Arctogale* Kaup, 1829, a genus of Mustelidae. Replaced by *Arctogalidia* Merriam, 1897.

Arctogale: ἄρκτος, bear; γαλή, weasel.

Arctogalidia MERRIAM, 1897.

Ferae, Viverridae

Science, new ser., V, No. 112, p. 302, Feb. 19, 1897.

New name for *Arctogale* Peters, 1863, which is preoccupied by *Arctogale* Kaup, 1829, a genus of Mustelidae. Type: *Paradoxurus trivirgatus* Gray, from the Moluccas.

Arctogalidia: ἄρκτος, bear; + *Galidia*.

Arctoidotherium (BRAVARD MS.) LYDEKKER, 1885.

Ferae, Ursidae

LYDEKKER, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., I, 157, 1885.

Name quoted by Lydekker as a synonym of *Arctotherium* Bravard, 1857.

Extinct.

Arctoidotherium: ἄρκτος, bear; εἶδος, form; θηπιόν, wild beast.

Arctomys SCHREBER, 1780.

Glires, Sciuridae

Säugethiere, pls. ccvii-ccxi, 1780; *ibid.*, text, IV, 721-743, 1782; GMELIN, Linnaeus' Syst. Naturae, ed. XIII, 141, 1788.

Species figured on the 5 plates: *Arctomys marmota*, *A. monax*, *A. bobac*, *A. empetra* and *A. citillus*, all from Europe except *A. monax* and *A. empetra*, which are from North America.

Name antedated by *Marmota* Frisch, 1775.

Arctomys: ἄρκτος, bear; μῦς, mouse.

Arctonyx F. Cuvier, 1825.

Ferae, Mustelidae.

Hist. Nat. Mamm., V, livr. LI, pl. with 2 pp. text under 'Bali-saur,' Sept., 1825.

Type: *Arctonyx collaris* F. Cuvier, from the mountains between Bhutan and Hindustan, northeastern India.*Arctonyx*: ἀρκτος, bear; ὄνυξ, claw—from the long, slightly curved, blunt claws.**Ataphoca (subgenus of Otaria) PETERS, 1866.**

Ferae, Pinnipedia, Otariidae.

Monatsh. K. Pr. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 276, Taf. II, A, B, C, 1866; GRAY, Ann. &

Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., IV, 269, Oct., 1869 (raised to generic rank).

Ataphoca SCHÜDDER, Nomenclator Zool., pt. 1, 33, 1882 (misprint).**Type:** *Otaria philippii* Peters, from Juan Fernandez, Chile.*Ataphoca*: ἀρκτος, bear; φώκη, seal.**Arctopithecus ('Geoffroy') VIREY, 1819.**

Primates, Hapalidae.

Nov. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. ed., XXXI, 279, 1819; BOWDICH, Anal. Nat. Class.

Mamm., 17, 1821; RITZGEN, Natürliche Eintheilung Säugethiere, Giessen, 32

[Tafel?], 1824.

Arctopithecus F. Cuvier, Dict. Sci. Nat., LIX, 401, 1829 (misprint in synonymy).

The name is given as a synonym of *Hapale* Illiger, 1811. It was used by Geoffroy (Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., XIX, 118-122, 1812) as a supergeneric or group term, *Arctopithecii*, including the two genera *Jacchus* and *Midus*.^{*} "Plusieurs auteurs citent dans la synonymie générique, le nom d'*Arctopithecus* qu'ils attribuent à M. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire. On a déjà vu que ce zoologiste nommait *Arctopithèques* la tribu que nous appelons Hapaliens avec la plupart des auteurs: *Arctopithecus* n'a jamais été pour lui un nom générique." (L. GEOFFROY, Cat. Mém. Coll. Mamm., 59, 1851.)

Arctopithecus: ἀρκτος, bear; πίθηκος, ape.**Arctopithecus GRAY, 1850.**

Edentata, Bradypodidae.

[List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., 1843, p. xxviii—nomen nudum, ex Gesner, 1551];

Zool. Soc. London, for 1849, No. CXCIV, 65, 70-73, pl. XI, Jan.-June, 1850.

Species: *Arctopithecus gularis* Ruppell, from Guiana; *Arctopithecus macrouratus*Gray, from Brazil; *A. blainvillii* Gray, from tropical America; *A. glaucidus*Gray, from Venezuela, and *A. problematicus* Gray, from Para, Brazil. (See

List Spec. Mamm., 1849.)

Arctopithecus: ἀρκτος, bear; πίθηκος, ape.**Arctotherium Bravard, 1857.**

Ferae, Ursidae.

Mémoires Géologiques sur le Bassin de La Plata, Buenos Aires, 1857? (Cat.

Foss. d'Animaux Foss. recueillis dans l'Amérique du Sud, de 1852 à 1860

Bravard, lithogr., 5 pp., 4^{to}, Parana, 1860? (cf. Gervais, Zool. et Paléont.

Foss. ser., 131, 1867-69; ZITTEL, Handb. Paléont., IV, 3te Lief., 641, 1893.

Species: *Arctotherium latidens* Bravard, and *A. angustidens* Bravard, from the Platorio of the La Plata basin, Argentina.*Arct.**Arctotherium*: ἀρκτος, bear; θήπιον, wild beast.**Arctotherium Lemoine, 1896.**

Creodonta, Arctocyonidae.

Soc. Géol. de France, 3^e Sér., XXIV, No. 5, pp. 340, 342-343, pl. XIV, fig. 1, 1896.**Type:** *Arctotherium chaudi* Lemoine, from the Lower Eocene of Jonchery, near Reims, France.Name preoccupied by *Arctotherium* Bravard 1857, a genus of Ursidae.

Extinct. Based on a right lower jaw.

Arctotherium: ἀρκτος, bear; θήπιον, wild beast.

The name '*Les Arctopithèques*' is used by L. Geoffroy for a family of American mammals, including *Jacchus* and *Midus*. (Cours d'Hist. Nat., 10^e Leçon, 4 Juin, 1828, 7, 1824.)

- Arctotherium** LYDEKKER (see *Arretotherium*). Ungulata, Agriochæridæ.
Argali (subgenus of *Ovis*) GRAY, 1850. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
 Knowsley Menagerie, 37, 1850; Cat. Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., 57, 1872.
Type: *Egoceros argali* Pallas, from Siberia.
Argali: Mongolian and Tungusian name of a wild sheep.
- Argillotherium** DAVIES, 1884. Creodonta, ?
 Geol. Mag., London, new ser., Decade III, I, No. x, 438, Oct., 1884.
Type: *Argillotherium toliapicum* Davies, from the London Clay (Eocene) of Sheppey, Kent, England.
 Extinct. Based on a mutilated skull without teeth.
Argillotherium: ἀργιλλος, white clay; θηπιον, wild beast—from the deposit in which the remains were found.
- Argocetus** GLOGER, 1841. Cete, Delphinidæ.
 Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxiv, 169, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, Feb. 1, 1895.
Type: *Delphinapterus leucas* (= *Delphinus leucas* Pallas) of the Arctic seas. Practically a new name for *Delphinapterus* Lacépède, 1804.
Argocetus: ἀργός, shining, glistening; κητος, whale—from its pure white color.
- Argyrocerus** LYDEKKER, 1894. Cete, Platanistidæ.
 Nat. Science, IV, No. 24, p. 125, Feb., 1894; Anal. Mus. La Plata, Palæont. Argentina, II, for 1893, Art. No. II, 10-12, pl. v, Apr., 1894; AMEGHINO, Revista Jardín Zool., Buenos Ayres, II, entr. 7, p. 193 footnote, July 15, 1894 (date of publication).
Type: *Argyrocerus patagonicus* Lydekker, from the Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.
 Extinct. Based on an imperfect skull and some vertebrae.
Argyrocerus: ἀργυρος, silver, i. e., La Plata; κητος, whale.
- Argyrodelfis** LYDEKKER, 1894. Cete, Platanistidæ.
 Anal. Mus. La Plata, Pal. Argentina, II, for 1893, Art. No. II, 12-13, pl. vi, Apr., 1894.
 New name for *Notocetus* Moreno, 1892, which is preoccupied by *Notiocetus* Ameghino, 1891, a genus of extinct Bakenidæ. Antedated by *Diocotichus* Ameghino, Feb., 1894 (see AMEGHINO, Revista Jardín Zool., Buenos Ayres, II, entr. 7, p. 193 footnote, July 15, 1894).
 Extinct.
Argyrodelfis: ἀργυρος, silver, i. e., La Plata; δελφίς, dolphin.
- Argyrohippus** AMEGHINO, 1901. Ungulata, Litopterna, Notohippidæ.
 [Anal. Soc. Cien. Argentina, LI, 77, Mar.-Apr., 1901—nomen nudum.]
 Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 81-85, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 13-17).
Species: *Argyrohippus boulei* Ameghino and *A. fraterculus* Ameghino, from the Patagonian formation (Eocene) of Patagonia.
 Extinct.
Argyrohippus: ἀργυρος, silver, i. e., La Plata; ἵππος, horse.
- Argyrohyrax** AMEGHINO, 1897. Ungulata, Hyracoidea, Archaeohyracidæ.
 La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 16, 1897 (nomen nudum); Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 435-436, fig. 20, Oct. 6, 1897.
Species: *Argyrohyrax proavus* Ameghino, and *A. proavunculus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
 Extinct.
Argyrohyrax: ἀργυρος, silver, i. e., La Plata; + *Hyrax*.
- Argyrolestes** AMEGHINO, 1902. Marsupialia, Triconodontidæ.
 Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 48, May, 1902 (sep. p. 46).
Type: *Argyrolestes peralestinus* Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds of Patagonia.
 Extinct.
Argyrolestes: ἀργυρος, silver, i. e., La Plata; ληστής, robber.

Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on a skull.

rhinodemur: ἀ-, without; *ῥίς, ῥινός*, nose; + *Lemur*. "Il n'existe aucun vestige de l'ouverture antérieure des narines, c'est là un cas unique chez les Mammifères." (AMEGHINO.)

la GRAY, 1864.

Feræ, Viverridæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 565; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm.

Brit. Mus., 163, 1869; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1882, 86, 90 (in synonymy).

type: *Ariela tacionota* (A. Smith = *Herpestes fasciatus* Desmarest), from south-eastern Africa.

note: *Ariel*, Heb., 'lion of God'; later, a water spirit, a spirit of the air.

BRISSON, 1762.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

regnum Animale in *Classes IX* distrib., 2d ed., 12, 48-51, 1762; STORR, *Prodromus Methodi Mamm.*, 41, tab. c, 1780; RAFINESQUE, *Analyse de la Nature*, 56, 1815.

species. 5: *Ovis domestica*, *O. laticauda*, *O. longicauda*, *O. africana*, and *O. guineensis*.

note: Lat., ram.

LINK, 1795.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

cytr. Naturgesch., I, pt. II, 96-97, 1795.

includes the genera *Ovis* and *Capra*. "Ich habe *Ovis* mit *Capra* vereinigt, wie schon Erxleben gethan hat, und viele Naturforscher angerathen haben. Diesem Geschlecht habe ich den Namen *Aries* nach Analogie des Namens *Bos* gegeben" (l. c., p. 97). (See *Aries* Brisson, 1762.)

ius MEYER, 1841.

Cete, Squalodontidæ.

opus Jahrbuch Mineralogie, 1841, 315-331.

monica VAN BENEDEN, Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. de Belgique, 2^e sér., XXV, 124, 1868.

type: *Arionius servatus* Meyer, from the Miocene "aus der Molasse von Baltringen in Württemberg," Germany.

Extinct. Based on a fragmentary skull.

Arionius: Ἀρίωντος, belonging to Arion, a celebrated cithara player of Methymna,

Arizostus—Continued.

Type: "Das Kahlschwanzige Cabassu, *Dasypus gymnurus*" (= *D. unicinctus* Linnæus), from Brazil. (See *Cabassous* McMurtrie, 1831.)

Arizostus: ἀρι-, intensive prefix; ζωστός, girded—in allusion to the bands of the carapace.

Arminiheringia AMEGHINO, 1902. Marsupialia, Borhyænidae (Arminiheringiidae). Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 44-46, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 42-43).

Species: *Arminiheringia auceta* Ameghino, and *A. cultrata* Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Arminiheringia: In honor of Dr. Hermann von Ihering, director of the Museu Paulista, São Paulo, Brazil.

Armodillo WAGNER, 1763.

Edentata, Dasypodidae.

"Beschreibung des Bareuther Naturalienkabinets, 1763" (fide AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 3, 1842); AGASSIZ, Index Univ., 34, 1846; 2d ed., 96, 1848. Original reference not seen.

Armodillo: Sp. *armadillo*, dim. of *armado*, armed—in allusion to the carapace.

Armodillo EBERHARD, 1769.

Edentata, Dasypodidae.

Versuch eines neuen Entwurfs der Thiergesch., II, 31, 285, 1769.

Species included: Der "gepanzerter Ameisenfresser, verschiedenen Teufelgen . . . das mit dem Schweinskopf (*Tatus porcinus*, *Armodillo orientalis*) das mit dem Hundskopf (*Tutu-apara*, *Armodillo nothus*, *pedibus altis*)" (p. 31).

Arnee ? , 1845.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

London Encyclopædia, XXII, 752, 1845 (art. Zoology).

The genus is described in an unsigned article, without mention of species, but is evidently based on *Bos arnee* of India.

Arnee: Hindoo *aruā* (fem. *arū*), name of the wild Indian buffalo.

Aroæthrus WATERHOUSE, 1843.

Glires, Anomaluridae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1842, 124 footnote, Jan., 1843.

Name provisionally proposed to replace *Anomalurus* Waterhouse, 1843, in case the latter should prove to be preoccupied.

Aroæthrus: ἀρόω, to plow; αἰθρα, air—from the animal's ability to sail in the air like a flying squirrel.

Arretotherium DOUGLASS, 1901.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriochæridæ.

Trans. Am. Philos. Soc., new ser., XX, pt. III, 269-278, pl. ix figs. 1-3, Dec. 5, 1901 (sep. pp. 33-42).

Arretotherium LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1901, XXXVIII, Mamm., 36, 1902.

Arretotherium LYDEKKER, *ibid.*, Index New Genera, p. 2, 1902.

Type: *Arretotherium acridens* Douglass, from the White River Oligocene (Black-tail Deer Creek beds), 25 miles southeast of Dillon, Madison County, Montana.

Extinct. Based on most of the superior dentition and parts of the skull and skeleton.

Arretotherium: ἀρρητος, mysterious; θηπιον, wild beast—in allusion to the uncertain relationships of the genus.

Arrhinolemur (see **Arrhinolemur**).

Primates, ?

Arsinoitherium BEADNELL, 1902.

Ungulata, Proboscidea, ?

Nature, LXV, No. 1691, pp. 494-495, figs. 1, 2 in text, Mar. 27, 1902.

Type: *Arsinoitherium zitteli* Beadnell, from the desert bounding the Fayum depression, Egypt.

Extinct.

Arsinoitherium: *Arsinoë*; θηπιον, wild beast: "Queen Arsinoë, after whom the Fayum was called in Ptolemaic times." (BEADNELL.) *Arsinoë*, daughter of Ptolemy I, King of Egypt, was born about 316 B. C. She married Lysimachus, King of Thrace, and after his death became the wife of Ptolemy Philadelphus.

Artibeus LEACH, 1821.

Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae.

Trans. Linn. Soc. London, XIII, pt. 1, 75, 1821.

Artibeus GRAY, Mag. Zool. & Bot., II, 487, 1838; List Osteol. Spec. Brit. Mus., pp. ix, 7, 1847.*Artibeus* BONAPARTE, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1847, 115.*Artibeus* GERVAIN, Expéd. du Comte de Castelnau dans l'Amér. du Sud, Mamm., 34, 1855.*Artibeus* WINGER, E. Museo Lundii, II, 38, 1892.**Type:** *Artibeus jamaicensis* Leach, from Jamaica.*Artibeus*: ἀρτι, straight, exactly fitted; βᾶω = βαίω, to walk. (AGASSIZ.)**Artionyx** OSBORN & WORTMAN, 1893.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriocheridae.

Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., V, 1-16, figs. 1-5, Mar. 1, 1893.

Type: *Artionyx gaudryi* Osborn & Wortman, from the Oligocene (Protoceras beds) of White River, South Dakota.Extinct. Based on portions of the femora, tibia, fibula, and pes, and the left patella complete. Afterwards shown to belong to *Agriocherus*. (WORTMAN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., VII, 145-146, June 14, 1895.)*Artionyx*: ἀρτιος, even; ὄνυξ, claw—in allusion to the possession of toes in pairs on the hind feet; i. e., a clawed Artiodactyl, in contrast with *Chalicotherium*, which "may be described as a clawed Perissodactyl."**Artobius** ('LEACH') WINGER, 1892.

Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae.

Winger, E. Museo Lundii, III, 3, 10, 38, pl. 1, fig. 13, 1892.

Insensation of Artibeus Leach, 1821. *Artobius* is preoccupied by *Artobium* Mulnant & Roy, 1864, a genus of Coleoptera.**Arctophoca** (see **Arctophoca**).

Fene, Pinnipedia, Otariidae.

Aricanthus LUSSEN, 1842.

Glires, Muridae, Murinae.

Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 147, 1842; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1895, pt. iii, 553.

Barnard, Cambridge Nat. Hist., X, Mamm., 473, 1902.

Type: *Aricanthus* L., Geoffroy, from Africa.Apparently a contraction of *Aricola* + *acanthus*, spine—from the long, sharp spines which project through the woolly under fur.**Arctomys** LUSSEN, 1799.

Glires, Muridae, Microtinae.

Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Sous-divisions, Ordres et Genres Mamm., 10, 1799; Nouv.

Méthode, in Mém. l'Institut, Paris, III, 495, 1801; Orn. Mus. Nat. Hist., IV, pt. 2, 305-306, 1825.

Type: *Arctomys leucurus* Lacépède (= *Mus terrestris* Linnaeus), from Europe.Now correlated by *Microtus* Schrank, 1798.

Latin: ἄρκτης, field; κατο, to inhabit.

Aschizomys MILLER, 1841.

Marsupialia, Didelphyidae.

Erg. Naturgesch., I, pp. xxx, 82, 1841; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Mon. Brit. Mus., 340, 1888 (type fixed); Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XVI, 290, Feb. 1, 1895.

Type species not mentioned by Gloger; according to Thomas it is *Didelphis aurita* Linnaeus, from tropical America. (See *Marmosa* Gray, 1821.)*Aschizomys*: ἀσχις, without; ζῷον, pouch—in allusion to the absence of a true pouch.**Aschizomys** MILLER, 1898.

Glires, Muridae, Microtinae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Oct. 11, 1898, 368-371, figs. 1-4.

Type: *Aschizomys huminus* Miller, from Kelsey Station, Plover Bay, northeastern Siberia.*Aschizomys*: ἀσχις, without; σχιζω, to split; μῦς, mouse—not splitting, i. e., connecting—in allusion to the combination of characters of *Microtus* and *Eutamias*.

Ascogale GLOGER, 1841.

Marsupialia, Dasyuridæ.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxx, 83, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 190, Feb. 1, 1895.

Apparently only a new name for *Phascogale* Temminck, 1827.

Ascogale: ἄσγκός, a skin made into a bag; γαλή, weasel—in allusion to the pouch, which is represented merely by a few folds of skin.

Ascomys LICHTENSTEIN, 1825.

Glires, Geomyidæ.

Abh. K. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, for 1822, 20, fig. 2, 1825; MERRIAM, N. Am. Fauna, No. 8, 120, Jan. 31, 1895 (in synonymy, locality corrected).

Type: *Ascomys canadensis* Lichtenstein (= *Mus bursarius* Shaw), nominally from Canada, but probably from the upper Mississippi Valley. (See *Geomys Rafinesque*, 1817.)

Ascomys: ἄσγκός, a skin made into a bag, i. e., a pouch; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the external cheek pouches.

Ascopharynx WAITE, 1900.

Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., V, 223, Feb., 1900.

New name for *Thylacomys* Waite, 1898, which is preoccupied by *Thylacomys* Owen, 1840, a genus of Marsupialia.

Ascopharynx: ἄσγκός, bag; φάρυγξ, throat—in allusion to the throat pouch.

Asellia (subgenus of *Hipposideros*) GRAY, 1838.

Chiroptera, Rhinolophidæ.

Jardine's Mag. Zool. & Bot., II, 493, 1838; GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xix, 24, 1843 (raised to generic rank); Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 82.

Type: *Rhinolophus tridens* Geoffroy, from Egypt.

Asellia: Adjective used as a noun, from Latin *asellus*, a little ass—probably in allusion to the long, pointed ears.

Asinus FRISCH, 1775.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidæ.

Das Natur-System vierfüß. Thiere, in Tabellen, Tab. Gen., 1775; GRAY, Zool. Journ., I, 244-248, pl. v, June, 1824.

Type: 'Der Esel.' Gray's genus includes 5 species; *Equus hemionus* Pallas, and *E. asinus* Linnaeus (type), from Asia; *E. quagga* Gmelin, *Asinus burchellii* Gray, and *Equus zebra* Linnaeus, from Africa.

Asinus: Lat., ass.

Asmithwoodwardia AMEGHINO, 1901. Ungulata, Condylarthra, Phenacodontidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 379-380, July, 1901 (sep. pp. 33-34).

Type: *Asmithwoodwardia subtrigona* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Asmithwoodwardia: In honor of Arthur Smith Woodward, 1864—, assistant keeper of geology in the Natural History Museum, London; author of 'Catalogue of Fossil Fishes in the British Museum,' 1889-1901, and numerous publications on extinct vertebrates, especially fishes.

Asmodeus AMEGHINO, 1895.

Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Homalodontotheriidæ.

Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XV, cuad. 11-12, p. 643, 1895 (sep. pp. 43-44).

Species: *Asmodeus scotti* Ameghino, and *A. osborni* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds in the interior of Patagonia.

Extinct. *A. scotti* is based principally on some upper maxillaries, more or less perfect, and *A. osborni* on a perfect calcaneum.

Asmodeus: Heb. *Asmodoi*, Destroyer (derived by some from Heb. *šamad*, to destroy; probably of Persian origin). In later Jewish demonology, a destructive demon. (Century Dict.)

Aspalax DESMAREST, 1804.

Glires, Spalacidæ.

Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., XXIV, Tab. Méth. Mamm., 24, 1804; MUIRHEAD, in Brewster's Edinburgh Encyclopædia, XIII, 438, 1830 (under *Mazology*).

Type: *Mus typhlus* Linnaeus, from Russia. (See *Spalax* GÜLDENSTADT, 1770.)

Aspalax: ἀσπάλαξ = σπάλαξ, mole.

Astraponotus AMEGHINO, 1901. Ungulata, Astrapotheroidea, Astrapotheriidae.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 401-402, July, 1901 (sep., pp. 55-56).

Type: *Astraponotus asymmetrum* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
Extinct.

Astraponotus: *Astrapo(therium)*; *róros*, south—in allusion to its Patagonian habitat.

Astrapothericulus AMEGHINO, 1901. Ungulata, Astrapotheriidae.

Anal. Soc. Cien. Argentina, LI, 73, Mar.-Apr., 1901; Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 101-102, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 33-34—type fixed).

Species: *Astrapothericulus iheringi* (= *Astrapotherium iheringi* Ameghino, type), and *A. hebetatus* Ameghino, from the Patagonian formation (Eocene) of Patagonia.
Extinct.

Astrapothericulus: Dim. of *Astrapotherium*.

Astrapotherium BURMEISTER, 1879. Ungulata, Astrapotheroidea, Astrapotheriidae.
Desc. Phys. Repúb. Argentine, III, Mamm., 517-520, 1879.

Type: *Astrapotherium patagonicum* Burmeister, from the headwaters of the Río Santa Cruz, Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on "la moitié postérieure d'un crâne . . . et une seule dent molaire, la dernière du côté gauche à sa place."

Astrapotherium: ἀστραπή, lightning; θηρίον, wild beast. "Je propose, vu l'analogie de cet animal avec le *Brontotherium*, de lui donner le nom de *Astrapotherium*." (BURMEISTER.)

Astromycter HARRIS, 1825. Insectivora, Talpidae.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, IX, 400, June, 1825 (from Machias, Maine, 'Star'); RAFINESQUE, Atlantic Journ., I, No. 2, p. 61, summer of 1832; AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 2, 1842; POMEL, Archiv. Sci. Phys. et Nat., Bibl. Univ. Genève, IX, 246, Nov., 1848.

Astromyctes GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxi, 76, 1843.

Astromyctes BLYTH, "Cat. Mamm. Asiat. Soc. Mus., 87, 1863" (fide DOBSON, Mon. Insect., II, 131, 1883).

Type: *Astromycter prasinatus* Harris [= *Condylura cristata* (Linnæus)], from Machias, Maine. The full description of the species appeared in the Boston Journ. Philos. & Arts, II, 580-583, 1825, under the name *Condylura prasinata* Harris.

Astromycter: ἀστὴρ, star; μυκτὴρ, nose—from the star-like ring of appendages at the end of the nose, whence the common name 'star-nosed mole.'

Atalapha RAFINESQUE, 1814. Chiroptera, Vespertilionidae.

Précis Découv. et Trav. Somnologiques entre 1800 et 1814, p. 12, 1814; Analyse de la Nature, 54, 1815; DESMAREST, Mammalogie, I, 146, 1820.

Atalapha BURNETT, Quart. Journ. Sci. Lit. & Art, XXVII, 269, Apr.-June, 1829.

Species: *Atalapha sicula* Rafinesque, from Sicily; and *A. americana* Rafinesque (= *Vespertilio noreboracensis* Erxleben), from North America.

Atalapha: *Atalaph*, Hebrew name of a bat.

Atelerix (subgenus of *Erinaceus*) POMEL, 1848. Insectivora, Erinaceidae.
Archiv. Sci. Phys. et Nat., Bibl. Univ. Genève, IX, 251, Nov., 1848.

Type species not given. "Genre *Erinaceus*, S. G. *Atelerix* (4-dactylus)."

Atelerix: Contraction of ἀτελής, imperfect; *ericius*, hedge hog.

Ateles E. GEOFFROY, 1806. Primates, Cebidae.

Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, VII, 262-269, 1806; MILLER & REHN, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXX, 298-299, Dec., 1901 (type fixed).

Ateles, *Atelius* FISCHER, Zoognosia, II, 520-532, 1813.

Atheles RÜPPELL, Mus. Senckenberg., III, Heft II, 152, 1842.

Ateles—Continued.

Species, 5: *Ateles pentadactylus* Geoffroy, from Guiana; *A. paniscus* Geoffroy (= *Simia paniscus* Linnaeus, type), *A. arachnoides* Geoffroy, *A. belzebuth* Geoffroy (nec *Simia belzebuth* Linnaeus), from South America; and *A. polianus*, from "Sierra Leone."

Ateles: ἀτέλης, imperfect—in allusion to the absence of a thumb.

Ateles G. FISCHER, 1813.

Primates, Cebidae.

Zoognosia, II, 529-532, 1813.

Emendation of *Ateles* Geoffroy, 1806. "*Ateles*, Geoffroy St. Hilaire, ἀτέλιος, s. τελος, perfectus, et α privativo; (nomen itaque, manus imperfectas indicans, scribendum esset, *Atelus*, s. *Atelus*, quam etymologiam secuti sumus"—FISCHER).

Atelochairus E. GEOFFROY, 1806.

Primates, Cebidae.

Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, VII, 272, 1806.

Atelochairus VAN DER HOEVEN, *Handboek der Dierkunde*, 2d ed., II, 1048, 1855; COUES, *Century Dict.*, I, 361, 362, 1889 (under *Ateles*).

Name used only in the description of *Ateles belzebuth* Geoffroy (not *Simia belzebuth* Linnaeus), from South America. "Same as *Ateles*." (COUES.)

Atelochairus: ἀτέλιος, imperfect; χεῖρ, hand—in allusion to the absence of a thumb.

Atelodus (subgenus of *Rhinoceros*) POMEL, 1853.

Ungulata, Rhinocerotidae.

"*Ann. Soc. Lit. Auvergne*, XXVI, 114, 1853" (fide LYDEKKER, *Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus.*, III, 91, 1886); POMEL, *Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire*, 78-80, 1854; Gervais, *Zool. et Pal. Françaises*, 2ème éd., 80, 1859 (under *Orlodonta*); W. L. SCLATER, *Mamm. S. Africa*, I, 297, 1900 (type given as *R. elatus*).

Species, 7: *Rhinoceros elatus* Croizet et Jobert, from the Pliocene of Perrier, France; *R. leptorhinus* Cuvier, from the vicinity of Issoire, France; *R. ticheorhinus* Fischer, from Siberia; *Atelodus agnardi* Pomel, from Haute-Loire, France; and also three recent species, *R. bicornis* Linnaeus, *R. kyllon* Smith, and *R. birchelli*, from Africa. (POMEL, l. c., 1854.)

Atelodus: ἀτέλιος, imperfect; ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the incisors and canines, which are rudimentary or wanting.

Ateles = **Ateles**.

Primates, Cebidae.

Atherurus = **Atherurus**. F. CUVIER, 1829.

Glires, Hystricidae.

[*Atherurus*? F. CUVIER, *Règne Anim.*, 2ème éd., I, 215, 1829.]

F. CUVIER, *Dict. Sci. Nat.*, LIX, 483-484, 1829; VOIGT, Cuvier's *Thierreich*, I, 243-244, 1831; GLOGER, *Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch.*, pp. xxxi, 100, 1841.

Also WATERHOUSE, *Nat. Hist. Mamm.*, II, 470-479, 1848.

Type: *Hystrix fasciculata* Shaw, from Malacca.

Atherurus: ἄθηρος, the beard of an ear of corn; οὐρά, tail—in allusion to the flattened scaly bristles at the tip of the tail; whence the common name "brush-tailed porcupine."

Athrodon OSBORN, 1887.

Marsupialia, Amphitheriidae.

Ann. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Nov. 1, 1887, * 290, fig. 3 in text.

New name for *Stylodon* Owen, 1866, which is preoccupied by *Stylodon* Beck, 1837, a genus of Mollusca.

Name preoccupied by *Athrodon* Sauvage, 1880, a genus of Pisces. Replaced by *Kyrtodon* Osborn, Nov., 1887.

Extinct. Based on a maxilla.

* This paper was presented for publication June 28, 1887, but was not issued until October 1, so that the correction for the preoccupied name appeared almost as late as the name itself.

Athrodon—Continued.

Athrodon: ἀθρόος, crowded together; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth. "The tall tril crowns [of the molars] are closely applied at their sides, thus falling curve." (OSBORN).

Athylax (see **Atilax**).

Feræ, Vive

Atilax F. CUVIER, 1826.

Feræ, Vive

Hist. Nat. Mamm., V, livr. LIV, pl. with 2 pp. text under 'Vansire,' June, *Athylax* BLAINVILLE, Ann. Sci. Nat. Paris, 2^e sér., VIII, 272, Nov., I. GEOFFROY, Mag. Zool., 2^e sér., I, Mamm. (pls. 17-19), pp. 24, 25, 1839; (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 556-560, 1 fig. in text; THOMAS, Proc. Soc., London, 1882, 72-73.

Based on the Vansire of Buffon, *Atilax vansire* F. Cuvier (= *Mustela* : Erxleben) from South Africa (nec Madagascar, fide THOMAS, l. c.).

Atilax (*Athylax*): ἄ, without; ὕλαξ, pouch—"par la considération de absence de poche à l'anus." (CUVIER.)

Atlantoxerus (subgenus of *Xerus*) FORSYTH-MAJOR, 1893.

Glires, Sciur

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1893, 189, pl. VIII fig. 9, pl. IX fig. 9, June 1, TROUVERSART, Cat. Mamm. new ed., fasc. II, 405, 1897; THOMAS, Proc. Soc. London, 1897, 933.

Type: *Xerus getulus* (Linnæus), from northwest Africa.

Atlantoxerus: Ἀτλαξ, ἄτλαντος, the Atlas Mountains in northwest A + *Xerus*—in allusion to the habitat of the type species.

Atophyrax MERRIAM, 1884.

Insectivora, Sori

Trans. Linn. Soc. N. Y., II, 217-222, pl., Aug., 1884; N. Am. Fauna, N 95-98, pl. x figs. 1-4, pl. xii figs. 1-3, 1895.

Type: *Atophyrax bendirii* from Fort Klamath, Oregon.

Atophyrax: ἄτοπος, anomalous; ὕραξ, shrew—on account of its differences other shrews, and because, in some respects, it is intermediate between and *Neosorex*.

Atrytherium AMEGHINO, 1887.

Ungulata, Toxodontia, Nesodori

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamif. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 18, Dec., 1887.

Type: *Atrytherium bifurcatum* Ameghino, from the Lower Tertiary of sou Patagonia.

Extinct.

Atrytherium: ἀ, negative; τρυπάω, to burrow; θηριον, wild beast.

Auchenia ILLIGER, 1811.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cam

Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 103, 1811.

Auchenias WAGNER, in Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., 1843, I, 349.

Species: *Camelus glama* Linnaeus, from the mountains of Peru; and *C. ri Gmelin*, from the Cordillera in the provinces of Coquimbo and Copiapo, (Name preoccupied by *Auchenia* Thunberg, 1789, a genus of Coleoptera. Req by *Dromedarius* Wagler, 1830, and by *Neoauchenia* Ameghino, 1891. *Lama* Frisch, 1775.)

Auchenia: ἀνχήν, neck—in allusion to the long neck.

Auchippodus (see **Anchippodus**).

Tillodontia, Anchippodior

Auchippus (see **Anchippus**).

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Eq

Aulacochærus GRAY, 1873.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, S

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., XI, 435, June, 1873; Hand-List Ele Thick-skinned and Rumin. Mamm. Brit. Mus., 58, 1873.

Type: *Sus vittatus* S. Müller, from Java (Cat. Carniv. Pachyderm., & Ed Mamm., 332, 1869).

Aulacochærus: αὐλαξ, αὐλακος, furrow; χοῖρος, hog—in allusion to the of the upper canines of the male.

Aulacodes (see **Aulacodus**).

Glires, Octodo

Aulacodon KAUP, 1832.

Glires, Castoridae.

"Kaup in H. von Meyer's *Palaeologica zur Geschichte der Erde und ihrer Geschöpfe*, 1832," p. — (cf. Oken's *Iris*, Jena, 1833, 267, and Agassiz, *Nomenclator Zool.*, Mamm., 4, 1842).

Type: *Aulacodon typus* Kaup, from Europe.

Name preoccupied by *Aulacodus* Eschscholtz, 1822, a genus of Coleoptera; and by *Aulacodus* Temminck, 1827, a genus of Octodontidae.

Extinct.

Aulacodon: αὐλάξ, αὐλάκκος, furrow; ὀδών=ὀδός, tooth.

Aulaxodon (see **Aulaxodon**).

Edentata, Megalonychidae.

Aulacodus TEMMINCK, 1827.

Glires, Octodontidae.

[Mon. Mamm. Tab. Méth., p. xxvi, 1824, nomen nudum.]

Mon. Mamm., vii, 245-248, pl. xxv, 1827.

Aulacodus Wallace, Geog. Dist. Animals, II, 230, 1876 (misprint).

Type: *Aulacodus acinacrinus* Temminck, from Africa; exact locality unknown.

Name preoccupied by *Aulacodus* Eschscholtz, 1822, a genus of Coleoptera.

Replaced by *Triaulacodus* Lydekker, 1896; the latter, however, is antedated by *Thyonomys* Fitzinger, 1867, based on *Aulacodus semipalmatus* Heuglin.

Aulacodus: αὐλάξ, αὐλάκκος, furrow; ὀδός, tooth—in allusion to the upper incisors, which have three longitudinal grooves.

Aulacomys RHODES, 1894.

Glires, Muridae, Microtinae.

Am. Naturalist, XXVIII, 182-185, figs. 1-5 in text, Feb. 17, 1894.

Type: *Aulacomys arviculoides* Rhodes, from the vicinity of Lake Kiehelos and Snoqualmie Pass, Kittitas County, Washington, at an altitude of 8,000 feet.

Aulacomys: αὐλάξ, αὐλάκκος, furrow; μῦς, mouse—from the narrow longitudinal sulcus on each of the upper incisors.

Aulakodon (see **Aulaxodon**).

Edentata, Megalonychidae.

Aulaxinus COCCHI, 1872.

Primates, Cercopitheciidae.

Bull. R. Comitato Geol. Italia, Firenze, III, Nos. 3 and 4, pp. 68-69, Tav. I, figs. 1-4, Mar.-April, 1872.

Type: *Aulaxinus thersites* Cocchi, from the Val d'Arno, Italy. Based on a lower jaw.

Aulaxinus: αὐλάξ, αὐλάκκος, furrow; ἰνους, *inuus*.

Extinct. Based on a lower jaw.

Aulaxinus: αὐλάξ, αὐλάκκος, furrow; ἰνους, *inuus*.

Aulaxodon HARRIS, 1830.

Edentata, Megalonychidae.

Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VI, 284, 1830; Med. and Phys. Researches, 319-330, 1835 (provisional name).

Scriptura, Nomenclator Zool., pt. I, 39; pt. II, 34, 1882.

Proc. Zool. Congress, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. V, 1106, 1898, in synonymy.

Type: *Megalomys lequintus* Harlan, from "White Cave," on Green River, Edmondson County, 120 miles southwest of Lexington, Ky. "If the whole frame [of *M. lequintus*] should hereafter be discovered, it may even claim a generic distinction, in which case, either *Aulacodon*, or *Phoracodon*, would not be an appropriate name." HARRIS, p. 330.

Extinct. Based on the following parts of the skeleton of a young animal: "Two bones of the forefeet; a radius, humerus, scapula, one rib, and several remnants; scapula, tibia, a portion of the femur; four dorsal and one lumbar vertebra; a portion of a molar tooth, together with several epiphyses." p. 321.

Aulaxodon: αὐλάξ, αὐλάκκος, furrow; ὀδών=ὀδός, tooth.

Alocetus VAN BENEDEK, 1861.

Cete, Balenidae.

Alocetus. VAN BENEDEK, Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Belgique, 2^e sér., XII, 480, 1861; 1864, XI, 537-539, 1875; Zool. Handbuch Palaeont., IV, 1ste Lief., 182, 1892.

This name is usually quoted as if published in 1861, but it has not been found in its form prior to 1875, in the reference cited.

Aulocetus—Continued.

Type: *Balænodon linzianum* Meyer, from the Miocene in the vicinity of Linz, upper Austria.

Extinct.

Aulocetus: αὐλός, tube, groove; κῆτος, whale—"à cause du sillon crânien."

Austritragus HEUDE, 1898. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovida

Mém. Hist. Nat. Empire Chinois, IV, pt. 1, 14, 1898.

Based on 'the capricorns of Sumatra' (*Næmorhedus sumatrensis*).

Austritragus: Lat. *auster*, south; *tragus*, goat—from the animal's tropical habits.

Avahi JOURDAN, 1834. Primates, Lemuridæ

"L'Institut, II, 231, 1834" (fide MIVART, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 151).

"*Arahis* I. Geoffroy, Leçons Mamm., 1835" (fide MIVART, l. c.); DAHLBOM, Zool.

Studier, I, Tredje Hæftet, 199, 202–203, 1857; "MILNE-EDWARDS & GRANDIDIER,

Hist. Nat. Madagascar, Mamm., I, 320."

Type: *Lemur laniger* Gmelin, from Madagascar. (See *Microhynchus* Jourdan, also published in 1834.)

Avahi: Name of the woolly lemur among the Anatala tribe of Madagascar.

Axis (subgenus of *Cervus*) H. SMITH, 1827. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ

Griffith's Cuvier, Anim. Kingdom, V, 312–313, 1827; GRAY, List. Spec. Mamm.

Brit. Mus., pp. xxvii, 178, 1843 (raised to generic rank).

Species: *Cervus axis* (type), and *C. porcinus*, from India.

Axis: "Lat. *axis* (Pliny), perhaps of East Indian origin." (Century Dict.)

Axodon (see **Akodon**). Glires, Muridæ, Cricetina**Aye-aye** LACÉPÈDE, 1799. Primates, Daubentoniiidæ

Tabl. Mamm., 6, 1799; Nouv. Tableau Méth., Mamm., in Mém. l'Institut, Paris III, 491, 1801.

Type: *Aye-aye madagascariensis* (= *Sciurus madagascariensis* Gmelin), from Madagascar. Name antedated by *Daubentonia* Geoffroy, 1795.

Aye-aye: "Malagasy *aiay*, probably of imitative origin" (Century Dict.). Aye-aye means 'look,' but according to Sonnerat it is a cry of surprise of the inhabitants of Madagascar (BEDDARD, Mamm., pp. 538, 549, 1902).

Azema GRAY, 1870. Primates, Lemuridæ

Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 132, 134, 1870.

Type: *Cheirogaleus smithii* Gray, from Madagascar.

Azema: Probably a coined name.

B.

Babirussa FRISCH, 1775. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ

Das Natur-System vierfüß. Thiere, in Tabellen, 3, Tab. Gen., 1775; ('Geor. FROY') RAFINESQUE, Analyse de la Nature, 56, 1815; LESSON, Man. Mamm. 337–338, 1827.

Babiroussus GRAY, London Med. Repos., XV, 306, April 1, 1821.

Babiroussa F. CUVIER, Dents des Mamm., 257, 1825.

Babyrussa BERNETT, Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXVIII, for Oct.–Dec., 1825, 352, 1830.

Babirusa LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 162, 1842.

Type: *Sus babyrussa* Linnaeus, from Celebes.

Babirussa: Malay, *babi*, hog; *rusa*, deer—"hog deer" or more properly 'deer hog' in allusion to the abnormally developed tusks, which have been likened by the Malays to those of a deer. (LYDEKKER, Royal Nat. Hist., II, 436, 1894.)

Bachitherium FILHOL, 1882. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tragulidæ

Comptes Rendus, Paris, XCIV, No. 3, pp. 138–139, séance du 16 Jan., 1882.

Pachitherium FILHOL, Le Naturaliste, IV, No. 6, p. 42, Mar. 15, 1882.

Species: 3: *Bachitherium insigne* Filhol, *B. medium* Filhol, and *B. minus* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France.

Bachtherium—Continued.

Extinct.

Bachtherium: *Bach*, the locality where the remains were found; *thērion*, wild beast.**Bachtherium** CROIZIER, 1853. Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidae. Character in *Pictet's Traité Paléont.*, 2^e éd., I, 296, 1853 (nomen nudum?); *Gervais, Zool. et Paléont. Franç.*, 2^e éd., 98-101, 1859.*Type*: *Bachtherium barbonicum*, from the Miocene of Auvergne, France.

Extinct.

Bachtherium: Possibly from *badak*, the native name of the two-horned rhinoceros in Sumatra (*Raffles, Lion. Trans.*, XIII, p. 2); *thērion*, wild beast.**Baenodon** AMEGHINO, 1892. Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Homalodontotheriidae.*Baenodon*: *Ameghino, Gen. Córdoba*, XII, entr. 4^a, 461, Jan., 1892.*Type*: *Baenodon chubutensis* Ameghino, based on *Colpodon propinquus* Burmeister (*Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires*, III, entr. xviii, 389, pl. vii, figs. 4-10, 1891), from Puerto Madryn, near the mouth of the Rio Chubut, Patagonia."La denture qu'il [Burmeister] représente maintenant sur la pl. vii, sous le même nom de *Colpodon propinquus* n'est pas du même animal que la dent précédemment figurée [pl. iii, fig. 16] . . . Cet animal résulte ainsi ne pas avoir de nom, et je propose de le désigner avec celui de *Baenodon chubutensis*." (AMEGHINO.)

Extinct. Based on teeth.

Baenodon: *baē*, intensive particle; *ōnos*, old; *ōdōn*=*ōdōs*, tooth. (AMEGHINO.)**Baia** (subgenus of *Macroscia*) GRAY, 1867.

Glires, Scuridae.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XX, 279, Oct., 1867; THOMAS, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1897, 933 (type mentioned).*Type*: *Sciurus plantani* Ljung, 1801 (= *S. notatus* Boddaert, 1785), from Java or Sumatra.*Baia*: native name of the type species (GRAY, *List. Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus.*, I, 141, 1843).**Barmys** (subgenus of *Sitomys*) TRUE, 1894.

Glires, Muridae, Cricetinae.

Ann. S. Nat. Mus., XVI, No. 972, p. 758, Feb. 7, 1894.*Type*: *Hesperomys Uspenskyi taylori* Thomas, from San Diego, Duval County, California.*Barmys*: *bar*, little, insignificant; *mys*, mouse—from its diminutive size.**Batscurus** (subgenus of *Sciurus*) NELSON, 1899.

Glires, Scuridae.

Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci., I, 31-32, 101, pl. i, fig. 4, May 9, 1899.*Type*: *Sciurus edgelyi* Peters, from Papantla, Vera Cruz, Mexico.*Batscurus*: *bat*, little; *scurus*—from its small size.**Balaeniceps**, 1758.

Cete, Balænidæ.

System. Naturæ, 10th ed., I, 75-76, 1758; 12th ed., I, 105-106, 1766; BRISSON, *Leçon d'Anatomie*, in *Classes IX distrib.*, 2d ed., 218-225, 1762; FLOWER, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1895, 1864 (type fixed).*System. Naturæ*, Nouv. Tableau Règne Anim., Mamm., 202, 1842.*Species* 4, from the Arctic and Atlantic oceans: *Balaena mysticetus* Linnaeus (type), *B. borealis* Linnaeus, *B. boops* Linnaeus, and *B. musculus* Linnaeus.*Balaena*: Lat., whale, from Gr. *balæna*, whale.**Balenodon** OWEN, 1846.

Cete, Physeteridae.

Hist. Brit. Foss. Mamm. & Birds, 536-542, figs. 226-229, 1846.*Type*: *Balenodon physuloides* Owen, from the Red Crag, Felixstowe, Suffolk, England.

Extinct. Based on 'portion of a fossil tooth.'

Balenodon: *Balaen*; *ōdōn*=*ōdōs*, tooth.

Balænoptera LACÉPÈDE, 1804.

Cete, Balænida.

Hist. Nat. Cétacées, Tableau Ordres, Genres et d'Espèces, pp. xxxvi-xxxvii 114-141, pls. iv figs. 1, 2, v fig. 1, vi-viii, 1804; FLOWER, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 395 (type given as *B. rostrata*); W. L. SCLATER, Mamm. S. Africa II, 183-184, 1901 (type given as *B. physalus*).

Balænopterus F. CUVIER, Dict. Sci. Nat., LIX, 518, 1829.

Species 4, grouped into two sections: the first containing *B. gibbar*; the other *B. jubartes*, *B. norqual*, and *B. acuto-rostrata*.

Balænoptera: *Balæna*; *πτερόν*, wing, fin—'Fin whale,' in allusion to the strong dorsal fin.

Balaenotus VAN BENEDEN, 1872.

Cete, Balænida.

Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Belgique, 2^e sér., XXXIV, 13-15, 1872.

Type: *Balaenotus insignis* Van Beneden, from the vicinity of Stuyvenberg, near Antwerp, Belgium.

Extinct. "Outre les sept cervicales, il y a treize dorsales, huit lombaires et treize caudales qui sont conservées. Plusieurs côtes et le corps de l'os hyoïde sont également conservés." (VAN BENEDEN.)

Balaenotus: *Balæna*; *ὄψ*, *ὠτός*, ear.

Balaenula VAN BENEDEN, 1872.

Cete, Balænida.

Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Belgique, 2^e sér., XXXIV, 11-12, 1872.

Type: *Balaenula balaenopsis* Van Beneden, from the gray crag in the vicinity of Stuyvenberg, near Antwerp, Belgium.

Extinct. "Le musée de Bruxelles possède de cette *Balaenula*, outre la tête à peu près complète, onze vertèbres dorsales, douze lombaires, douze caudales, des côtes, et l'on a trouvé des ossements de plusieurs individus."

Balaenula: Dim. of *Balæna*.

Balantia ILLIGER, 1811.

Marsupialia, Phalangerida.

Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 77-78, 1811; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. and Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 193, 1888 (in synonymy, type fixed).

Species: *Didelphis orientalis* Pallas (type), from Amboina, Molucca Islands; and *D. lemurina* Shaw, from Australia. Name antedated by *Phalanger* Storr, 1780.

Balantia: *βαλάντιον*, pouch.

Balantiopteryx PETERS, 1867.

Chiroptera, Noctilionida.

Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, July, 1867, 476-477.

Type: *Balantiopteryx plicata* Peters, from Punta Arenas, Costa Rica.

Balantiopteryx: *βαλάντιον*, pouch; *πτέρυξ*, wing—from the wing sac of the male, which opens inward at the center of the antebrachial membrane.

Balænopterus (see *Balænoptera*).

Cete, Balænida.

Balionycteris MATSCHIE, 1899.

Chiroptera, Pteropodida.

Fledermäuse Berliner Mus. Naturkunde, Lief. I, Megachiroptera, 80, 1899.

Type: *Cynopterus maculatus* Thomas, from Sarawak, Borneo.

Balionycteris: *βαλός*, spotted; *νυκτερίς*, bat.

Balæna (see *Balæna*).

Cete, Balænida.

Bandicota GRAY, 1873.

Glires, Murida, Murina.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., XII, 418, Nov., 1873.

Type: *Bandicota gigantea* (= *Mus giganteus* Hardwicke) from southeastern India, Coromandel coast, Mysore, and Bengal. (Gray's specimens came from An Island and Buntinunang, Celebes.)

Bandicota: *Bandicoot*, "said to be a corruption of the Telegu name *pandi-kottu* lit., pig rat." (Century Dict.) Its native name is said to be due to its habit of grunting like a pig when attacked or when running about at night.

Barangia GRAY, 1865.

Ferse, Mustelida.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 123, 1 fig. in text; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm.,

Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 100-102, fig. 12, 1869.

Barangia—Continued.

Species: Barangia sumatrana Gray (= *Lutra barang* F. Cuvier), from Sumatra; and *B. nepalensis* Gray, from Nepal, India.

Barangia: Barang, native Sumatran name of an otter.

Barbastella Gray, 1821.

Chiroptera, Vespertilionidae.

London Med. Repos., XV, 300, Apr. 1, 1821.

Barbastellus GRAY, Zool. Journ., II, 243, July, 1825; Thompson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, 319, Nov., 1825; Philos. Mag., new ser., VI, 31, 34, July, 1829; Jardine's Mag. Zool. & Bot., II, 494, 1838; KAUP, Entw. Gesch. & Natürl. Syst. Europ. Thiere., I, 95, 96, 1829; BONAPARTE, Cat. Method. Mamm. Europei, 21, 1845.

Type: Vespertilio barbastellus Schreber, from Burgundy, France.

Barbastella: French barbastelle, from Lat. *barba*, beard. "L'animal . . . à la tête supérieure si renflée de chaque côté, qu'il semble au premier coup d'œil qu'il y ait un bouquet de barbe ou des moustaches." (DAUBENTON, Hist. Acad. Roy. Sci. avec Mém. Math. et Phys., for 1759, 377, 1765.)

Barbastellus Gray, 1831.

Chiroptera, Vespertilionidae.

Zool. Miscellany, 38, 1831; Dobson, Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 171, 175, 1878 (in synonymy).

Type: Barbastellus pacificus Gray, from the 'Islands of the southern Pacific,' probably near Australia.

This name belongs to a genus distinct from *Barbastellus* Gray, 1821, but it is antedated by *Nyctophilus* Leach, 1821.

Bradytherium Andrews, 1901.

Ungulata,

Nature, vol. 64, p. 577, Oct. 10, 1901.

New name for *Bradytherium* Andrews, Sept., 1901, which is preoccupied by *Bradytherium* Grandidier, Mar., 1901, a genus of Edentata.

Extinct.

Bradytherium: Bratō's, heavy; *hypior*, wild beast—in allusion to its size.

Bassaris = Bassaris.

Ferae, Procyonidae.

Basilosaurus HURLAN, 1834.

Cete, Basilosauridae.

Trans. Am. Philos. Soc., new ser., IV, 397-403, 1834.

Type: species not named (= *Zenagodon cetoides* Owen, 1841), from Tertiary formations along the Ouachita River, about 50 miles south of Monroe, Ouachita Parish, Louisiana. *Basilosaurus* antedates *Zenagodon* Owen, 1839.

Extinct. Based on several fragments of vertebrae.

Basilosauros: βασιλαῦς, king; *σαῦρος*, lizard—"king of the saurians," from its large size and supposed reptilian affinities.

Bassaricyon ALLEN, 1876.

Ferae, Procyonidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1876, 20-23, pl. 1; 1877, 267-268, pl. 2.

Type: Bassaricyon gabbi Allen, from Costa Rica.

Bassaricyon: Bassaris: κῦων, dog—from its resemblance to *Bassaris*.

Bassaris LICHTENSTEIN, 1831.

Ferae, Procyonidae.

Oken's Isis, Jena, 1831, 512-513; Darstellung, pl. XLIII, 1833.

Bassar GRAY, List Osteol. Spec. Brit. Mus., pp. x, 14, 1847 (misprint).

Type: Bassaris astuta Lichtenstein, from Mexico.

Name preoccupied by *Bassaris* Hübner, 1816-21, a genus of Lepidoptera. Replaced by *Bassariscus* Coues, 1887.

Bassar: *βαῖσαρις*, fox.

Bassariscus COUES, 1887.

Ferae, Procyonidae.

Science, IX, 516, May 27, 1887; Rhoads, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., for 1893, 413-418, Jan. 27, 1894.

New name for *Bassar* Lichtenstein, 1831, which is preoccupied by *Bassar* Hübner 1816-21, a genus of Lepidoptera.

Bassariscus: βαῖσαρις, fox, with dim. suffix.

- Bathmodon** COPE, 1872. Ungulata, Amblypoda, Coryphodontida.
 Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XII (read Feb. 16), 417-420, Jan.-June, 1872; Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., June 25, 1872, 38; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 697, 1902 (type fixed).
Species: *Bathmodon radians* Cope (type), and *B. semicinctus* Cope, from the Wasatch beds near Evanston, Wyoming.
 Extinct.
Bathmodon: βάθμός, step; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—from "the dental series [which increases regularly in size, from before backwards, the last being a little larger than the penultimate]" (COPE).
- Bathrodon** MARSH, 1872. Glires, Proglires, Mixodectidae.
 Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 211-212, Sept., 1872 (sep. issued Aug. 13); OSBORN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 212-213, fig. 40, June 28, 1902 (ordinal position); HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 793, 1902 (type fixed).
Species: *Bathrodon typus* Marsh (type), from the Eocene of Grizzly Buttes, near Fort Bridger; and *B. annectens* Marsh, from the Eocene of Henry Fork of Green River, Wyoming.
 Extinct.
Bathrodon: βάθρον, step; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the difference in height of the cusps of the molars.
- Bathyergus** ILLIGER, 1811. Glires, Bathyergidae.
 Prodomus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 86, 1811.
Type: *Mus maritimus* Gmelin, from the Cape of Good Hope.
Bathyergus: βάθυεργέω, to work deep, to plow deep—from the burrowing habit of the animal.
- Bathygenys** DOUGLASS, 1901. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriochoridae.
 Trans. Am. Philos. Soc., new ser., XX, pt. III, 256-259, pl. IX, figs. 7-8, Dec. 5, 1901 (sep. pp. 20-23).
Type: *Bathygenys alpha* Douglass, from the White River Oligocene (Pipestone beds), near Whitehall, Jefferson County, Montana.
 Extinct. Based on the anterior part of a left mandibular ramus.
Bathygenys: βάθύς, deep; γένυς, the lower jaw—from the depth of the jaw.
- Bathyopsis** COPE, 1881. Ungulata, Amblypoda, Uintatheriidae.
 Am. Naturalist, XV, 75, Jan., 1881; XIX, No. 6, 594, June, 1885; Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., VI, No. 1, 194-196, Feb. 11, 1881.
Type: *Bathyopsis fissidens* Cope, from the Eocene beds of Wind River Basin, Wyoming.
 Extinct. Based on a mandible.
Bathyopsis: βάθύς, deep; ὄψις, appearance, form—from the great vertical depth of the mandibular ramus.
- Batodon** MARSH, 1892. Marsupialia, Cimolestidae.
 Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XLIII, 258, pl. x fig. 6, pl. xi figs. 2, 5, March 1892.
Type: *Batodon tenuis* Marsh, from the Cretaceous (Laramie) of Wyoming.
 Extinct. "Represented by several specimens."
Batodon: βάτος, bramble; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.
- Batomys** THOMAS, 1895. Glires, Muridae, Murinae.
 Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XVI, 162-163, Aug., 1895; Trans. Zool. Soc. London, XIV, pt. VI, 405-406, pls. XXXIII fig. 2, XXXVI figs. 5, 8, June, 1896.
Type: *Batomys grantii* Thomas, from Monte Data, northern Luzon, Philippine Islands.
Batomys: βάτος, bush, bramble; μῦς, mouse—"bush mouse," in allusion to its habitat.

Bayonia BARBOSA DU BOUAGE, 1865.

Insectivora, Potamogalidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 402-404, 4 figs. in text.

Type: *Bayonia velox* (= *Cynogale velox* Du Chaillu), from 'Le district du Duque de Bragança,' Angola, West Africa. Name antedated by *Potamogale* Du Chaillu, 1860.**Reynia:** In honor of Lieut. Bayão, of the Portuguese army (?), who collected in Angola for the Lisbon Museum.**Belygma** (subgenus of *Gelamnia*) MATSCHKE, 1899. Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.

Fleidermäuse Berliner Mus. Naturkunde, Lief. I, Megachiroptera, 82, 84, 1899.

Type: *Harpyia major* Dobson, from Neu Lauenburg, Bismarck Archipelago, East Indies.**Belygma:** βέλειγμα, abomination, idol—probably from the peculiar and hideous face.**Bdeogale** PETERS, 1852.

Ferae, Viverridæ.

Monatsh. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1852, 81-82; * Naturwiss. Reise nach Mosambik, Zool., I, Säugeth., 119-125, Taf. xxvii-xviii, 1852; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1882, 81-82 (type fixed).

Bdeogale MARCHALL, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 3, 1873.†**Species:** *Bdeogale crassicauda* Peters (type), (female) from Tette, and (male) from Boror (17°-18° S. lat.); and *B. puisa* Peters, from Mossimboa (11° S. lat.), East Africa.*Bdeogale:* βδέειν, to stink; γαλή, weasel—from its characteristic odor.**Belemnorhynchus** HUXLEY, 1864.

Cete, Physeteridæ.

Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, XX, pt. iv, No. 80, pp. 392-395, pl. xix, Nov. 1, 1864; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 597, 1902 (type fixed).

Species, 3: *Ziphius longirostris* F. Cuvier, from Paris, France; *Dioplonodon breanui* Gervais & Van Beneden, from Antwerp, Belgium; and *Belemnorhynchus communis* Huxley (types), from the Red Crag, 3 miles east of Ipswich, Suffolk, England.*Belemnorhynchus:* βελενον, dart; - *Ziphius*—in allusion to the extremity of the rostrum, which is "sharply pointed almost like the end of the guard of a spear-rite."**Bdeogale**—see **Bdeogale**.

Ferae, Viverridæ.

Bdelous (subg. of *Petaurus*) WATERHOUSE, 1839.

Marsupialia, Phalangeridæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1838, 151-152, May, 1839; Nat. Hist. Mamm., I, Marsup., 325-337, 1 fig. in text, 1846.

Bdelous WIDGMANN, Archiv Naturgesch., 1839, II, 418.*Bdelous* GÜNTHER, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1842, II (raised to generic rank); Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., X, 404, Dec., 1842.**Type:** *Petaurus sciureus* Desmarest (= *Didelphys sciurea* Shaw), from eastern Australia.*Bdelous:* βέλος, dart, javelin—possibly in allusion to the anterior upper incisors, which are triangular in form.**Beloprymnus** GÜGGER, 1841.

Glires, Dipodidæ.

Handb. d. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxi, 106, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, Feb. 1, 1895.

Based on the species of *Dipus* with "5 toes, now named *Atalapha*."*Beloprymnus:* βέλος, arrow, dart; πρύμνα, stern—in allusion to the long tail, "man vergleicht diesen auch nicht unpassend mit einem Pfeile." (GÜGGER.)

* Sometimes quoted as Mitth. Ges. Nat. Freunde Berlin, 19th Nov., 1850, but I do not find that this was ever published." (F. H. WATERHOUSE.)

† Marchall quotes "Froriep's Tagesbericht, 1850," but the name has not been used in this reference.

Belosphys COPE, 1875.

Cete, Platanii

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XIV, 364, Jan.-June, 1875.

Belosphys ALSTON, Zool. Record for 1875, XII, Mamm., 13, 1877.**Type:** *Priscodelphinus spinosus* Cope, from the Miocene of Maryland.

Extinct.

Belosphys: βέλως, dart; δόφύς, the loin—in allusion to the spiniform lu diapophyses.**Beluga** RAFINESQUE, 1815.

Cete, Delphin

Analyse de la Nature, 60, 1815; GRAY, Spicilegia Zoologica, 2, 1828; Le Compl. Œuvres Buffon, Hist. Nat. Mamm. Ois. découv. depuis 1788, I, 191-440, 1828; GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., 106, 1843.

New name for *Delphinapterus* Lacépède, 1804.*Beluga*: Russian бѣлуга, *bieluga* (from бѣлый, *bieluii*, white)—in allusion to characteristic color of the animal.**Benedenia** GRAY, 1864.

Cete, Balæet

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 211-215.

Type: *Benedenia knoxii* Gray, from the North Sea.*Benedenia*: In honor of Pierre Joseph Van Beneden, 1801-1894, author 'Description des Ossements Fossiles des environs d'Anvers,' and numerous papers on cetaceans.**Berardiopsis** PORTIS, 1886.

Cete, Physete

Mem. Reale Acc. Sci. Torino, 2^a ser., XXXVII, 326-329, 1886; W. L. Sci. Zool. Record for 1886, XXIII, Mamm., pp. 30, 59, 1887.**Type:** *Berardiopsis pliocenensis* Portis, from the Pliocene of the valley of Asti, I Extinct.*Berardiopsis*: *Berardius*; ὄφης, appearance.**Berardius** DUVERNOY, 1851.

Cete, Physete

Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 3e sér., XV, Zool., 41, 52-54, 68, pl. 1, 1851.

Berardius GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1863, 200.**Type:** *Berardius arnuxii* Duvernoy, from the port of Akaroa, near Banks Is New Zealand.*Berardius*: In honor of Captain (afterward Admiral) Bérard, of the French in command of the corvette 'Rhin' during the voyage on which the specimen was collected.**Besophsys** (see **Belosphys**).

Cete, Delphin

Bettongia GRAY, 1837.

Marsupialia, Macropod

CHARLESWORTH'S Mag. Nat. Hist., I, 584, Nov., 1837; THOMAS, Cat. Marsu Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 1888, 104-114 (type fixed).

Species, 3: *Bettongia setosus* Gray (= *Hyppiprymnus cuniculus* Ogilby, 1838, from Tasmania (Thomas); *B. penicillata* Gray, from Australia; and *B. rufi* Gray, from New South Wales.*Bettongia*: *Bettong*, native name of a kangaroo.**Bibos** (subgenus? of *Bos*) HODGSON, 1837.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bov

Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, VI, pt. 1, 499, 1837; pt. II, No. 69, 745-750, pls. XXXIX, Sept., 1837; X, pt. 1, No. 114, pp. 449-452, Jan.-June, 1841; Ech Monde Savant, Paris, IV, No. 308, p. 38, Feb. 10, 1838 (raised to generic r Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., I, 153, Apr., 1838.

Type: *Bibos subhemachalus* Hodgson (changed to *B. carifrons* in pt. II), from Saul Forest, Nepal, India.*Bibos*: Apparently a contraction of *Bison* : *Bos*.**Bicunodens** HODGSON, 1863.

Glires, Muridæ, Micro

HODGSON, in Gray's Cat. Spec. & Drawings Mamm., Birds, etc., of Nepal Tibet, Brit. Mus., 2d ed., 11, 1863, (synonym of *Neodon sikimensis*); I FORD, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, I, pt. II, No. 2, p. 110, July 30, 188 (synonymy).

Bicunedens—Continued.

Type: *Bicunedens porfusius* Hodgson (= *Neodon sikimensis*), from Darjiling, India. Apparently a manuscript name.

Bicunedens bi, two; cuneus, wedge; dens, tooth.

Biden G. Fischer, 1814.

Cete, Physeteridae.

Zorguonia, III, 686, 1814.

Type species not named, but *Delphinus diodon* Hunter, 1787, *Dauphin à deux dents* Bonaterre, and *Le Diodon* Lacépède, are given as synonyms.

Biden bi, two; dens, tooth—the Latin equivalent of *Diodon*.

Bifa Lataste, 1885.

Glires, Muscardinidae.

Le Naturaliste, 7^e ann., No. 8, pp. 61-63, Apr. 15, 1885 (sep., pp. 1-7).

Type: *Bifa levatum* Lataste, from the vicinity of Ghardaya, Mزاب, Algerian Sahara.

Bos (subgenus of *Bos*) H. Smith, 1827.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Griffith's Cuvier, Anim. Kingdom, V, 373-375, 1827; TURNER, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1850, 177 (raised to generic rank); MILLER & REHN, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXX, 21, Dec., 1901 (type fixed).

Species 5, from Eurasia and North America: *Bos bison* Linnaeus (type), *B. gaurus* Smith, *B. americanus* Gmelin, *B. poephagus* Smith, and *B. gaurus* Colebrooke.

Bos: Lat., wild ox or buffalo.

Bosmus Hodgson, 1835.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, IV, No. 45, p. 525, Sept., 1835; Calcutta Journ. Nat. Hist., II, 217, 1842.

Type: *Bosmus garvus* (misprinted *garvens*) Hodgson, from the Tarai, Nepal, India.

Bosmus: Lat., wild ox or buffalo.

Blainvillimys (Bravard MS.) Gervais, 1848-52.

Glires, Theridomyidae.

Bravard in Gervais', Zool. et Paléont. Franç., II, expl., pl. XLVII figs. 17-18, p. 4 (1848-52; 2^eme éd., 32, pl. XLVII figs. 17-18, 1859 (under *Theridomys*)).

Blainvillimys GIEBEL, Säugethiere, 517 footnote, 1855; 2d ed., 517 footnote, 1859.

Blainvillimys GIEBEL, Säugethiere, 2d ed., 1087, 1859; TROCESSART, Cat. Mamm., Reptaria, pt. II, 166, 1881.

Type: *Theridomys blainvillii* Gervais,* from Issoire, Puy-de-Dôme, France. "M. Bravard avait nommé ce genre *Blainvillimys* dans son catalogue manuscrit; mais je ne crois pas que ce nom puisse être adopté, pas plus que celui de *Blainvillia*. La construction de l'un et de l'autre est trop peu conforme aux règles suivies en nomenclature; c'est pourquoi j'ai laissé provisoirement l'espèce dans son sort de type parmi les *Theridomys*." (GERVAIS, l. c., 1848-52, p. 4.)

Blainvillia.

Blainvillimys Blainville: nŕg, mouse. In honor of Henri Marie Ducrotay de Blainville, 1778-1850, an eminent anatomist of the Paris Museum and Jardin des Plantes, author of 'Ostéographie des Mammifères,' 1839-64, etc.

Blarina (subgenus of *Cassia*) GRAY, 1838.

Insectivora, Soricidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1837, 124, June 14, 1838; BAIRD, Mamm. N. Am., 36, 1857 (raised to generic rank).

Blarina GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. xxi, 1843; List Osteol. Spec. Brit. Mus., pp. xi, 23, 1847; GERRARD, Cat. Bones Mamm. Brit. Mus., 114, 1862.

Type: *Cassia blarinoides* Gray (= *Sorex talpoides* Gapper), from the vicinity of Lake Simcoe, Ontario, Canada. (*Sorex talpoides* = *S. brevicaudus* Say, from Blair, Nebraska).

Blarina: A coined name.

*Giebel gives *Archomys chinchilloides* Gervais as the type.

- Blarinomys** THOMAS, 1896. Glires, Muridæ, Cricetini.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XVIII, 310-311, Oct. 1, 1896.
Type: *Oxymycterus breviceps* Winge, from the bone cave of Capão Secco, Lago Santa, Brazil.
Blarinomys: *Blarina*; *μῦς*, mouse—in allusion to its supposed mole-like habit.
- Blastocerus** (subg. of *Cervus*) WAGNER, 1844. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervid.
Suppl. Schreber's Säugthiere, IV, 366-373, Tab. ccli^b, ccxlviii^f, 1844; GRAY.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1850, 237 (raised to generic rank).
Species, 3: *Cervus paludosus* Desmarest, from Paraguay; *C. campestris* F. Cuvier from Paraguay; and (?) *C. macrotis* Say, from New Mexico.
Blastocerus: *βλαστός*, bud; *κέρας*, horn—from the form of the horns, which are described as erect, three-branched, and without any basal snag (Gray)—thus resembling a bud.
- Blastoconus** ROTH, 1903. Ungulata, Astrapotheroidea (Albertogaudryidae).
Revista Mus. La Plata, XI, 137-138, 1903.
Type: *Blastoconus robertsoni* Roth, from the upper 'Cretaceous' of Lago Musten, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.
Extinct. Based on a molariform tooth.
Blastoconus: *βλαστός*, bud; *κῶνος*, cone.
- Blastomeryx** COPE, 1877. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.
Rept. U. S. Geog. Surv. West 100th Meridian, Paleont., IV, pt. II, 350, 360, pl. xxxii, fig. 13, 1877; Proc. Am. Phil. Soc., XVII, 222, 1878.
Type: *Dicrocerus gemmifer* Cope, from the Miocene (Loup Fork beds) of north-eastern Colorado.
Extinct. Based on "a portion of the right mandible supporting the posterior molar."
Blastomeryx: *βλαστός*, bud; *μήρυξ*, ruminant—probably from "the accessory tubercles, or rudimental columns, between the inner lobes of the inferior true molars characteristic of the Cervi." Cope considered *Blastomeryx* as the ancestor of *Cervus* or *Cariacus*. (Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., I. c.)
- Bolodon** OWEN, 1871. Allotheria, Bolodontidae.
Mesozoic Mamm., in Mon. Paleontograph. Soc., XXIV, No. 5, pp. 54-57, pl. III figs. 5-6, 1871.
Type: *Bolodon crassidens* Owen, from the Purbeck of Durdlestone Bay, Swanage, Dorsetshire, England.
Extinct. Based on portions of upper jaws.
Bolodon: *βῶλος*, lump; *ὀδών*=*ὀδούς*, tooth—"lump-tooth," in allusion to the crowns of the upper molars.
- Bonasus** (subgenus of *Bos*) WAGNER, 1844. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.
Suppl. Schreber's Säugthiere, IV, 515-516, pls. ccxcv, ccxcv^a figs. 3, 4, ccxcv^b, ccxcvi, 1844.
Species: *Bos bison* Linnaeus, from Europe; and *B. americanus* Gmelin, from North America.
Name preoccupied by *Bonasa* Stephens, 1819, a genus of Aves.
Bonasus: *βόνασος*, wild ox.
- Bondar** (subgenus of *Paradoxurus*) GRAY, 1864. Feræ, Viverridae.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 531; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 63-64, 1869.
Type: *Ichnuemon bondar* Buchanan MS. (= *Viverra bondar* Blainville), from Nepal India.
Bondar: *Bhondar*, native name of the Indian palm-civet in Bengal. (BLANFORD Mamm. Brit. India, 106, 1888.)

BONKIA JENTINK, 1879.

Chiroptera, Pteropodidae.

Notes Leyden Museum, I, Note xxxi, 117-119, Feb., 1879.

Type: *Bonkia bidens* Jentink, from Boné, Celebes.*Bonkia*: *Boné*, the place in Celebes where the type was collected.**BOOCERCUS THOMAS, 1902.**

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., X, 309-310, Oct. 1, 1902.

New name for *Eurycerus* Gray, 1850, which is preoccupied by *Eurycerus* Illiger, 1807, a genus of Coleoptera. "But should it prove . . . that there are no horns in the West-African females, I would expressly assign as the type of the genus *Boocercus* the East African form [*Boocercus eurycerus isaaci* Thomas, from Eltonia Ravine, British East Africa] which we know to possess them." (THOMAS.)

Boocercus: βους βοός, ox; κέρκος, tail—"based on the characteristic bovine tail of *B. eurycerus*."

BOUCHARUS COPE, 1879.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ?

Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., V, No. 1, pp. 59-67, Feb. 28, 1879.

Type: *Boucharus humerosus* Cope, from the Miocene of the John Day River region, Oregon.

Extinct. Based on "a part of the skeleton . . . not accompanied by cranial bones or teeth."

Boucharus: βους, βοός, ox; χοίρος, hog.

BOOPS GRAY, 1821.

Cete, Balanidae.

London Med. Repos., XV, 310, Apr. 1, 1821.

Type: *Balæna boops* Linnaeus, from the Arctic Ocean.

Name preoccupied by *Boops* Cuvier, 1817, a genus of Pisces.

Boops: βους, βοός, ox; ὤψ, eye, face, from the specific name of the type.

BOOTHERIUM LEIDY, 1852.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1852, 71 (provisional name); RHODAS, *Ibid.*, 187, 192.

Species: *B. bombifrons* Harlan, from Kentucky; and *Oribos curifrons* Leidy, from the Arkansas River.

Extinct. Based on skulls.

Bootherium: βοῦς, βοός, ox; ὄπιον, wild beast—from the resemblance of the skulls to those of oxen.

BARODON LAMBE, 1902.

Allotheria, Plagiolacidae.

Saur. Canada, Cont. Canadian Paleont., III, pt. II, 79-80, pl. xv, fig. 15, Sept., 1902.

Type: *Barodon notatus* Lambe, from the Mid-Cretaceous (Belly River series) of the Red Deer River district, Alberta, Canada.

Extinct. Based on a single premolar.

Barodon: βάρων, northern; δόδων—δότος, tooth—in allusion to the type *Barodon*.

BORHYENA AMEGHINO, 1887.

Marsupialia, Borhyenidae.

Ann. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 8, Dec., 1887.

Type: *Borhyena tuberculata* Ameghino, from the Lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Borhyena: βόρυν, devouring; -Hyaena.

BORIOGALE STAGGERS OF MACROPS OWEN, 1874.

Marsupialia, Macropodidae.

Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, CLXIV, pt. 1, 247, pl. xv figs. 12, 12a, 19, pl. xv fig. 5, 1874.

THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem., Brit. Mus., 27-28, 1888.

Type: *Macropsus Boriogalea magnus* Owen, from the 'far north of the province of South Australia' (Central Australia).

Boriogalea: βόριος, from the north (i. e., of South Australia!); γάλη, weasel.

- Borioikon** POLIAKOFF, 1881. Glires, Muridæ, Microtina.
Annexe au tome XXXIX, Mém. Acad. St.-Petersbourg, No. 2, pp. 35, 38, 1881.
Borioicon BÜCHNER, Wiss. Resultate Przewalski's Reisen, Säugethiere, Lief. 127 footnote (German text), 1889.
Type: *Mus torquatus* Pallas, from the Obi River, western Siberia.
Name antedated by *Dicrostonyx* Gloger, 1841; and by *Misothermus* Hensel, 1851.
Borioikon: τὰ βόρεια, the north; ὄικων, inhabitant—from the arctic habitat—the type species.
- Borophagus** COPE, 1892. Feræ, Canidæ.
Am. Naturalist, XXVI, 1028, Dec., 1892.
Type: *Borophagus diversidens* Cope, from the Pliocene (Blanco beds) of the eastern front of the Staked Plains, Texas.
Extinct.
Borophagus: βορός, devouring; φάγος, glutton—from its supposed habits, the genus having been described as a hyena.
- Bos** LINNÆUS, 1758. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
Systema Nature, 10th ed., 71, 1758; 12th ed., I, 98, 1766; BRISSON, Regnum Anim. in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 12, 51-58, 1762; OGILBY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1836, No. XLVIII, 139, June 27, 1837 (type fixed).
Species, 5: *Bos taurus* Linnæus (type), from Poland; *B. bonasus* Linnæus, from Europe; *B. bison* Linnæus, from the western United States; *B. bubalis* Linnæus, from southern Asia; and *B. indicus* Linnæus, from India and China.
Bos: Lat., ox.
- Boselaphus** BLAINVILLE, 1816. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, May, 1816, 75. H. SMITH, Griffith's Cuvier, Anim. Kingdom, V, 364-365, 1827; SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, IV, 91-102, pl. LXXXVII, text figs. 98, 99, 1900 (type fixed).
Boselaphus HORSFIELD, Cat. Mamm. Mus. East India Co., 169, 1851.
Buselaphus REICHENBACH, Vollständ. Naturgesch. In- und Auslandes, Säugeth., III, 142, Taf. XLIV, 1845.
Species, 3: *Antelope picta* Pallas, 1777 (= *A. tragocamelus* Pallas, 1766, type), from northern India; *A. gnu* Gmelin, and *A. oreas* Pallas, from Africa.
See *Buselaphus* Frisch, 1775.
Boselaphus: *Bos* + *Elaphus*.
- Botheratiotherium** BLAINVILLE, 1838. Marsupialia, Amphitheriidae.
Comptes Rendus, Paris, VII, No. 8, p. 735, Oct., 1838.
The name *Botheration-Therium* was facetiously suggested by the editor of the London Athenæum "to avoid making an invidious selection of the different claimants to the right of christening" the fossils from Stonesfield called *Amphitherium* by Blainville and *Thylacotherium* by Valenciennes. (Athenæum, No 571, Oct. 6, 1838, 731.)
- Bothriodon** AYMARD, 1846.† Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anthracotheriidae.
Ann. Soc. Agr. Sci. Arts et Comm. du Puy, XII, 239, 246-247, footnote, 1846.
AYMARD in Pictet's Traité Paléont., 2^e éd., I, 330-331, 1853; Comptes Rendus Paris, XXXVIII, 675, 1854; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U.S. Geol. Surv., 652, 1902 (type fixed).
Bothryodon GAUDRY, Anim. Foss. et Géol. l'Attique for 1862, sig. 45, 355, 1866.

* The title of the paper is: Систематический обзор полевок, водящихся въ Сибири, 8vo pp. 92, figs. of molar teeth in text. [All in Russian except names of species and some citations] (fide LATASTE, Ann. Mus. Civico Storia Nat., Genova, XX, 265, Mar. 1884).

† For date of publication, see Bush, Am. Journ. Sci., 4th ser., XVI, 97-98, 1903.

Bothriodon—Continued.

Species, 3: *Bothriodon platyrhynchus* Aymard (type), *B. leptorhynchus* Aymard, from the Lower Miocene of Puy; and *Anthracotherium velaunum* Cuvier, from the Miocene of Ronzon, near Puy, France.

Extinct.

Bothriodon: *βηχτιον*, dim. of *βόθρος*, pit, hollow; *ὀδών*=*ὀδούς*, tooth; from the deep channel or valley separating the pyramidal tubercles of the molars.

Bothriomys AMEGHINO, 1889.

Glirres, Muridae, Neotominae?

Cent. Conciimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 118, pl. iv, fig. 13, 1889.

Type: *Bothriomys catenatus* Ameghino, from the Pampean formation (Pliocene), in the vicinity of Córdoba, Argentina.

Extinct. "Representada por la rama izquierda de la mandíbula inferior con toda la dentadura."

Bothriomys: *βηχτιον*, dim. of *βόθρος*, pit, hollow; *μῦς*, mouse.

Bothrolabis COPE, 1888.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidae.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXV, 63, 66-79, Apr. 3, 1888.

Bothrolabis *ΛΥΔΕΚΚΕ*, in Flower & Lydekker's Mamm., Living & Extinct, 291, 1891.

Type: *Bothrolabis rostratus* Cope, from the Miocene (John Day beds) of Camp Creek, Oregon.

Extinct. Based on 'a cranium nearly entire, but without mandible.'

Bothrolabis: *βόθρος*, pit, hollow; *λαβίς*, holder—from "the alveolus of the superior canine [which] is produced downwards below the remaining alveolar border so that the fossa for the inferior canine is excavated." (COPE.)

Bothryodon (see Bothriodon).

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anthracotheriidae.

Bothriolestes DE VIS, 1883.

Marsupialia, Macropodidae.

Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, VIII, pt. II, 190-193, 1883.

Type: *Bothriolestes palmieri* De Vis, from Chinchilla, Darling Downs, Queensland, Australia.

Extinct. Based on a femur "associated with a number of bones which . . . may have belonged to the same animal."

Bothriolestes: *βουχίτης*, short; *ἄλσσανα*, to spring, leap; —suffix *-της*, denoting agent.

Brachopithecus SÉNÉCAL, 1839.

Primates, Simiidae.

Des. Pittoresque Hist. Nat., VIII, 2^e pt., 428, 1839; "BLAINVILLE, Leçons Orales, 1839."

Based on the orang and gibbon of the Malay Archipelago.

Brachopithecus: *βραχίον*, arm; *πίθηκος*, ape—in allusion to the length of the arms.

Brachycerus subg. of *Myagchocerus* MATTHEW, 1901.

Ungulata, Agriochoridae.

Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., I, pt. VII, 397-398, Nov., 1901.

Type: *Myagchocerus radicus* Leidy, from the Pliocene of Sweetwater River, near Devil's Gate, Wyoming.

Extinct.

Brachycerus: *βραχίτης*, short; Lat. *cerus*, leg.

Brachycyon FILHOL, 1872.

Ferae, Canidae.

Ann. Sci. Géol., Paris, III, Art. No. 7, pp. 15-18, pl. 14, figs. 11-13, 1872; VII, Art. No. 7, pp. 63-66, pl. 13, figs. 27-29, 1876.

Type: *Brachycyon gaudryi*, from the Phosphorites of Quercy at Caylux, Dépt. Tarn-et-Garonne, France.

Extinct. Based on a left lower jaw.

Brachycyon: *βραχύς*, short; *κύων*, dog—in allusion to the lower jaw.

Brachydiastematherium BÖCKH & MATY, 1876. Ungulata, Titanotheri
Mittheilungen Jahrb. K. Ung. Geol. Anst., Budapest, Bd. IV, Heft 3, pp. 125-
pls. 17-18, 1876; TAWNEY, Geol. Record for 1875, 273, 1877 (given by mistal
1875); DALTON, *ibid.* for 1876, 250, 1878.

Brachydiastematherium ROGER, Bericht Naturw. Ver. f. Schwaben u. Neu
(a. V.), Augsburg, XXIX, 53, 1887.

Type: *Brachydiastematherium transilvanicum* Böckh & Maty, from the Eocene
the vicinity of Andrásfáza, Klausenburg, Transylvania, Hungary.

Extinct. Based on part of a lower jaw.

Brachydiastematherium: βραχύς, short; διαστήμα, diastema; ὄπιον, wild boar.

Brachygnathus POMEL, 1848. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anthracotheri.
Comptes Rendus, Paris, XXVI, No. 25, p. 687, Jan.-June, 1848.

Brachygnathus GERVAIS, Zool. et Paléont. Franç., I, 96; II, expl. pl. xxxiii.
1848-52.

Type: *Anthracotherium gergorianum* Blainville, from Gergovia, a mountain in
Ménat, Puy-de-Dôme, France. The name occurs only in a list of genera in
'Deuxième tribu des Artiodactyles, Chœroidiens.'

Name preoccupied by *Brachygnathus* Perty, 1830, a genus of Coleoptera.

Synaphodus Pomel, 1848.

Extinct.

Brachygnathus (*Brachygnathus*): βραχύς, short; γνάθος, jaw.

Brachylagus (subgenus of *Lepus*) MILLER, 1900. Glires, Lepori.
Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XIII, 157, June 13, 1900.

Type: *Lepus idahoensis* Merriam, from Pahsimeroi Valley, Custer County, Idaho.
Brachylagus: βραχύς, short; λαγώς, hare—on account of the short skull, ears,
legs, and tail, the latter not perfectly formed.

Brachymelis (subgenus of *Perameles*) MIKLOUHO-MACLAY, 1884.

Marsupialia, Perameli.
Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, IX, pt. III, 713-720, pl. 38, 1884; THOMAS,
Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 227, 236, 238, 1888 (type fixed).

Species: *Perameles* (*Brachymelis*) *garagassi* Miklouho-Maclay (= *Perameles co-*
relli Ramsay, type), from the northern coast of New Guinea; and *P. rufes-*
cens Peters & Doria (= *P. doreyana* Quoy & Gaimard), from New Guinea.

Name preoccupied by *Brachymeles* Duméril & Bibron, 1839, a genus of Rept.
Brachymelis: βραχυμελής, short-limbed.

Brachymeryx COPE, 1878. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriochori.
Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XVII, 220-221 (sep. issued as Palæont. Bull. No. 1,
Jan. 12, 1878; *ibid.*, XXI, 547, 1884 (in synonymy).

Type: *Brachymeryx feliceps* Cope, from the Upper Miocene (Ticholeptus beds)
Deep River, Montana.

Extinct. Based on 'two nearly complete crania without mandibles.'

Brachymeryx: βραχύς, short; μῆρυξ, ruminant—possibly in allusion to the
last upper molars, which are described as having short roots.

Brachymys MEYER, 1847. Glires, Muscardini.
Neues Jahrb. Mineralogie, 1847, 456; BRONN's Handb. Gesch. Natur., III, 1r
Palæont., 173, 1848.

New name for *Micromys* Meyer, 1846, which is preoccupied by *Micromys* De
1841, a genus of Muridae.

Extinct.

Brachymys: βραχύς, short; μῦς, mouse.

Brachyodon LARTET, 1868. Ungulata,
Comptes Rendus, Paris, LXVI, No. 22, p. 1121, Jan.-June, 1868 (provis-
name).

Brachyodon—Continued.

Type: *Brachyodon coarctatus* Lartet, from the Eocene of Issel, Dépt. de l'Aude, France.

Extinct. Based on a skull.

Brachyodon: βραχύς, short; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth—"en raison du peu de hauteur de la couronne de ses molaires." (LARTET.)

Brachyodus DEPERET, 1893.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anthracotheriidae.

Stungker. Math.-Phys. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, CIV, Heft 3-4, 1ste Abth., 36-308, taf. 1, II, fig. 1, 1895; Zool. Anzeiger, No. 488, p. 389, Nov. 11, 1895.

Type: *Anthracotherium molleum* Gervais, from the Miocene of Neuville (Dépt. Loire), France.

Same preoccupied by *Brachyodon* Lartet, 1868, a genus of extinct Ungulates from France.

Extinct. Based on part of a lower jaw.

Brachyodus: βραχύς, short; ὀδός, tooth—"wegen des brachyodonten Baues der Backenzähne." (DEPERET.)

Brachyotus (subg. of Vespertilio) KOLENATI, 1856. Chiroptera, Vespertilionidae. Allgem. Deutsch. Naturh. Zeitg., Dresden, neue Folge, II, 131, 174-177, 1856.

Species: 3. *Vespertilio myiactinus* Kuhl, *V. daubentonii* Kuhl, and *V. dussumieri* Boie, from Europe.

Same preoccupied by *Brachyotus* Gould, 1837, a genus of birds.

Brachyotus: βραχύς, short; ὄς, ὠτός, ear.

Brachyphylla GRAY, 1834.

Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1833, No. XI, 122-123, Mar. 12, 1834; Mag. Zool. & Bot., 11, 489, 1838.

Type: *Brachyphylla carvernarum* Gray, from St. Vincent, West Indies.

Brachyphylla: βραχύς, short; φύλλον, leaf—from the short, broad, nose-leaf.

Brachypealis COPE, 1890.

Ferae, Mustelidae.

Naturalist, XXIV, 951-952, Oct., 1890.

Type: *Brachypealis pachycephalus* Cope, from the Miocene (Loup Fork) of Nebraska.

Extinct. Founded on a left mandibular ramus which lacks the portions anterior to the canine and posterior to the coronoid. The sectorial is the only tooth preserved.

Brachypealis: βραχύς, short; πέλις, shears, also an arch.

Brachysorex (subgenus of Sorex) DUVERNOY, 1842.

Insectivora, Soricidae.

Mag. de Zool., 2d ser., IV, Mamm., C, 37-41, pl. 52, 1842.

Type: *Sorex brachysorex brevicaudatus* Duvernoy, from New Harmony, Posey County, Indiana.

Brachysorex: βραχύς, short; — *Sorex*, in allusion to the short tail, whence the name, "short-tailed shrew."

Brachytarsomys GUNTHER, 1875.

Glires, Muridae, Cricetinae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1875, 79-80, pl. XVI, figs. 3 a, b, in text.

Type: *Brachytarsomys albicauda* Gunther, collected between Tamatave and Marolay, Madagascar.

Brachytarsomys: βραχύς, short; τάρσος, tarsus; μῖς, mouse—from the foot, which is shorter than the lower leg.

Brachyteles SPIX, 1823.

Primates, Cebidae.

Soc. et Vespert. Brasil. Nov. Spec., 36-38, tab. XXVII, 1823.

Type: *Brachyteles macrotarsus* Spix, from the eastern coast of Brazil (provinces of São Paulo to Bahia).

Brachyteles: βραχύς, short; τέλος, end, extremity—in allusion to the thumb, which is short or absent.

- Brachytherium** AMEGHINO, 1883. Ungulata, Litopterna, Proterotheriida
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, V, entr. 3, pp. 289-291, 1883; Cont. Conocimiento
Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 561-56.
pls. XII figs. 39-41, XXIII figs. 7, 8, 20, 23, XXXIII figs. 4, 5, 1889.
Type: *Brachytherium cuspidatus* Ameghino, from the barrancas del Paraná, Entre
Ríos, Argentina.
Extinct. Based on the right ramus of a lower jaw, nearly complete, the 1st
premolar and three molars.
Brachytherium: βραχύς, short; θηπιον, wild beast.
- Brachyuromys** FORSYTH MAJOR, 1896. Glires, Muridae, Cricetinae.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XVIII, 322-323, Oct. 1, 1896; Proc. Zool. Soc.
London, 1897, 695-720, pls. XXXVII, XXXIX.
Type: *Brachyuromys ramirohitra* Forsyth Major, from the Ampitambè forest, in
the Betsimisaraka country, on the border of northeastern Betsileo, Mada-
gascar.
Brachyuromys: βραχύς, short; οὐρά, tail; μῦς, mouse—the tail is shorter than
usual in the Muridae.
- Brachyurus** G. FISCHER, 1813. Glires, Muridae, Microtinae.
Zoognosia, I, 3d ed., 14, 24, 1813; *ibid.*, III, 55-62, 1814.
Species, 9: *Mus arvalis*, *M. rutilus*, *M. amphibius*, and *M. lemmus* Pallas; *M. tor-
quatus*, *M. alkarius*; *Brachyurus blumenbachii* Fischer; *B. fulvus* and *B. niloticus*
Geoffroy. (See *Lemmus* Link, 1795.)
Brachyurus: βραχύς, short; οὐρά, tail.
- Brachyurus** SPIX, 1823. Primates, Cebidae.
Sim. et Vespert. Brasil. Nov. Spec., 11-13, tab. VII-VIII, 1823.
Species: *Brachyurus israelita* Spix, from the Rio Negro; and *B. ouakary* Spix, from
the forests of the Iça River, a tributary of the Amazon near the border of Peru—
both from Amazonas, Brazil.
Name preoccupied by *Brachyurus* Fischer, 1813, a genus of Muridae. (See *Cacajao*
Lesson, 1840.)
- Brachyurus** (subgenus of *Pithecia*) TROUSSART, 1878. Primates, Cebidae.
Revue et Mag. Zool., Paris, 3^e sér., VI, 135, 1878; Cat. Mamm., 28, 1878; *new*
ed., fasc. 1, 44, 1897.
Type: *Brachyurus calvus* I. Geoffroy, from the Amazon River, Brazil.
Name preoccupied by *Brachyurus* Spix, which was based on the black-headed
Uakari, *B. ouakary* (= *Simia melanocephala* Humboldt). Name also preoccu-
pied by *Brachyurus* Fischer, 1813, a genus of rodents. Replaced by *Cothurnia*
Palmer, 1899 (preoccupied); and by *Neocothurnia* Palmer, 1903.
- Bradicebus** CUVIER & GEOFFROY, 1795. Primates, Lemnidae.
"Mag. Encyclopédique, No. VI," 1795—names only—"Cucang, Bradicebus" (*vide*
GERVAIS, Dict. Pittoresque Hist. Nat., IV, pt. 2, p. 617, 1836); GRAY, Cat. Mon-
keys, Lemurs, and Fruit-Eating Bats Brit. Mus., 92, 1870 (synonym of *Nycticebus*).
Bradicebus 'BLAINVILLE,' GRAY, l. c., 92, 1870; FORBES, in Allen's Naturalist's
Library, Handb. Primates, I, 33, 1894 (in synonymy); STONE & REHN, Proc.
Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1902, 138, 141 (in synonymy).
Type: The 'Cucang,' *Tardigradus coucang* Boddaert, from Bengal, India.
Bradicebus: βραδείς, slow; κῆβος, monkey—in allusion to the animal's quiet,
deliberate movements.
- Bradylemur** BLAINVILLE, 1839. Primates, Lemnidae.
Ostéog. Mamm. Récents et Foss., I, 'Lemur,' 12-13, 1839; LESSON, Spécies Mamm.,
239-243, 1840; Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 10, 1842.
Type: *Lemur tardigradus* Blainville (not Linnaeus), from Java and Sumatra. (See
Bradicebus Cuvier & Geoffroy, 1796.)
Bradylemur: βραδύς, slow; + Lemur—in allusion to the animal's quiet, delib-
erate movements.

Bradylemur GRANDIDIER, 1899.

Primates, Nesopithecidae.

Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, V, No. 7, pp. 346-348, 5 figs., 1899.

Type: *Bradylemur robustus* Grandidier, from Belo, west coast of MadagascarName preoccupied by *Bradylemur* Blainville, 1839, a genus of Lemuridae.**Extinct.** Based on the entire lower jaw with the exception of the median incisors, and by a part of the left upper jaw bearing the two premolars and the two first molars.**Bradypus** LINNÆUS, 1758.

Edentata, Bradypodidae.

Systema Nature, 10th ed., I, 34-35, 1758; 12th ed., I, 50-51, 1766; ILLIGER, *Prodrömus, Syst. Mamm. et Avium*, 108, 1811 (type fixed).**Species:** *Bradypus tridactylus* Linnaeus (type), from South America; and *B. didactylus* Linnaeus, 'habitat in Zeylona'—probably Brazil.*Bradypus*: βραδύς, slow of foot (from βραδύς, slow; πούς, foot).**Bradytherium** GRANDIDIER, 1901.

Edentata, Bradypodidae?

Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, No. 2, pp. 54-56, 2 figs. in text, Mar., 1901.

Type: *Bradytherium madagascariense* Grandidier, from Ambolisatra, southwest coast of Madagascar.**Extinct.** Based on a femur.*Bradytherium*: βραδύς, slow; θηρίον, wild beast—in allusion to the resemblance of the femur to that of *Bradypus tridactylus*.**Bradytherium** ANDREWS, 1901.

Ungulata, ?

Zoologist, London, 4th ser., V, 319, Aug. 15, 1901; *Tageblatt V. Internat. Zool.-Cong.*, Berlin, No. 6, p. 4, Aug. 16, 1901; *Geol. Mag.*, London, new ser., decade IV, vol. VIII, 407-409, figs. 3, 4, in text, Sept., 1901.**Type:** *Bradytherium grane* Andrews, from the Lower Tertiary of the province of Fayum, Egypt.Name preoccupied by *Bradytherium* Grandidier, Mar., 1901, a genus of extinct Edentata. Replaced by *Barytherium* Andrews, Oct., 1901.**Extinct.** Based on a mandible and the upper teeth.*Bradytherium*: βραδύς, slow; θηρίον, wild beast—probably from its size.**Bradytherium** FALCONER, 1845.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Giraffidae.

Phil. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, I, No. 3, pp. 363-365, pl. 14, figs. 3, 4, Aug. 1845.**Type:** *Bradytherium perimense* Falconer, from Perim Island, Gulf of Cambay, west coast of India.**Extinct.** Based on "two fragments of the left side of the upper jaw, including the entire series of the superior grinders," and representing different individuals; also "the hindmost premolar together with the three back or true molars nearly perfect."*Bradytherium*: Brahma, the Hindoo God; θηρίον, wild beast.**Brasiliomys** PEARCE, 1892.

Gillies, Muridae, Microtinae?

Gillies Rendus, Paris, CXIV, No. 21, pp. 1159-1163, Jan.-June, 1892.**Type:** *Brasiliomys barbatulus* Pearce, from the Quaternary Phosphorites of Trara de Naxos, near Ain-Metta, Tunis.**Extinct.** Based on "one mandible."**Briaromys** AMEGHINO, 1889.

Gillies, Chinchillidae.

Act. Compendio Mammif. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in *Act. Acad. Nac. Gen.*, Montevideo, VI, 904-905, pl. LXXII, fig. 15, 1889.**Type:** *Briaromys brasiliarius* Ameghino, from the Patagonian formation of the Barrancas near the city of Paraná, Argentina.**Extinct.** Based on "un fragmento de la rama derecha de la mandíbula inferior, con el incisivo y las tres primeras muelas."*Briaromys*: βριαρός, strong; μύς, mouse—from its close relationship with the large *Mezomys*.

- Brontops** MARSH, 1887. Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriidae.
 Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXIV, 326-328, figs. 5-8, Oct., 1887.
Species: *Brontops robustus* Marsh (type), from the Brontotherium beds of the Oligocene, near White River, northern Nebraska; and *B. dispar* Marsh, from the Brontotherium beds of South Dakota.
 Extinct.
Brontops: *Bronto(therium)*; ♂ aspect.
- Brontotherium** MARSH, 1873. Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriidae.
 Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., V, 486-487, June, 1873.
Type: *Brontotherium gigas* Marsh, from the Oligocene of Colorado.
 Extinct. "Based on portions of three individuals, one of which has the lower jaws and entire molar series complete."
Brontotherium: *βροντή*, thunder; *θηρίον*, wild beast.
- Bruynia** DUBOIS, 1882. Monotremata, Tachyglossidae.
 Bull. Soc. Zool. France, VI, for 1881, No. 6, pp. 267-270, pls. ix-x, 1882.
Bruynia THOMAS, Zool. Record for 1882, XIX, Mamm., 40, 1883.
New name for *Acanthoglossus* Gervais, 1877, which is preoccupied by *Acanthoglossa* Kraatz, 1859, a genus of Coleoptera. Type: *Bruynia tridactyla* Dubois (= *Tachyglossus bruynii* Peters & Doria), from the Arfak Mountains, northern New Guinea.
 Name antedated by *Zaglossus* Gill, May 5, 1877.
Bruynia: In honor of A. A. Bruijn, of Ternate, the discoverer of the type species, who collected in the Malay Archipelago, especially in Celebes and New Guinea.
- Brymomys** (see *Drymomys*). Glires, Muridae, Murinae.
- Bubalis** FRISCH, 1775. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.
 Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, 2, 1775; LICHTENSTEIN, *Mag. Gesellsch. Naturforsch. Freunde*, Berlin, VI, 152, 153-165, 1814 (*Bubalides*).
 RAFINESQUE, *Analyse de la Nature*, 56, 1815; SCLATER & THOMAS, *Book of Antelopes*, I, pt. 1, 5-6, pls. i-v, Aug., 1894.
Bubalis OGILBY, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, for 1836, No. XLVIII, 139, June 27, 1837 (raised to generic rank).
Type: *Bubalis buselaphus* (= *Antelope bubalis* Pallas, 1767 = *A. buselaphus* Pallas, 1766), from North Africa.
Bubalis: *βοΐβαλῖς*, an African antelope.
- Bubalus** FRISCH, 1775. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.
 Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, Tab. Gen., 1775; H. SMITH, Griffith's Cuvier, *Anim. Kingdom*, V, 371-373, 1827; GRAY, *List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus.*, pp. xxvi, 152-153, 1843, *London Encyclopedia*, XXII (art. Zoology), 752, 1845; W. L. SCLATER, *Mamm. S. Africa*, I, 253, 1900 (in synonymy, type fixed).
Type: 'Der Büffel.' Smith's subgenus includes 4 species: *Bos caffer* (type) and *B. pegasus*? from Africa, *B. arnee* and *B. bubalus* from India.
 See *Bubalis* Frisch, 1775, a genus of antelopes.
Bubalus: Lat., wild ox; "earlier and more properly an African antelope (= *βοΐβαλος*, buffalo)." (Century Dict.)
- Bucapra** RÜTIMEYER, 1877. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.
 "Abhandl. Schweitz. Palacont. Gesell., IV, Taf. II, 1877; V, No. 1, pp. 105-112, Taf. II, figs. 6-9, 1878;" ALSTON, *Zool. Record* for 1877, XIV, Mamm., 6, 1879; *Ibid.*, for 1878, XV, Mamm., 19, 1880.
Type: *Bucapra darwisi* Rütimeyer, from the Tertiary of the Siwalik Hills, India.
 Extinct.
Bucapra: Lat. prefix bu-, great (= Greek βου-, probably from βους, ox); + Capra.

Budomys ('CROMZET') BRAYARD, 1843.

Glires, ?

Ann. Sci. Litt. et Indust. l'Auvergne, VII, 420-430, Sept., 1843 (nomen nudum).

Type (species not named), from the vicinity of Boudes, near Saint-Germain-Lembron, Puy-de-Dôme, France.

Extinct. Based on a jaw.

Budomys: *Boudes*, the locality where the remains were found; *μῦς*, mouse.**Budorcas** HADGSON, 1850.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, XIX, 65-75, pls. I-III, 1850.

Type: *Budorcas taxicolor* Hodgson, from the Mishmi Mountains (eastern Himalayas), Assam, India.*Budorcas*: *βου-* (from *βους*, ox); *δορκός*, gazelle.**Buffalus** RÖTMEYER, 1865.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Verhandl. Naturforsch. Gesellsch. Basel, IV, 2tes Heft, 332-334, 1865; Neue Denkschr. Schweiz. Gesell. Zürich, XXII, art. 2, p. 52, 1867.

Species, 3: *Bos palindicus* Falconer, *Bubalus antiquus* Duvernoy, and *Bos indicus* Linnaeus, from India.*Buffalus*: N. Lat., buffalo.**Burolurus** COPE, 1873.

Ferae, Mustelidae.

Wyom. New Vert. Tert. Colorado, 8, Oct., 1873; Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. & Geog.

Surv. Terr., for 1873, 507, 1874; Tert. Vert., 946-947, pl. LXVII, figs. 12-14, 1885.

Burolurus SCOTT, Am. Naturalist, XXVII, 658, July, 1893 (misprint).Type: *Burolurus lagophagus* Cope, from the Oligocene (White River beds) of northeastern Colorado.

Extinct. "Represented by a portion of the right mandibular ramus, which contains premolars Nos. 3 and 4, and molars 1 and 2, in complete preservation."

Burolurus: *βουρός*, hill, mound; *ἄλουργος*, cat.**Bufochœrus** HEMPRICH & EHRENBERG, 1832.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Symbol. de Physicæ. Mamm., II, sig. qq., Nov., 1832.

New name suggested (but not adopted) as a substitute for *Phacochærus* F. Cuvier.*Phacochæri* nomen infeliciter fabricatum est, *Phascochaeris* vero infelicius.*Phacochæri* *φακχὸ* Græcis verruca non est, et si Gallis forsan vox *lentille* in eum sensum abeat, *Phacellochærus*, *Phacellochærus* aut *Bunochoerus* illum sensum rectius reddissent."*Bufochœrus*: *βουρός*, mound; *χοῖρος*, hog—from the large cutaneous lobes or cartilages on the sides of the face.**Buodontherium** MERCERAT, 1891.

Ungulata, Litopterna, Proterotheriidae.

Bo. de la Mus. La Plata, I, 449, 450-455, "pl. XI," 1890-91.

Species: *Buodontherium patagonicum* Mercerat, and *Diadiaphorus majusculus* Ameghin, from the Eocene of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Buodontherium: *βουρός*, hill, mound; *δοῦς*, *δόοντος*, tooth; *θηριον*, wild beast—in allusion to the character of the molars.**Budolophodon** (subgenus of *Mastodon*), VACEK, 1877.

Ungulata, Elephantidae.

Monatsh. K. K. Geol. Reichsanstalt, Wien, VII, Heft 4, p. 45, July 1, 1877.

Species, 5: *Mastodon americanus* Croizet & Jobert, from France; *M. pentelici* Gaudry, from Greece; *M. atticus* Wagner, from Greece; *M. longirostris* Kaup, from Tübingen, Germany; and *M. angustidens* Cuvier, from Europe.

Extinct.

Budolophodon: *βουρός*, hill, mound; *λόφος*, crest, ridge; *δόων* = *δοῦς*, tooth—in allusion to molars, in which the transverse crests are composed of tubercles.**Bunomeryx** WORTMAN, 1898.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Homacodontidae.

Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., X, 97-103, fig. 2, Apr. 9, 1898; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert.

N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 650, 1902 (type fixed).

Bunomeryx—Continued.

Species: *Bunomeryx montanus* Wortman, and *B. elegans* Wortman (type), from the Upper Eocene of the Uinta Basin, Utah.

Extinct.

Bunomeryx: βουνός, hill, mound; μῆρυξ, ruminant—in allusion to the bunodont character of the molars.

Bunotherium COPE, 1874.

Ungulata (Bunotheriidae).

Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VIII, 89, 1874.

Hypothetical genus. Ancestor of the Ungulates.

Bunotherium: βουνός, hill, mound; θῆπιον, wild beast.

Burmeisteria GRAY, 1865.

Edentata, Dasypodidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 381–382; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentata Mamm. Brit. Mus., 388, 1869.

Type: *Chlamyphorus retusus* Burmeister, from Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia.

Burmeisteria: In honor of Dr. Carl Hermann Conrad Burmeister, 1807–1891, the eminent zoologist of Argentina, formerly director of the Museo Nacional, Buenos Aires; author of 'Systematische Uebersicht der Thiere Brasiliens, 1854–56; 'Description Physique de la République Argentine,' 1879, etc.

Burramys BROOM, 1895.

Marsupialia, Phalangeridae.

Zool. Anzeiger, XVIII, No. 484, p. 371, Sept. 16, 1895; XIX, p. 47, Jan. 30, 1896;

Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, 2d ser., X, pt. iv, for 1895, 563–567, pls. xxv, xlv, Apr. 29, 1896.

Type: *Burramys parvus* Broom, from the Pleistocene (?) near Taralga, New South Wales.

Extinct. Based on portions of jaws.

Burramys: Burra (burra), the aboriginal name of the type locality in New South Wales; μῦς, mouse.

Burtinopsis VAN BENEDEN, 1872.

Cete, Balænidæ.

Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Belgique, 2^e sér., XXXIV, 19–20, 1872.

Type: *Burtinopsis similis* Van Beneden, from the vicinity of Antwerp, Belgium.

Extinct. "Nous en possédons à Bruxelles et à Louvain des colonnes vertébrales assez complètes."

Burtinopsis: From *burtinii*, the specific name of *Cetotherium burtinii*; ὄψις, appearance. In honor of François Xavier de Burtin, 1743–1818, a Dutch naturalist and physician; author of 'Oryctographie de Bruxelles,' 1784. "Nous proposons ce nom pour un cétacé que l'on pourrait confondre avec le *Cetotherium burtinii*, si l'on n'en possédant que des os séparés." (VAN BENEDEN, l. c., p. 19.)

Buselaphus FRISCH, 1775.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, Tab. Gen., 1775.

Type: 'Der Buhal.'

Buselaphus: βούς, ox; ἔλαφος, deer.

Buselaphus REICHENBACH (see *Boselaphus*).

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Butragus (BLYTH MS.) GRAY, 1872.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

GRAY, Cat. Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., 43, 1872 (synonym of *Gorgon fasciatus*)
SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, pt. II, 93, 96, Jan. 1895 (synonym of *Connochetes taurinus*).

Type: *Butragus corniculatus* Blyth MS. (= *Antilope taurina* Burchell—Sclater & Thomas), from South Africa.

Butragus: βούτρυγος, ox goat, a fabulous animal of the ancients.

C.

Caballus RAFINESQUE, 1815.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidae.

Analyse de la Nature, 55, 1815.

New name for *Equus* Linnæus, 1758. (See footnote under *Aper*, p. 111.)

Caballus: Lat., horse.

cabassous (subgenus of *Dasyppus*) McMURTRIE, 1831. Edentata, Dasypodidae.
 ['Le cabassou' G. CUVIER, Recherches Ossem. Foss., 3^e éd., V, 1^{re} part., 120, 1823.]
 McMURTRIE, Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, I, 164, 1831; abridged ed., 94, 1834;
 PALMER, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XIII, 71-72, Sept. 28, 1899 (revived as full
 genus).

Type: *Dasyppus unicinctus* Linnaeus, from South America.

Cabassous: *Cabassou*, or *Kabassou*, South American name of an armadillo, "peut-
 être une corruption de *Caaigouazou*, qui, en guarani, signifie grand habitant
 des forêts." (AZARA, Hist. Nat. Quad., Paraguay, II, 159, 1801.)

caçajao (subgenus of *Pithecia*) LESSON, 1840. Primates, Cebidae.

Species MAMM., 181-183, 1840; Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 1842, 8;
 REICHENBACH, Vollständ. Naturgesch. Affen, 75 [1862] (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Saimia melanocephala* Humboldt, from the Mission San Francisco Solano
 (lat. 2° north), on the Cassiquiare River, Venezuela.

Caçajao: Native name of this species in certain parts of Brazil and Venezuela.

cachalot H. SMITH? 1839. Cete, Physeteridae.

H. SMITH? in Jardine's Nat. Library, Mamm., IX, 203, 1839; 2d ed., Mamm., I,
 265, 1858; R. HAMILTON, ibid., Mamm. XII, 154-169, pls. 8-10, 1861.

In Vol. I the generic name is based on the spermaceti whale; in Vol. XII the
 only species described in detail is *Physeter catodon* Linnaeus, from the northern
 seas.

Cachalot: Basque *cachou*, a tooth. "French etymologists derive the French
 word from the English, and that from Catalan *quichal*, tooth, 'because the
 animal is armed with teeth.'" (Century Dict.)

cachicamus (subgenus of *Dasyppus*), McMURTRIE, 1831. Edentata, Dasypodidae.

['Les Cachicamues' G. CUVIER, Recherches Ossem. Foss., 3^e éd., V, 1^{re} part., 124,
 1823; Règne Anim., 2^e éd., I, 227, 1829.]

McMURTRIE, Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, I, 163, 1831; DEGLAND, Cat. Mus. Hist.
 Nat., Lille, I, Mamm., 125, 1854 (raised to generic rank).

Species: L. GIEFFROY, Résumé Lçy. Mamm. (extrait Écho du Monde Savant,
 I, 1845, 53; GÉRAVAIS, Expéd. du Comte de Castelnau dans l'Amérique du
 Sud, I, Mamm., 113, 1855.

Species: *Dasyppus nonninctus* Linnaeus, and *D. septemcinctus* Schreber, from South
 America.

Cachicamus: French *cachicamo*, from *cachicamo*, the Indian name of the 9-banded
 armadillo on the Orinoco, adopted by Buffon (Hist. Nat., X, 215, 1763).

Cadurcotherium (subg. * of *Rhinoceros*), GÉRAVAIS, 1873. Ungulata, Amynodontidae.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, LXXVII, No. 2, p. 106, July-Dec., 1873; Journ. de Zool.,
 Paris, II, 361-368, pl. xiv, 1873.

Species: *Cadurcotherium* GÉRAVAIS, Journ. de Zool., II, 368, 1873 (misprint).

Type: *Rhinoceros* (= *Cadurcotherium*) *cyplici* Gervais, from the Phosphorites of
 Quercy, France.

Etymology: Based on "quelques dents, la dernière molaire supérieure dans son
 état d'intégrité et notablement entamée par l'usure à sa couronne ainsi que
 plusieurs molaires inférieures."

Cadurcotherium: Lat. *Cadurens*, pertaining to the Cadurei, a people of Gallia
 Narbonensis, whose capital is supposed to be represented by the modern town
 of Cahors, where the teeth were found; *Gmyr*, wild beast. "J'ai donné à ce
 genre le nom de *Cadurcotherium*, qui rappellera qu'il a été trouvé dans le
 Quercy." (GÉRAVAIS.)

Cælogenus. *Cælogonus* (see *Cælogenus*). Glires, Dasyproctidae.

Cælops (= *Cælops*). Chiroptera, Rhinolophidae.

*In both papers *Cadurcotherium* is called a 'new genus,' but is treated as a sub-
 genus in naming the species.

Cænobasilæus COPE, 1877.

Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidæ.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XVI, 584-585 (separates issued as Palæont. Bull. No. 24, Mar. 19), 1877.

Cænobasilæus SCUDDER, Nomenclator Zool., pt. 1, 80, 1882.**Type:** *Cænobasilæus tremontigerus* COPE, probably from Texas.

Extinct. Based on 'a molar tooth.'

Cænobasilæus: *καινός*, recent; *βασίλειός*, king—from its size and occurrence in comparatively recent formations.**Cænolestes** THOMAS, 1895.

Marsupialia, Epanorthidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XVI, No. 95, pp. 367-368, Nov. 1, 1895.

New name for *Hyracodon* TOMES, 1863, which is preoccupied by *Hyracodon* LEIDY, 1856, a genus of Ungulates. Type, *Hyracodon fuliginosus* TOMES, from Ecuador.*Cænolestes*: *καινός*, recent, modern; *ληστής*, robber. "The affix '*lestes*' is connected in mammalogy with small and ancient fossil marsupials, . . . so that the above name may be considered to represent an existing animal with ancient fossil relatives." (THOMAS.)**Cænomys** (BRAYARD MS.) LYDEKKER, 1885.

Gliares, Muscardinidæ.

LYDEKKER, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., I, 225, 1885.

Name given to a specimen of *Myoxus murinus*, No. 34904 of the British Museum, from the Lower Miocene of Puy-de-Dôme, France; "entered in register as *Cænomys typus* Brav. MS."

Extinct. Based on "the greater portion of the left ramus of the mandible, containing the incisor and the four cheek teeth."

Cænomys: *καινός*, recent; *μῦς*, mouse.**Cænopithecus** RÜTIMEYER, 1862.

Primates, Adapidæ.

Neue Denkschrift Allgem. Schweiz. Gesell. gesammt. Naturwiss., Zürich, XIX, (sep. pp. 88-92), Tab. v, figs. 87-88, 1862.

Cænopithecus GORE, Glossary Fossil Mamm., 14, 1874.**Type:** *Cænopithecus lemuroides* Rüttimeyer, from the Eocene of Egerkingen, near Solothurn, Switzerland.

Extinct. Based on part of a right upper jaw, containing the last three molars.

Cænopithecus: *καινός*, recent; *πίθηκος*, ape—in allusion to the occurrence of the genus in Cænozoic or Tertiary times. "Er giebt die erste Andeutung, dass in früherer Tertiaerzeit Affen in Europa lebten" (RÜTIMEYER).**Cænopus** COPE, 1880.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidæ.

Am. Naturalist, XIV, 611, Aug., 1880.

Cænopus FORBES, Zool. Record for 1881, XVIII, Mamm., 21, Index p. 4, 1882.**Type:** *Aceratherium mite* COPE, from the Oligocene (White River) of South Dakota. Extinct.*Cænopus*: *καινός*, recent; *πούς*, foot—in allusion to the fact that the feet are tridactyl, as in recent rhinoceroses.**Cainotherium** BRAVARD, 1828.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidae.

Mon. Montagne de Perrier, près d'Issoire (Puy-de-Dôme), Paris, 90, 113, 1828.

"Mon. de Genre Cainotherium, 1835" (fide GERVAIS, Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, 2^e éd., 160-162, pl. xxxiv, figs. 7-9, 1859).*Cainotherium* AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Index Univers., 57, 1846; 2d ed., 163,

1848; LYDEKKER, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., II, 167-179, figs. 20-23, 1885.

Crinotherium FILIOL, Le Naturaliste, IV, 42, Mar. 15, 1882 (misprint).

Includes two unnamed species from Montagne de Perrier, Puy-de-Dôme, France.

"M. Bravard admet trois espèces de ce genre auprès d'Issoire, et, dans le catalogue de la collection qu'il a recueillie pour le musée de Paris, il les appelle *C. commune*, *medium*, et *minimum*. Leurs débris sont communs à Marcoing, près Volvic, et à Cournon. La première et la troisième figurent déjà dans sa Monographie du Cainothérium, qui est datée de 1835." (GERVAIS, l. c., 160.)**Extinct.**

Cainotherium—Continued.

Cainotherium: *καίνος*, novel, strange; *θηρίον*, wild beast—possibly in allusion to the teeth, which were of uniform height, a character peculiar to man alone among existing mammals.

Calamodon COPE, 1874.

Edentata, Ganodonta, Stylinodontidae.

Rept. Vert. Fossils New Mexico, 5-6, Nov. 28, 1874; Ann. Rept. Chief of Engineers U. S. A., App. FF 3, 593-594, 1874; Rept. U. S. Geol. Surv. West 100th Merid., IV, 162-170, pls. xli figs. 13-17, xlii, xliii, xliiv figs. 1-6, 1877.

Type: *Calamodon simplex* Cope, from the Eocene of New Mexico.

Quacodon Cope, 1894, has been proposed to replace *Calamodon* in case the latter is considered preoccupied by *Calamodus* Kaup, 1829, a genus of Aves.

Extinct.

Calamodon: *κάλαμος*, reed; *ὀδών*=*ὀδούς*, tooth—probably in allusion to "the thick coating of cementum which invests those portions of the molars and superior incisors which are not protected by enamel. In these teeth, it is thicker than the enamel, and forms thickened raised borders surrounding the latter." (COPE, l. c., 1877, 162.)

Chalcochloris MIVART, 1867.

Insectivora, Chrysochloridae.

Journ. Anat. & Physiology [I, No. II, 282, May, 1867—nomen nudum]; II, 180, "No. I, Nov., 1867."

Chalcochloris MIVART, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1871, 75; DOBSON, Mon. Insectivora, pt. II, 109, 1883; W. L. SCLATER, Mamm. S. Africa, II, 168, 1901 (type).

Type: *Chrysochloris hottentotus* A. Smith, from Cape Colony.

Chalcochloris (properly *Chalcochloris*): *χαλκός*, copper, brass; *χλωρός*, greenish yellow—from the characteristic color of the fur.

Callictus GRAY, 1864.

Ferae, Viverridae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 564-565; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 162-163, 1869.

Type: *Herpestes smithii* Gray, from Ceylon.

Callictus: *καλός*, beautiful; *ἰκτίς*, weasel.

Calphrium AMEGHINO, 1895.

Ungulata, Litopterna, Protheroheriidae.

Rev. Inst. Geol. Argentino, XV, cuad. 11-12, pp. 633-634, 1895 (sep., 33-34).

Type: *Calphrium simplex* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds of Patagonia.

Extinct.—Based on the calcaneum, astragalus, and several fragments of mandibles containing some molars.

Calphrium: Anagram of *Licaphrium* Ameghino, 1887.

Callicebus THOMAS, 1903 (see p. 718).

Primates, Hapalidae.

Callidon GRAY, 1871.

Cete, Physeteridae.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., VII, 368, 2 figs. in text, May, 1871.

Callidon TROUSSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. v, 1067, 1898 (misprint, in synonymy); C. O. WATERHOUSE, Index Zool., 407, 1902.

Type: *Megaphala guntheri* Krefft, from Little Bay, near Sydney, New South Wales.

Callidon: *καλός*, from *καλός*, beautiful; *ὀδών*=*ὀδούς*, tooth—from the form and surface of the tooth.

Callignathus GILL, 1871.

Cete, Physeteridae.

Naturalist, IV, No. 12, pp. 737-738, 740 footnote, figs. 168-171, Feb., 1871.

Type: *E. physeter sinus* Owen, from Vizagapatam, Madras Presidency, east coast of India.

Name preoccupied by *Callignathus* Costa, 1853, a genus of Pisces.

Callignathus: *καλός*, beautiful; *γνάθος*, jaw—"on account of the symmetrically rounded lower jaw" (GILL).

* "The first part of the word in many compounds, in which the notion of beautiful is added to the chief or simple notion; *καλο-* is much less frequent and later." (LEIDELL & SCOTT, *Greek-English Lexicon*).

Callinycteris JENTINK, 1889.

Chiroptera, Pteropodidae.

Notes Leyden Museum, XI, Note XL, 209-212, pl. ix, figs. 1-4, Aug., 1889.

Type: *Callinycteris rosenbergii* Jentink, from Gorontalo, Celebes.*Callinycteris*: καλός, beautiful; νυκτερίς, bat.**Calliodon (see Callidon).**

Cete, Physeteridae.

Calliope OGILBY, 1837.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1836, No. XLVIII, 138, June 27, 1837; SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, IV, 171, 1900 (in synonymy).

Type: *Antelope strepsiceros* Pallas, 1776 [= *Damaliscus (Strepsiceros) capensis* A. Smith, 1834], from South Africa.Name preoccupied by *Calliope* (Gould, 1836, a genus of Aves (Birds of Europe, II, pl. cxviii, or pt. xvi, 1836).*Calliope*: καλός, beautiful; ὄψ, ὀπός, eye, face.**Callirhinus (see Callorhinus).**

Ferae, Pinnipedia, Otariidae.

Callistrophus WAGNER, 1860.

Edentata, Megatheriidae.

Sitzungsber. K. Bayerisch. Akad. Wiss., München, 1860, Heft III, 332-335; Zeitschrift gesammten Naturwiss., Berlin, XVI, 388, Oct.-Nov., 1860.

Type: *Callistrophus priscus* Wagner, from the elevated 'Paramos-Terrasse von Sisgun' at the southeastern foot of Mount Chimborazo, 2½ leagues from Riobamba, Ecuador.

Extinct. Based on a humerus.

Callistrophus: "καλλιστρόφος, schöngelenkig nach der Beschaffenheit der äussern Gelenkfläche des untern Endes."**Callithrix ERXLEBEN, 1777.**

Primates, Hapalidae.

Systema Regni Animalis, Mamm., 55-63, 1777; TIEDEMANN, Zoologie, I, 320, 1808; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., XII, 456-457, Oct. 1, 1903 (type fixed).

Callithrix F. CUVIER, Dict. Sci. Nat., LIX, 399, 1829 (misprint).**Species**, 6: *Callithrix pithecia*, *C. jacchus* (type), *C. oedipus*, *C. rosalia*, *C. argentata*, and *C. midas*, from South America.*Callithrix**: καλλιθρίξ, with beautiful hair (καλός, beautiful; θρίξ, hair).**Callocephalus (see Calocephalus).**

Ferae, Pinnipedia, Phocidae.

Callodontomys AMEGHINO, 1889.

Glires, Caviidae?

Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 259-260, pl. ix, fig. 27, 1889.

Type: *Callodontomys vastatus* Ameghino, from the Eocene of the barrancas of the Rio Santa Cruz, southern Patagonia.

Extinct. "Algunos incisivos aislados, indican la existencia de un roedor todavía desconocido, del tamaño de una vizcachas."

Callodontomys: καλός, beautiful; ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth; μῦς, mouse.**Callomenus AMEGHINO, 1891.**

Marsupialia, Epanorthidae.

Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 20, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 306, Oct. 1, 1891.

Type: *Callomenus intervalatus* Ameghino, from the Lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Callomenus: καλός, beautiful; μήνη, moon, crescent.

* "Le nom de *Callithrix* est, dans Pline l. VIII, c. 54, celui d'un singe d'Éthiopie, muni d'une barbe et d'une queue floconneuse, qui était vraisemblablement l'*ouanderrou*. Buffon l'a appliqué arbitrairement à l'espèce ci dessus," le *Callithrix* (*Simia subserena* L.). (CUVIER, Règne Animal, 2^e éd., 91, 1829.)

Callomys D'ORBIGNY & GEOFFROY, 1830.

Glires, Chinchillidae.

Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, XXI, 289-290, Nov., 1830.

Based on the viscacha and the chinchilla of South America. *Callomys* was established for the reception of *Callomys viscacia* D'Orbigny & Geoffroy, *Mus laniger* Molina, and *Callomys aureus* D'Orbigny & Geoffroy (= *Lagidium peruanum* Meyen, 1837). It preoccupies *Calomys* Waterhouse, 1837, a subgenus of *Hesperomys*.

Callomys: καλός, beautiful; μῦς, mouse.**Callomys (see Calomys).**

Glires, Muridae, Cricetinae.

Callophoca VAN BENEDEEN, 1876.

Fere, Pinnipedia, Phocidae.

Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Belgique, 2e sér., XLI, 798, 1876.

Type: *Callophoca obscura* Van Beneden, from the Antwerp basin, Belgium ("la troisième section").

Extinct. Based on "une partie du bassin et les principaux os des membres."

Callophoca: καλός, beautiful; φώκη, seal.**Callorhinus GRAY, 1859.**

Fere, Pinnipedia, Otariidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1859, 359; JORDAN & CLARK, Rept. Fur-Seal Invest., pt. 3, pp. 2-4, 1899.

Callorhinus GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., 69, 1872 (emendation).

Callorhynchus ('TURNER') GREVÉ, Nova Acta K. Leop. Carol. Deutsch. Akad. Naturf., LXVI, 322, 1896.

Type: *Arctocephalus urvinus* (= *Phoca urvina* Linnaeus), from Bering Island, Bering Sea.

Name preoccupied by *Callirhinus* Blanchard, 1850, a genus of Coleoptera; and by *Callirhinus* Girard, 1857, a genus of Reptilia. Replaced by *Callotaria* Palmer, 1892.

Callorhinus: καλός, beautiful; ῥίς, ῥινός, nose.**Callorhynchus ('TURNER') GREVÉ, 1896.**

Fere, Pinnipedia, Otariidae.

Nova Acta K. Leop. Carol. Deutsch. Akad. Naturf., LXVI, 322, 1896.

Apparently a lapsus for *Callorhinus* Gray, 1859. The name occurs only in the synonymy of *Arctocephalus adarecticus* and is erroneously credited to Turner. *Callorhynchus*: καλός, beautiful; ῥίγχος, snout.

Calloscurus (subgenus of *Sciurus*) GRAY, 1867.

Glires, Sciuridae.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XX, 277, Oct., 1867; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897, 933 (type mentioned).

Type: *Sciurus cailliei* Vigors & Horsfield, 1828 (= *S. pectoratus* Desmarest, 1820), from Sumatra.

Calloscurus: καλός, beautiful; - *Sciurus*—probably from the colors of the pelage.**Callospermophilus** (subg. of *Spermophilus*) MERRIAM, 1897.

Glires, Sciuridae.

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XI, 189 footnote, July 1, 1897; N. Am. Fauna No. 16, p. 189, Oct. 28, 1899 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Sciurus lateralis* Say, from the Arkansas River near Cañon City, Colorado. *Callospermophilus*: καλός, beautiful; - *Spermophilus*.

Callotaria PALMER, 1892.

Fere, Pinnipedia, Otariidae.

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., VII, 156, July 27, 1892; STEINEGER, Bull. U. S. Fish Comm., XVI, for 1896, 20, 60, 66, 1897.

Callotaria ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., VII, 187, June 19, 1895 (mis-print).

New name for *Callorhinus* Gray, 1859, which is preoccupied by *Callirhinus* Blanchard, 1850, a genus of Coleoptera; and by *Callirhinus* Girard, 1857, a genus of Reptilia.

Callotaria: καλός, beautiful; - *Otaria*, a genus of fur seals.

- Callotus** GRAY, 1863. Primates, Lemur
 Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1863, 145.
Type: *Galago monteiri* (Bartlett MS.) Gray, from Angola, West Africa.
Callotus: καλός, beautiful; οὖς, ὠτός, ear—from the long membranaceous
- Calocephalus** F. CUVIER, 1826. Ferae, Pinnipedia, Phoca
 ['Callocéphale' F. CUVIER, Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, XI, 182–190, pl. 12. 1
 Dict. Sci. Nat., XXXIX, 543–548, 1826 (in article 'Phoques'); LE
 Compl. Œuvres Buffon, IV, 352, 1834.
Calocephala BLYTH, in Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, 1840, 98; new ed., 1849
 new ed., 1863, 86.
Calocephalus HEUGLIN, Reisen Nordpolarmeer, III, 56, 1874.
Type: *Phoca vitulina* Linnæus, from the Atlantic Ocean.
Calocephalus: καλός, beautiful; κεφαλή, head.
- Calodontotherium** ROTH, 1903. Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Homalodontother
 Revista Mus. La Plata, XI, 148–150, 1903.
Species: *Calodontotherium palmeri* Roth (type), and *C. varietatum* Roth, from
 upper 'Cretaceous' of Lago Musters, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.
 Extinct. Based on part of the upper jaw containing two molars.
Calodontotherium: καλός, beautiful; ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth; θηρίον, wild b
- Calogale** GRAY, 1864. Ferae, Viverr
 Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 560–564; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Ede
 Mamm. Brit. Mus., 157–161, 1869; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 188
 (type fixed).
Galogale WALLACE, Geog. Dist. Animals, II, 195, 1876 (misprint).
Species, 14: *Herpestes nyula* Hodgson, from Nepal; *H. nepalensis* Gray (type),
 Nepal; *H. rutilus* Gray, from Cambodia; *H. microcephalus* Temminck
 unknown); *H. sanguineus* Rüppell, from Abyssinia; *Calogale grantii* C
 from East Africa; *Herpestes mutigella* Rüppell, from Abyssinia; *H. ori*
 Peters, from East Africa; *H. punctulatus* Gray, from East Africa; *H. melo*
 (Gray), from West Africa; *H. badius* A. Smith, from South Africa; *Cal*
venatica Gray, from East Africa; *Herpestes gracilis* Rüppell, from Abyss
 and *H. thysanurus* Wagner, from India.
Calogale: καλός, beautiful; γαλή, weasel.
- Calomys** (subgenus of *Mus*) WATERHOUSE, 1837. Glires, Muridæ, Cricet
 Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. 1, Nov. 21, 1837, 21; JORDAN, Man. Vert. Ani
 North. U. S., 5th ed., 321, 1888.
Callomys GRAY, List. Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., 112, 1843 (raised to generic ra
Type: *Mus (Calomys) bimaculatus* Waterhouse, from Maldonado, Uruguay.
 Name preoccupied by *Callomys* D'Orbigny & Geoffroy, 1830, a genus of C
 chillidæ.
Calomys: καλός, beautiful; μῦς, mouse.
- Caloprymnus** THOMAS, 1888. Marsupialia, Macropod
 Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 114–116, Nov. 3, 1888.
Type: *Bettongia camppestris* Gould, from South Australia.
Caloprymnus: καλός, beautiful; πρύμνα, stern.
- Calops** MARSH, 1894. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Protocera
 Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XLVIII, No. 283, p. 94, July, 1894.
Type: *Calops cristatus* Marsh, from the Oligocene (eastern Miohippus bed
 South Dakota.
 Extinct. Based on a 'skull in fair preservation.'
Calops: καλός, beautiful, ὤψ, face.

Calotragus SUNDEVALL, 1846.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

K. Vetensk. Akad. Handlingar, Stockholm, for 1844, 192, pl. xiii., figs. 5 and 6, 1846; SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, II, pt. v, 33, pl. xxvii, fig. 1, Jan., 1896.

Type: *Cervus tragulus* Forster (= *Antilope campestris* Thunberg), from western central Africa.

Calotragus: καλός, beautiful; τράγος, goat.

Calpostemma (see **Colpostemma**).

Glires, Chinchillidae.

Caluromys ALLEN, 1900.

Marsupialia, Didelphyidae.

Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. N. Y., XIII, 189-190, Oct. 12, 1900.

Species, 11: *Caluromys philander* (= *Didelphis philander* Linnaeus, type), from Guiana and northeastern Brazil; *C. cicur* (Bangs), from northeastern Colombia; *C. affinis* (Wagner), from Matto Grosso, Brazil; *C. trinitatis* (Thomas), from Trinidad; *C. derbianus* (Waterhouse), from Central America; *C. derbianus ornatus* (Tschudi), from Peru; *C. laniger* (Desmarest), from Paraguay; *C. laniger guayanus* (Thomas), from western Ecuador; *C. laniger pallidus* (Thomas), from northwestern Panama; *C. cinereus* (Desmarest), from southeastern Brazil; *C. alstoni* (Allen), from Costa Rica. (See *Philander* Brisson, 1762.)

Caluromys: καλός, beautiful; οὐρα, tail; μύς, mouse.

Caluotherium (see **Cayluxotherium**).

Insectivora, Erinaceidae.

Calydonius MEYER, 1846.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidae.

Neues Jahrbuch Mineralogie, 1846, 467.

Species: *Calydonius trux* Meyer, and *C. tener* Meyer, from Chaux-de-fonds, Département du Doubs, France.

Extinct.

Calydonius: Καλυδώνιος, Calydonian, surname of Meleager, who brought about the celebrated chase of the Calydonian boar. In mythology "the Calydonian boar sent by the enraged Diana and killed by Meleager (Mart. II, 19)." Century Dict.

Calyptophractus FITZINGER, 1871.

Edentata, Dasypodidae.

Sitzungsber. Math.-Naturw. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien, LXIV, pt. 1, 388-390, 1871.

Type: *Calyptophractus retusus* Burmeister, from Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia. *Calyptophractus* is antedated by *Burmeisteria* Gray, 1865, which was based on the same species.

Calyptophractus: καλυπτός, covered; φρακτός, protected—in allusion to the carapace or shield composed of horny plates which protects the animal.

Calyptrocebus (subgenus of *Cebus*) REICHENBACH, 1862.

Primates, Cebidae.

Verstand. Naturgesch. Affen, 55, pls. vi-vii, figs. —, 1862.

Species 14, from South America: *Cebus hypoleucus* Geoffroy, *C. capucinus* (Linnaeus), *C. gracilis* Spix, *C. nigrovittatus* Natterer, *C. thibaeus* Spix, *C. paraguayensis* Fischer, *C. barbatus* Geoffroy, *C. albus* Geoffroy, *C. albifrons* Geoffroy, *C. albifrons* Erxleben, *C. olivaceus* Schomburgk, *C. chrysopus* Cuvier, *C. vesicular* Natterer, and *C. tepidus* Erxleben.

Calyptrocebus: καλύπτρα, covering veil; *Cebus*—in allusion to the markings on the head, which in some species resemble a skull cap.

Camelopardalis (see **Camelopardalis**).

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Giraffidae.

Camelomeryx SCOTT, 1898.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agrioceridae.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXXVII, 77-78, Apr. 15, 1898 (sep. pp. 5-6); MATTHEW, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. N. Y., XII, 50, 1899.

Type: *Camelomeryx longiceps* Scott, from the Uinta Basin, northeastern Utah. Extinct.

Camelomeryx: κάμπος, camel; μύρις, ruminant.

- Camelopardalis** SCHREBER, 1784. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Giraffidæ.
Schreber's Säugethiere, pl. cclv, 1784; "BOUDAERT, Elench. Anim., 133, 1785;"
GMELIN, Linnæus' Systema Naturæ, 13th ed., 181-182, 1788.
Camelopardalis BONAPARTE, Dist. Met. Anim. Vert., 24, 1831.
Type: *Camelopardalis giraffa* Schreber (= *Cervus camelopardalis* Linnæus), from northeast Africa. (See *Giraffa* Brisson, 1762.)
Camelopardalis: καμηλοπάρδαλις, giraffe (from κάμηλος, camel; πάρδαλις, leopard)—in allusion to its size and markings.
- Camelops** LEIDY, 1854. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidæ.
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1854, No. v, 172-173.
Type: *Camelops kansanus* Leidy, from the Pleistocene gravel drift of 'Kansas Territory.'
Extinct. Based on "the left intermaxillary bone, containing the fang of a tooth and a small portion of the corresponding maxillary bone."
Camelops: κάμηλος, camel; ὄψ, aspect—in allusion to its camel-like characters, although the genus is considered distinct from both the camel and the llama.
- Camelotherium** BRAVARD, 1857. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidæ.
"Observ. Géol. sur le Bassin de La Plata, Buenos Aires, 1857"; "Cat. Espèces Anim. Foss. recueillis dans l'Amérique du Sud, l'Arana, 1860" (fide GERVAIS, Zool. et Paléont. Gén., 1^{re} sér., 133, 140, 1867-69).
Species, 3 (nomina nuda?): *Camelotherium magnum* Bravard, *C. medium* Bravard, and *C. minus* Bravard, from the Pampas formation of the Rio de la Plata.
Extinct.
Camelotherium: κάμηλος, camel; θηρίον, wild beast.
- Camelus** LINNÆUS, 1758. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidæ.
Systema Naturæ, 10th ed, I, 65-66, 1758; 12th ed., I, 90-91, 1766; BRISSON, Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 12, 31-35, 1762; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 680, 1902 (type fixed).
Species, 4: *Camelus dromedarius* Linnæus (type), and *C. bactrianus* Linnæus, from Africa; *C. glama* Linnæus, and *C. pacos* Linnæus, from South America.
Camelus: Lat. camelus, from κάμηλος, camel.
- Camphotherium** FILHOL, 1884. Insectivora, Talpidæ?
Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 7^e sér., VIII, No. 2, for 1883-84, 62-63, 1884;
Camphotherium FILHOL, Mém. Soc. Sci. Phys. Nat. Toulouse, 1884, 11-13, pl. II, figs. 17-20; W. L. SCLATER, Zool. Record for 1886, XXIII, Mamm., 13, 49, 1887;
FLOWER & LYDEKKER, Mamm., Living & Extinct, 621, 1891.
Camphotherium FILHOL, l. c. Mem. Soc. Toulouse, 1884; SCHLÖSSER, Die Affen, Lemuren, Chiropteren, Insectivoren Europ. Tertiars, Theil III, 69, 1890.
Type: *Camphotherium elegans* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France.
Extinct. Based on 'deux maxillaires inférieurs.'
- Campicola** (subgenus of *Arvicola*) SCHULZE, 1890. Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.
Schriften Naturwiss. Ver. Harzes in Wernigerode, V, 24-25, 1890; Zeitschrift Naturwiss., LXVI, 159, 1893.
Species, 3: *Arvicola subterraneus* Selys, *A. arvalis* Griffith, and *A. campestris* Blasius, from Europe.
Name preoccupied by *Campicola* Swainson, 1827, a genus of Aves.
Campicola: Lat. campus, field; colo, to live in—from the animal's habitat.
- Campsiurus** LINK, 1795. Fera, Procyonidæ.
Beytr. Naturgesch., I, pt. II, 52, 87, 1795.
Species, 3: *Campsiurus lotor*, *C. cancrivorus*, and *C. flavus* (= *Viverra caudivoluta* Schreber), from America.
Campsiurus: καμψιουρος, bending the tail—in allusion to the prehensile tail of one of the species, *Viverra caudivoluta*.

Campsodelphis (see **Champsodelphis**).

Cete, Platanistidae.

Camptomus MARSH, 1889.

Allotheria, Plagiaulacidae.

Ann. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXVIII, 87, pl. v, figs. 1-2, 18-23, July, 1889.

Type: *Camptomus amplus* Marsh, from the Cretaceous (Laramie) of Wyoming.

Extinct. "Represented by the several parts of the skeleton, and fragments of teeth."

Camptomus: *καμπτός*, bent, flexible; *ὄμος*, shoulder—probably in reference to the scapula, which has an articular facet for a distinct coracoid.

Canicula DAINSTON? 1782.

Glires, Sciuridae?

Encyclop. Méthod., I, 41, 1782 (ex Rzaczinsky).

Includes "*Canicula subterranea* de Rzaczinsky, espèce de belette ou de gros rat, nommé *senani* . . . animal du même genre que le zizel. Le zizel . . . est nommé *citinus* ou *citellus* dans le latin" (Ibid., 318, 320).

Canicula: Dim. of Lat. *canis*, dog.

Canimartes COPE, 1892.

Ferre, Canidae.

Am. Naturalist, XXVI, 1029, Dec., 1892.

Type: *Canimartes cummingsi* Cope, from the Pliocene (Blanco beds) of the eastern foot of the Staked Plains, Texas.

Extinct.

Canimartes: *Canis* + *Martes*.

Canis LINNÆUS, 1758.

Ferre, Canidae.

Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., I, 38-41, 1758; 12th ed., I, 56-60, 1766; BRISSON, Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 13, 169-175, 1762; W. L. SCLATER, Mamm. S. Africa, I, 92-97, 1900 (type fixed).

Species: 7: *Canis familiaris* Linnaeus (type), *C. lupus* Linnaeus, *C. hyena* Linnaeus, *C. vulpes* Linnaeus, *C. alopec* Linnaeus, *C. lagopus* Linnaeus, and *C. aureus* Linnaeus, from Eurasia.

Canis: Lat., dog.

Canabateomys (see **Kannabateomys**).

Glires, Octodontidae.

Capaccinius BONAPARTE, 1841.

Chiroptera, Vespertilionidae.

Fauna Italica, I, 1832-41 [fasc. xx, 1837, *Vespertilio capaccinii*], under "Distributive, 1841" [p. iv].

GRAY, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XVII, 90, Feb., 1866.

Type: *Capaccinius megapodius* Bonaparte (= *Vespertilio capaccinii* Bonaparte), from Italy.

NOTE.—In honor of Francesco Capaccini, of Rome, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs about 1833-34, a patron and subscriber to Bonaparte's Fauna Italica.

Capella KÄSEBERG & BEAUS, 1840.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Revue Zoolog. Europe's, pp. iv, 9, 28, 1840.

NOTE.—MARSHALL, in Trouessart's Geog. Verbreit. Tiere, 66, 1892 (misprint).

Type: *Capra capripetra* Linnaeus, from the Alps of Europe. See *Rupicapra* Blainville, 1816.

Capella: Lat., she-goat.

Capreolus LINNÆUS, 1775.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, Tab. Gen., 1775.

Type: "Der Ziegenbock," from Eurasia. See *Capra* Linnaeus, 1758.

Capreolus: Lat., he-goat.

Caperea = *Zeuglous* of *Balaena*: GRAY, 1864.

Cete, Baleenidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 202-203, fig. 2; Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XIV, 349, Nov., 1864 (raised to generic rank).

* For date of introduction, see SALVADORI, Boll. Mus. Zool. & Anat. Comp., Torino, III, No. 48, pp. 1-2, 1886.

Caperea—**Gray, 1821.**

Type: *Caperea longirostris* Gray, from Otago, New Zealand.

Caperea: Lat., genus of whales—in the 'tragelaph' character of the tympanic bone.

Capignara **Linnaeus, 1672.**

Glires, Caviidae.

Capignara: Lat., *Fam. et nom. B. taniq. de Boell.* 545, 1672.

New name for Hoffmann & Bosc in 1762.—"Nous adopterons donc comme nom générique le mot *capignara* de Boëlle, et nous prendrons pour désignation scientifique de l'espèce *capignara* de Boëlle, par son nom latin."

Capignara: Native name from Egyptian *phara* a herib *phara*, a tence of the verb *ph* signifying 'to eat, to eat'—hence an 'herb-eater.'—Liais.

Capra **Linnaeus, 1758.**

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Capra: Natural. *Théol.* 66-70, 1758; 12th ed., 94-97, 1766; OGHILBY, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. and 1836, N. XLVIII, 137, June 27, 1837 (type fixed).

Species: 12: *Capra* Linnaeus, type 1, and *C. ibex* Linnaeus, from Europe; *C. montanus* Linnaeus, from the Alps; *C. deprez* Linnaeus, and *C. revera* Linnaeus, from Amethar; *C. pygmaea* Linnaeus, from Guinea; *C. gazella* Linnaeus, and *C. capensis* Linnaeus, from India; *C. dosz* Linnaeus, and *C. grimmia* Linnaeus, from Africa; *C. montana* Linnaeus, from India; and *C. ammon* Linnaeus, from Siberia.

Capra: Lat., ibex-goat.

Caprea **Ogilby, 1837.**

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1836, No. XLVIII, 135, June 27, 1837.

Type: *Caprea capreolus*, from Europe. See *Capreolus* Frisch, 1775.

Caprea: Lat., wild goat, roe-deer.

Caprella **Marshall, 1892.**

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

MARSHALL, in Trouessart's Geog. Verbreit. Tiere, 66, 1892.

Misprint for Capella KEYSERLING & BLASCHKE, 1840.

Name preoccupied by *Caprella* Lamarck, 1801, a genus of Crustacea.

Capreolus **Frisch, 1775.**

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.

Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, 3, Tab. Gen., 1775; GRAY, London Med. Repos., XV, No. 88, p. 307, Apr. 1, 1821.

Type: 'Das Reh,' *Cervus capreolus* Linnaeus, from Europe.

Capreolus: Lat., wild goat, roebuck; dim. of *capreus*, wild goat.

Capricornis **Ogilby, 1837.**

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1836, No. XLVIII, 139, June 27, 1837.

Type: *Antelope thar* Hodgson, from the Himalayas, India.

Capricornis: Lat., *capricornus*, steinbok, ibex (from *capra*, goat; *cornu*, horn)—i. e., with goat-like horns.

Capricornulus **Heude, 1898.**

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Mém. Hist. Nat. Empire Chinois, IV, pt. 1, 13, 1898.

Species: 3: *Antelope crispata* Temminck & Schlegel, *Capricornis pygmaeus* Heude, and *C. saicula* Heude, from the island of Nipon, Japan.

Capricornulus: Dim. of *capricornus*, capricorn, having a goat's horns.

Caprina (subg. of *Antelope*) **Wagner, 1844.**

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Suppl. Schreber's Samthiere, IV, pp. xi, 457-464, 1844.

Species: 6: *Antelope sumatrensis* Shaw, from Sumatra; *A. goral* Hardwicke, from Nepal; *A. thar* Hodgson, from central Nepal; *A. crispata* Temminck, from Japan; *A. baltica* H. Smith, from the Rocky Mountains; and *A. rupicapra* (Linnaeus), from the Alps, Europe.

Name preoccupied by *Caprina* Mathéron, 1842, a genus of Mollusca.

Caprina: Lat., pertaining to goats, goat-like—in allusion to the animals' habits and mode of life.

Caprios WAGLER, 1830.

Insectivora, Talpidæ.

Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 14, 1830.

New name for *Mygale* Cuvier, 1800, which is said to be preoccupied in entomology [by *Mygale* Latreille, 1802(?) a genus of Arachnida].

Caprios *κείριπος*, like a wild boar—"qui rostrum porci instar habet." (WAGLER.)

Caprius GÜDDER, 1841.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxii, 130, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, 193, Feb. 1, 1895.

Type: *Sus papuensis* Lesson & Garnot, from New Guinea.

Name preoccupied by *Caprius* Rafinesque, 1810, a genus of Pisces.

Caprius *καριπίδος*, dim. of *κείριπος*, wild boar.

Cephalopus BLYTH, 1845.

Glires, Leporidae.

Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, XIV, pt. 1, No. 160, 247-249, 1 pl., Jan.-June, 1845.

Cephalopus GRAY, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XX, 225, Sept., 1867 (misprint).

Type: *Lepus hispidus* Pearson, from Assam, India.

Cephalopus *κείριπος*, wild boar; *κεφαλός*, hare—probably in allusion to the coarse, bristly fur.

Capromeryx MATTHEW, 1902.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae?

Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 318-319, Sept. 25, 1902.

Type: *Capromeryx furcifer* Matthew, from the Pleistocene of Hay Springs, near the Nebraska River, Nebraska.

Extinct. Based on "a small jaw containing p_3-m_3 ."

Capromeryx: *Capra*; *μήρυξ*, ruminant.

Capromys DESMAREST, 1822.

Glires, Octodontidae.

Bull. Sci. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 185-188, Dec., 1822; Mém. Soc. Hist. Nat., 1822-1823, 57-60, 1823; WATERHOUSE, Nat. Hist. Mamm., II, Rodentia, 186-194, 1848.

Type: *Capromys founieri* Desmarest (= *Isodon pilorides* Say), from Cuba.

Capromys *κείριπος*, wild boar; *μύς*, mouse—from the animal's alleged resemblance to a wild boar in general appearance, character of hair, color, and markings. M. Desmarest "propose de lui donner le nom de *Capromys*, pour indiquer par cette désignation un certain rapport d'aspect, que les uns grossiers de ces animaux, leurs couleurs générales, la manière dont ils vivent, etc., leur donnent avec les sangliers."

Caprius HARRISON, 1847.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, XVI, pt. II, new ser., No. 7, 702-704, July-Dec., 1847.

Type: *Caprius caprius* (Pallas), from Corsica or Sardinia.

Caprius *καριπος*, *Ovis*.

Caracal GRAY, 1843.

Ferae, Felidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1843-1844, p. xx, 1843—nomen nudum];

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867, 277; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Ungulate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 38, 1869.

Type: *Caracal acinnotus* Gray (= *Felis caracal* Schreber), from Africa.

Caracal French *caracal*—"said to be from Turkish *qara qulaq*; *qara*, black, *qulaq*, ear" (Century Dict.)

Cadurcotherium (see **Cadurcotherium**).

Ungulata, Amynodontidae.

Carcinodon SEPT, 1892.

Creodonta, Uintacyonidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Nov. 29, 1892, 323.

Type: *Machinos pitholimus* Cope, from the Puerco Eocene of New Mexico.

Extinct.

Carcinodon—Continued.

Carcinodon: *καρκινος*, crab (in the sense of claw); *ὀδών*=*ὀδούς*, tooth—in allusion to the lower molars, which “increase in size posteriorly and, when viewed from the side, the trigonid is seen to curve forward and the talon backward, which gives the crown a claw-like shape.”

Cardiatherium AMEGHINO, 1883.

Glires, Caviide.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, V, entr. 3, pp. 270–274, 1883.

Cardiatherium AMEGHINO, Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 242–249, pls. XII, fig. 32; XXII, figs. 7–12, 16–17, 22; XXIV, figs. 1–3; XXV, figs. 4–7, 1889.

Type: *Cardiatherium doeringi* Ameghino, from the barrancas del Paraná, Entre Ríos, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on the second and third lower molars.

Cardiatherium: *καρδία*, heart; *θηρίον*, wild beast. “Por la estructura particular de las muelas . . . en forma de corazón.” (AMEGHINO.)

Cardioderma (subg. of *Megaderma*) PETERS, 1873. Chiroptera, Megadermatidae—Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, June, 1873, 488; Dobson, Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 155, 1878.

Type: *Megaderma cor* Peters, from Abyssinia.

Cardioderma: *καρδία*, heart; *δέρμα*, skin—from the ‘cordiform’ base of the central longitudinal crest of the nose-leaf.

Cardiodon AMEGHINO, 1885.

Glires, Caviide.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VIII, entr. 1, pp. 61–65, 1885; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 237–238, pl. XXII, fig. 16, 1889.

Species: *Cardiodon marshii* Ameghino (type), and *C. (?) leidyi* Ameghino, from the barrancas del Paraná, Argentina.

Name preoccupied by *Cardiodon* Owen, 1841, a genus of Reptilia; and by *Cardiodus* Bravard, 1857, a genus of Caviide. Replaced by *Eucardiodon*, Ameghino, 1891. *Cardiodon*: *καρδία*, heart; *ὀδών*=*ὀδούς*, tooth.

Cardiodus BRAVARD, 1857.

Glires, Caviide.

“Observ. Géol. sur le Bassin de La Plata, Buenos Aires, 1857;” “Cat. Espèces Anim. Foss. recueillis dans l’Amérique du Sud (Broch. lithogr., 5 pp., 4°), Parana, 1860” (fide Gervais, Zool. et Paléont. Gén., 1^e sér., 131, 1867–69); Trouessart, Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Rodentia, in Bull. Soc. d’Études Sci. d’Angers, X, 196, 1881.

Species, 4: *Cardiodus waterhousii* Bravard, *C. medius* Bravard, *C. minus* Bravard, and *C. dubius* Bravard, from the Pliocene of the La Plata basin, Argentina.

Extinct.

Cardiodus: *καρδία*, heart; *ὀδούς*, tooth.

Cardiomya AMEGHINO, 1885.

Glires, Caviide.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VIII, entr. 1, pp. 59–61, 1885; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 236–237, pl. XXII, figs. 18–19, 1889.

Type: *Cardiomya carinus* Ameghino, from the barrancas del Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on the first left lower molar.

Cardiomya: *καρδία*, heart; *μῦς*, mouse—in allusion to the three triangular prisms of the first lower molar.

Cariacus (subgenus of *Cervus*) LESSON, 1842. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.

Nouv. Tableau Règne Anim., Mamm., 173, 1842; Gray, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxvii, 175, 1843 (raised to generic rank); Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1850, 237.

—Continued.

A. 9: *Cervus virginianus* Boddaert, from eastern North America; *C. paludosa* Gmelin, from Paraguay; *C. mexicanus* Gmelin, from Mexico; *C. campestris* Cuvier, from Paraguay; *C. macrotis* Say, from New Mexico; *C. leucurus* Say, from the Columbia River; *C. clavatus* H. Smith, from America; *C. marulii* H. Smith, from Central America, and *C. nanus* Lund, from Brazil.

as antelated by *Odocoileus* Rafinesque, 1832; and by *Dorcopellaphus* Gloger, 1841. *Cicou*: *Caricou*, native name of a South American deer.

Bergia MERMERAT, 1899.

Ungulata, Toxodontia, Toxodontidae.

Bol. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, VII (ser. 2, IV), 1-23, pls. 1-3, Aug. 18, 1899;

AMÉGHINO, l. c., VII, 395, 1902.

Type: *Caridibergia azulensis* Mermecat, from the 'Campo de Santa Catalina,' 7 kilometers south of Azul, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on "un crâne, . . . une portion très réduite de la région orbitaire antéro-supérieure droite, et quelques plaques insignifiantes de bandes d'émail des molaires supérieures," et une molaire inférieure.

"Les pièces qui ont servi pour la rédaction de ce mémoire se conservent dans ce Musée où j'ai eu l'occasion de les examiner. Afin de ne pas encombrer la nomenclature avec un nom qui n'a pas de raison d'être, comme paléontologiste et comme Directeur du Musée, je me trouve dans la pénible obligation de communiquer aux paléontologistes, que ce genre *Caridibergia* n'existe pas. . . . *Caridibergia azulensis* est fondée sur les débris d'un jeune *Toxodon platensis* dans lequel l'incisive supérieure interne ou première était déjà bien développée et en fonction tandis que la deuxième était encore enfermée dans l'alvéole." (AMÉGHINO, l. c., p. 395.)

Caridibergia: In honor of Dr. Carlos Berg, 1843-1902, Director of the Museo Nacional, Buenos Aires, 1892-1902; author of many papers, chiefly on entomology.

Caridia GRAY, 1838.

Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae.

Artide—*Mag. Zool. & Bot.*, II, No. 12, 488, 1838.

Type: *Caridia brachyotus* Gray (= *Phyllostoma brachyotum* Maximilian), from Brazil.

Name preoccupied by *Caridia* Cantraine, 1837, a genus of Mollusca. (See *Hemiptera*—Guérvais, 1855.)

Caridus—Latin: Charles—possibly in honor of Charles Lucien Bonaparte, 1803-75, Prince of Canino, and of Musignano, author of 'Iconografia della Fauna Italiana' Rome, 1832-41.

Carloameghinia AMÉGHINO, 1901.

Ungulata (Carloameghinidae).

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 354-355, July, 1901 (sep. pp. 8-9).

Species: *Carloameghinia mater* Ameghino, and *C. tenuis* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Carloameghinia: In honor of Carlos Ameghino, who collected much of the material described by his brother, Dr. Florentino Ameghino, director of the Museo Nacional, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Carolodarwinia AMÉGHINO, 1901.

Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Leontiniidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 406, July, 1901 (sep. p. 60).

Type: *Carolodarcinia pyramidentata* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Carolodarcinia: In honor of Charles Robert Darwin, 1809-82, author of 'The Origin of Species,' 1859, 'Descent of Man,' 1871, etc.

- Carolozittelia** AMEGHINO, 1901. Ungulata (Carolozittelida)
 Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 388-389, July, 1901 (sep. pp. 42-43).
Species: *Carolozittelia tapiroides* Ameghino, and *C. eluta* Ameghino, from the
 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
 Extinct.
Carolozittelia: In honor of Dr. Karl Alfred Zittel, 1839—, professor of geolo-
 and paleontology at the University of Munich; author of 'Handbuch d
 Palæontologie,' 1892-93.
- Carpolagus** (see **Caprolagus**). Glires, Leporid
- Carpomys** THOMAS, 1895. Glires, Muridæ, Murin
 Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XVI, 161-162, Aug., 1895; Trans. Zool. Soc
 London, XIV, pt. VI, 406-408, pls. xxxiv, xxxvi figs. 3, 6, June, 1898.
Type: *Carpomys melanurus* Thomas, from Monte Data (alt. 7,000-8,000 ft.), north-
 ern Luzon, Philippine Islands.
Carpomys: καρπός, fruit; μῦς, mouse.
- Carponycteris** LYDEKKER, 1891. Chiroptera, Pteropodid
 LYDEKKER, in Flower & Lydekker's Mamm., Living & Extinct, 654, 189
 BLANFORD, Fauna Brit. India, Mamm., 265-266, fig. 78, 1891.
New name for *Macroglossus* Schinz, 1824, which is preoccupied by *Macroglossus*
 Scopoli, 1777, a genus of Lepidoptera.
 Name antedated by *Kiodotus* Blyth, 1840.
Carponycteris: καρπός, fruit; νυκτερίς, bat—from its food, which compris-
 'fruit of every description.' (BLANFORD.)
- Carterodon** WATERHOUSE, 1848. Glires, Octodontid
 Nat. Hist. Mamm., II, 351-354, pl. 16, figs. 7 a-c, 1848.
Type: *Echimyus sulcidens* Lund, from the bone caves of Lagoa Santa, Minas Geraes
 Brazil. The genus was based on fossil skulls in the collection of the Briti-
 Museum from the same district in Brazil. It has since been found living
 (WINGE, E Museo Lundii, I (b), p. 73, 1888.)
Carterodon: καρτερός, strong; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the mol-
 teeth as compared with those of *Echimyus*.
- [**Caryoderma** COPE, 1886. Reptilia, Testudinat
 Am. Naturalist, XX, 1044-1046, Dec., 1886; WILLISTON, Science, N. S., VIII, 13
 July 29, 1898.
Type: *Caryoderma smorianum* Cope, from the Miocene (Loup Fork) of north-
 Kansas. Originally described as an Edentate, but subsequently shown by
 Williston to be a tortoise.
 Extinct. Based on 'a portion of the dermal skeleton.'
Caryoderma: κάρυον, nut; δέρμα, skin—in allusion to "the fact that a portion
 of the carapace is represented by osseous nuclei only which do not articulate
 with each other" (COPE).]
- Casoryx** (see **Cosoryx**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovid
- Castor** LINNÆUS, 1758. Glires, Castorid
 Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., I, 58-59, 1758; 12th ed., I, 78-79, 1766; BRINSON
 Regnum Animale, in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 13, 90-93, 1762.
Species: *Castor fiber* Linnæus (type), from Eurasia; and *C. moschatus* Linnæus
 from southern Russia.
Castor: Lat., beaver; from κάστωρ, beaver.
- Castoroides** FOSTER, 1838. Glires, Castoroidid
 Second Ann. Rept. Geol. Survey Ohio, 80-83, 4 figs. in text, 1838.
Type: *Castoroides ohioensis* Foster, from the Pleistocene of Nashport, Muskingum
 County, Ohio.

Castoroïdes—Continued.

The name seems to have been suggested by Harlan in a letter to Foster (quoted on p. 82). Harlan says: "If you should conclude to construct a new genus, how would *Castoroïdes* answer for a name?"

Extinct. Based on 'the right half of two under jaws.'

Castoroïdes: *Castor*; ἑίδος, form.

Castoromya FOMES, 1854.

Glires, Castoridae.

Nat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 23, 1854; Gervais, Zool. et Pal. Françaises, 2^e Sé., 22, 1859 (under *Chalicomys*).

Type: *Chalicomys nymphaeus* Gervais, from the Pliocene of Montpellier, France.

Extinct.

Castoromya: *Castor*; μυς, mouse—from the sigmoid enamel folds of the lower molars.

Catystlops (see *Catastystlops*).

Tillodontia, Notostylopidae.

Catablepas GRAY, 1821.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

London Med. Rep., XV, 307, Apr. 1, 1821.

Catablepas H. SMITH, Griffith's Cuvier, Anim. Kingdom, IV, 366-372, 1 pl. and 1 fig. unnumbered, 1827.

Type: *Antelope gnu* Gmelin, from South Africa. (See *Cannochætes* Lichtenstein, 1844.)

Catablepas: Lat., *Outoldepas*; Gr., καταβλεψ; lit., 'down looker,' a name used by Pliny for an African animal, perhaps the gnu (from καταβλέπω, to look down, to examine).

Cacaphractus BISSON, 1762.

Edentata, Dasypodidae.

Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 12, 23-24, 1762; STORR, Pro-Arenis Methodi Mamm., 40, Tab. B, 1780.

Species: *T. armadillo*, *Armadillo orientalis*, *A. indicus*, *A. mexicanus*, *A. brasiliensis*, *A. carolinensis*, and *A. africanus*.

Cacaphractus: Gr., κατὰ κράτος, mailed, clad in full armor—in allusion to the armor of scaly protective covering of the animals.

Catastystlops AMEGHINO, 1901.

Tillodontia, Notostylopidae.

Revista del Museo, Tucumán, XVI, 421, July, 1901 (sep., p. 75).

See also AMEGHINO, Zool. Record for 1901, XXXVIII, Mamm., 38, Index New Species, 1902, misprint.

Type: *Catastystlops grandis* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Catastystlops: Gr., κατα, down, downwards; στῆλος, pillar; ὄψ, aspect.

Catathlaenus COPE, 1881.

Ungulata, Amblypoda, Periptychidae.

Proc. B., No. 33, p. 487, 1881; Am. Naturalist, XV, for Oct., 829-830, Sept., 1881; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XIX, 487-488, Oct. 21, 1881; Tert. Vert., 387, 1881 (under *Periptychus*—date of publication).

Type: *Catathlaenus subulodon* Cope, from the lowest Eocene beds of New Mexico.

Based on "parts of two or three individuals . . . one of which shows nearly all the molar dentition of both jaws."

Catopterus = genus of *Vesperugo*. KOLENATI, 1856.

Chiroptera, Vespertilionidae.

Monat. Deutsch. Naturhist. Zeitg., Dresden, Neue Folge, II, 131, 162-163, 1856.

Type: *Vesperugo scutellatus* Schreber, from France.

Catopterus: Gr., κατὰ ὄψιν, hanging down—from the position of the animal when at rest.

Catoblepas (see *Catablepas*).

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Catodon LINNÆUS, 1761.

Cete, Physete

Fauna Suecica, 2d ed., 18, 1761; LACÉPÈDE, Hist. Nat. Cétacées, pp. xxxix, 165–218, pl. 9, fig. 2, pls. 10–12, 1804; TIEDEMANN, Zoologie, I, 575,

Type: *Catodon macrocephalus* Linnæus, from the North Atlantic ('Mari Norveg Catodon: κάρω, down; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—i. e., having teeth only in lower jaw. The upper teeth are rudimentary and simply imbedded in the**Catoglochis** (subgenus of *Cervus*) CROIZET & JOBERT, 1826.* Ungulata, Cer Recherches Ossem. Foss. Dépt. Puy-de-Dôme, Expl. Planches, 2^e livr., pls 3^e livr., pls. vi–ix; 4^e livr., pls. vi bis, x–xiii; 6^e livr., pl. xii bis, 1826; Lf in Férussac's Bull. Sci. Nat. et Géol., Paris, XI, 98, 1827; LYDEKKER, D all Lands, 238, 1898.**Species**, 5 extinct and 3 recent: *Cervus issiodorensis*, *C. perrierii*, *C. etueri* Croizet & Jobert, from Mount Perrier, France; *C. pardinensis* and *C. arvern* Croizet & Jobert, from Malbatu, Puy-de-Dôme; *C. hippelaphus* Cuvier, Java; *C. elaphus* and *C. dama* Linnæus, from Europe.**Catoglochis:** κάρω, down; γλωχίς, point—"parce que le maitre andouille bois prend naissance immédiatement au-dessus des tubercules de la me (LESSON.)**Catolynx** (subgenus of *Felis*) SEVERTZOW, 1858.

Ferre, Fe

Revue et Mag. de Zool., Paris, 2^e sér., X, 385, 390, Sept., 1858.**Species**, 4: *Felis catus* Linnæus, *F. chaus* Gûldenstaedt, *F. torquatu* Wagner, Asia; and *F. caligata* Bruce, from Africa.**Catolynx:** *Catus* + *Lynx*.**Catolynx GRAY, 1867.**

Ferre, Fe

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867, 267; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate M Brit. Mus., 15–16, 1869.

Species: *Felis marmorata* Martin,† from Java or Sumatra, and *F. charltoni* (from India.Name preoccupied by *Catolynx* Severtzow, 1858, a subgenus of *Felis*.**Catolynx:** *Catus* + *Lynx*—in allusion to the nasal bones, which have the form as those of *Lynx*.**Catonyx AMEGHINO, 1891.**

Edentata, Megather

Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, Entr. 4a, 250, Aug. 1, 1891.

New name for *Platonyx* Lund, 1840, which is preoccupied by *Platonyx* Schön 1826, a genus of Coleoptera.

Extinct.

Catonyx: κάρω, down; ὄνυξ, claw.**Catopsalis COPE, 1882.**

Allotheria, Plagiaula

Am. Naturalist, XVI, for May, 416–417, Apr. 24, 1882; Tert. Vert., 170 1885 (date of publication).

Type: *Catopsalis foliatus* Cope, from the Puerco Eocene of New Mexico.

Extinct. Based on the mandibular ramus.

Catopsalis: κάρω, down; ψαλίς, a pair of shears—probably in allusion to lower jaw on which the genus was based.**Catoptera** (see **Cetoptera**).

Cete, Balæ

*The date 1826 is on the authority of Lesson. Lydekker (l. c., 238) states the explanation of plates of Croizet & Jobert's work was never published except the original covers of the livraisons.

Agassiz (Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 6, 1842) refers *Catoglochis* to Fischer's *nosia*, 1813, but the name is not found in that work.†*Felis marmorata* Martin is the type of Severtzow's *Pardofelis*, 1858.

catopuma (subgenus of *Felis*) SEVERTZOW, 1858.

Feræ, Felidæ.

Revue et Mag. de Zool., Paris, 2^e sér., X, 387, 390, Sept., 1858; TROUSSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. II, 364-366, 1897.

Type: *Felis* (*Catopuma*) *moormensis* Hodgson, from the Himalayas of India.

Catopuma: *Catus* + *Puma*.

catta LINK, 1806.

Primates, Lemuridæ.

Beschreib. Naturalien-Sammlung Universität Rostock, I, 7-8, Dec. 25, 1806.

Type: *Catta mucoco* Link (= *Lemur catta* Linnaeus), from Madagascar.

Name antedated by *Lemur* Linnaeus, 1758.

Catta: From the original name of the type species, the 'cat-like lemur.'

Cattus SCHMERLING, 1834.

Feræ, Felidæ.

"Recherches Osmém. Foss. Liège, 1834, pp. 92, 94, Atlas pl. XVIII, figs. 23-24" (vide WOLDRICH, Sitzungsber. Math.-Naturw. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, LXXXIV, 1 Abth., 240, 244, 1881).

Species: *Cattus minuta* Schmerling, and *C. magna* Schmerling, from the deposits near Liège, Belgium.

Cattus: Lat., cat.

Catus FRINCH, 1775.

Feræ, Felidæ.

Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, 12, Tab. Gen., 1775; FITZINGER, Wiss.-populäre Naturgesch. Säugeth., I, 265-279, 1855; Bilder-Atlas zur Wiss.-populäre Naturgesch. Säugeth., figs. 52-53, 1860.

New name for "*Felis*, der Kater, die Katze." Fitzinger's genus includes 3 species and 4 subspecies: *Catus ferus*, *C. maniculatus*, *C. domesticus*, *C. d. hispanicus*, *C. d. striatus*, *C. d. coerulesus*, and *C. d. angorensis*.

caudivolvulus DUMÉRI, 1806.

Feræ, Procyonidæ.

Zool. Analytique, 14, 15, 1806.

Type: 'Le Kinkajou,' from tropical America.

Caudivolvulus: Lat., *cauda*, tail; *volvere*, to roll; + dim. suffix—in allusion to the somewhat prehensile tail.

Curia PALLAS, 1766.

Glires, Caviidæ.

Miscellanea Zoologica, 30-33, 1766; Spicilegia Zoologica, fasc. II, 16, 1767;*

SCHREBER, Saugthiere, pl. CLXXIII, 1777; pl. CLXXIV, 1778; vol. IV, 608-621, 1779.

SCHREBER, BLUMENBACH, "Voigt's Mag. neuesten Zustand Naturkunde, III, 683, 1802."

SCHREBER, BLUMENBACH, Handb. Naturgesch., 7te Auflage, 83, 1803.

SCHREBER, ERYLÉEN, TREVIRANUS, Biologie oder Philos. lebend. Natur., Naturf. u. Aerzte, I, 211, 1802; II, 176, 1803; LINK, Beschreib. Nat. Samml. Univ. Rostock, I, 11-12, Dec. 25, 1806.

Type: *Curia cobaya* Pallas (= *C. cobaya* Maregrave, 1648 = *C. cobaya* Schreber, 1777), from Brazil.

Curia: Indian name.

Caviodon AMEGHINO, 1885.

Glires, Caviidæ.

Rev. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VIII, entr. 1, pp. 65-66, 1885; Cont. Conocimiento Manifi. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VI, 256-258, pl. VII figs. 27-20, XXIII figs. 24-26, 1889.

Type: *Caviodon multiplicatus* Ameghino, from the barrancas of Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on an incomplete molar.

Caviodon: *Cavia*; *ὄδων* = *ὀδόν*, tooth—from the resemblance of the molar to that of *Cavia*.

Cayluxotherium FILHOL, 1880.

Insectivora, Erinaceidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, XC, No. 26, p. 1579, Jan.-June, 1880; Bull. Soc. Philomatique, Paris, sér. 7, IV, 120, 1880.

Cayluxotherium C. O. WATERHOUSE, Index Zool., 58, 1902 (misprint).

* The references to Pallas consist chiefly of a description of *Curia capensis* (= *Procuria capensis*), with an incidental mention of *C. cobaya*.

Cayluxotherium—Continued.

Type: *Cayluxotherium elegans* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy (Upper Eocene), France.

Extinct. Based on 'une tête complète.'

Cayluxotherium: Caylux, a town in France where the remains were found; *θηπιον*, a wild beast.

Cebochoerus GERVAIS, 1848-52.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Zool. et Paléont. Franç., 1^e éd., II, Expl. pl. No. 35, p. 4, 1848-52; 2^e éd., 197-198, pl. 35, fig. 3, fig. 20 in text, 1859; Comptes Rendus, Paris, XLIII, 1160, 1856; "Mém. Acad. Sci. Montpellier, III, 507."

Chæcochoerus POMEL, Archiv. Sci. Phys. et Nat., Bibl. Univ. de Genève, VIII, 326, 1848.

Type: *Cebochoerus anceps* Gervais, from la butte de Perréal, near Apt, Dépt. Vaucluse, southeastern France.

Extinct. Based on a fragment of the upper jaw containing the last four molars.

Cebochoerus: *κηβος*, a long-tailed monkey; *χοιρος*, hog—in allusion to the molars, which were regarded as indicating the relationship of this genus with certain apes and also with some of the ruminants.

Cebuella (subgenus of *Hapale*) GRAY, 1865.

Primates, Hapalidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 734; Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 64, 1870 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Hapale pygmaea* Spix, from Brazil.

Cebuella: Dim. of *Cebus*.

Cebugale LESSON, 1840.

Primates, Lemuridæ.

Species Mamm., 207, 213-214, 1840; Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 9, 1842.

Type: *Lemur commersonii* Wolf, from Madagascar.

Cebugale: *κηβος*, a long-tailed monkey; *γαλῆ*, weasel.

Cebus EBERHARD, 1769.

Primates, Cercopithecidæ?

Versuch neuen Entwurfs Thiergesch., Halle (1768), 20, 1769.

Includes the "'geschwänzte Meerkatzen' . . . theils bürtige, theils unbürtige.

Unter die letzten gehört der grosse angolische Affe, der Affe mit Löwenmähen, der Muskusaffe, der Todtenkopf, der Pavian, die Sangouinchen u. s. w."

Description: "Die Thiere dieser Klasse nähern sich dem Menschen sehr, sie gehen von selbst auf den 2 Hinterfüssen, sie haben in proportion mehr Gehirn als andere Thiere, ihr Hirnschädel sieht dem menschlichen ähnlich. Sie haben wie der Mensch einen Zapfen im Halse. Sie brauchen die Vorderfüsse ebenso wie der Mensch die Hände, und ihre Füsse, besonders die Hinterfüsse, haben die Gestalt der menschlichen Hand."

Cebus: *κηβος*, a long-tailed monkey.

Cebus ERXLEBEN, 1777.

Primates, Cebidæ.

Syst. Reg. Anim., Mamm., 44-54, 1777; GEOFFROY & CUVIER, Mag. Encyclopédique, III, 463, 1795.

Species 9, from South America: *Simia belzebul* Linnaeus, *S. seniculus* Linnaeus, *S. paniscus* Linnaeus, *S. capucina* Linnaeus, *S. apella* Linnaeus, *S. trepida* Linnaeus, *S. futuillus* Linnaeus, *S. sciurea* Linnaeus, and *Cebus lugubris* Erxleben.

Cebus RAFINESQUE, 1815.

Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

Analyse de la Nature, 53, 1815.

New name for *Cercopithecus* Erxleben, 1777 ('*Cebus* R. *Cercopithecus* Erxl.').

Not *Cebus* of Erxleben, 1777, or of modern authors.

Celsæno LEACH, 1821.

Chiroptera, Noctilionidæ.

Trans. Linn. Soc. London, XIII, pt. 1, 69, 70, 1821.

Type: (*Clano brooksiana* Leach. Locality not stated; probably South America. *Clano*: *Κελαινά*, one of the Harpies.

Chænomys THOMAS, 1898.

Glires, Muridæ, Hydromyinae.

Trans. Zool. Soc. London, XIV, pt. vi, 390-391, pls. xxxi, fig. 1; xxxv, figs. 11-12, June, 1898.

Type: *Xeromys* (?) *silaceus* Thomas, from Monte Data (alt. 8,000 ft.), Lepanto, northern Luzon, Philippine Islands.*Chænomys*: *κελευτός*, dark colored; *μῦς*, mouse—in contrast with *Chrotomys*.**Cemas** (subgenus of *Pecus*) OKEN, 1816.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Lehrb. Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., 727-744, 1816; SLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, Jan., 1895, pt. II, 93, 111 (in synonymy under *Camachoates*—type fixed).**Species:** 31: *Cemas gnu*, *C. trajocamehus*, *C. picta*, *C. bubalus*, *C. koba*, *C. strepticeus*, *C. luhulu*, *C. sylvatica*, *C. scripta*, *C. oryx*, *C. ulces*, *C. calus*, *C. gutturosa*, *C. darous*, *C. kerella*, *C. maculata*, *C. pygargus*, *C. marsupialis*, *C. arundinacea*, *C. aspreodus*, *C. glauca*, *C. sumatrensis*, *C. pusan*, *C. alghazel*, *C. dama*, *C. rehmanica*, *C. rupicapra*, *C. melamora*, *C. oreotragus*, *C. canis*, and *C. pygmaea*.**Type:** *Cemas gnu* Oken (= *Antilope gnu* ZIMMERMANN), from South Africa. (See *Camachoates* Lichtenstein, 1814.)*Cemas scudii*, a young deer.**Cemas** GLÜCK, 1841.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxiii, 153-154, 1841.

Now name for *Rupicapra* Blainville, 1816; type *Capra rupicapra* Linnæus, from the Alps.Name preoccupied by *Cemas* Oken, 1816, which is based on a species of gnu from South Africa; and by *Kemas* (= *Cemas*) Ogilby, 1837, based on the goral from the Himalayas of India.**Cemas** (see *Kemas*?).

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Dentetes ILIGER, 1811.

Insectivora, Tenrecidae.

Pentadonius Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 124, 1811.

—CHIFFIN, Règne Animal, I, 136, 1817; FLEMING, Philos. of Zool., II, 182,

—MARTIN, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. LXII, July, 1838, 17, 18.

—GILLY, Charlesworth's Mag. Nat. Hist., I, No. 11, p. 581, Nov., 1837.

Type: *Dentetes maculatus* Gmelin, from Madagascar. (See Tenre Lacépède, 1799.)*Dentetes*: *κεντρον*, one who pierces; *κερρέω*, to prick—in allusion to the spines, which in the young are arranged in longitudinal lines along the back.**Dentacodon** MAYNARD, 1872.

Insectivora, Leptictidae?

—Linn. Soc. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 209-210, Sept., 1872 (sep. issued Aug. 7).

Type: *Dentacodon pulcher* Marsh., from the Eocene, near Henry Fork of Green River, Wyoming.*Dentacodon*: Based on "a part of a lower jaw, with the last true molar well preserved."*Dentacodon*: *κεντρον*, from *κερρέω*, to prick; *ὀδών*—*ὀδούς*, tooth—in allusion to the lower molar which resembles somewhat the corresponding tooth in man. Its anterior elevated portion is composed of three pointed cones.**Centracodon** MAYNARD, 1872.

Insectivora, Leptictidae?

—Linn. Soc. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 215, Sept., 1872 (sep. issued Aug. 13).

Type: *Centracodon delicatus* Marsh., from the Eocene of Henry Fork of Green River, Wyoming.*Centracodon*: Based on "a small, nearly perfect lower jaw, containing seven teeth, most of them in good preservation."*Centracodon*: *κεντρον*, sting; *ἀκόν*, point; *ὀδών*—*ὀδούς*, tooth—in allusion to the pointed cusps of the lower molars.

* According to Ogilby "the root both of the Greek *Kemas* and the modern *Chumois* are manifestly traceable to the German word *Gems*, which is still the name of the jewel—eastward of the Rhine." (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1836, 81.)

- Centronycteris** (subgenus of *Proboscidea*) GRAY, 1838. Chiroptera, Noctilionidae.
 Mag. Zool. & Bot., II, No. 12, p. 499, 1838; Zool. Voy. II. M. S. 'Sulphur,' Mamm., pt. II, 1843, 23* (raised to generic rank); List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. xix, 1843.
Type: *Vespertilio calcaratus* Maximilian, 1821, † from Fazenda, near Coroaiba, on the Rio Jucu, near the Rio do Espirito Santo, Brazil.
Centronycteris: κέντρον, point, spike; νυκτερίς, bat—probably in allusion to the tip of the tail; the last caudal vertebra alone projects beyond the inter-femoral membrane.
- Centurio** GRAY, 1842. Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae.
 Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., X, 259–260, Dec., 1842; Zool. Voy. II. M. S. 'Sulphur,' Mamm., pt. II, 26–28, pl. VII, 1843.
Type: *Centurio senex* Gray. In the description the locality is given as 'Amboyna;' the species, however, is only known from tropical America—Mexico and Cuba.
Centurio: Lat. *centurio*, a centurion or commander of a company of infantry, corresponding to a captain in a modern army, whose insignia of rank is the shoulder badge or epaulet. The type species of the genus was described by Gray as having small epaulet-like tufts of white hair on the shoulders, a character which evidently suggested the common designation 'epaulet bat,' as well as the generic name.
- Centuriosus** (subgenus of *Sus*) GRAY, 1862. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.
 Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1862, 17; Ibid., 1868, 40–41 (raised to generic rank).
Type: *Sus pliociceps* Gray, from Japan.
Centuriosus: *Centurio* + *Sus*—in allusion to the wrinkled face.
- Ceonix** TEMMINCK, 1827. Marsupialia, Phalangeridae.
 Mon. Mamm., I, 1ère Mon., 10–12, pl. I figs. 1–3, pl. II figs. 1–5, pl. IV, 1827.
Ceonix AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 6, 1842; Index Univ., 71, 1846.
Type: *Phalungista ursina* Temminck, from the northern part of Celebes. Provisional name. "J'avais eu l'idée de former des Couseous un genre sous le nom de Ceonix; mais ces coupes nombreuses me paraissent parfaitement inutiles, et sont à charge à la mémoire, lorsqu'elles ne reposent pas sur des caractères faciles à saisir." (TEMMINCK.)
Ceonix: κέω=κέω, to cleave; ὀνύξ, claw—in allusion to the long, curved claws.
- Cephalogale** JOURDAN, 1862. Ferre, Canide.
 Revue Soc. Savantes, Paris, I, 126, 129, 1862 (*Cephalogalus*, 129); GIERVAIS, Journ. de Zool., I, 257, 258, 1872.
Type: *Cephalogalus geoffroy*[i] Jourdan, from the Lower Miocene of Billy, near Varennes, Dépt. de l'Allier, France.
 Extinct. Based on a skull nearly entire, numerous vertebrae, and the greater part of the bones of the limbs.
Cephalogale: κεφαλή, head; γαλή, weasel.
- Cephalolophus** (see *Cephalophus*). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.
- Cephalomys** AMEGHINO, 1897. Glires, Cephalomyidae.
 La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 18 footnote, 1897, (nomen nudum); Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentina, XVIII, 494–495, Oct. 6, 1897.
Species: *Cephalomys arcidens* Ameghino, and *C. plexus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
 Extinct.
Cephalomys: κεφαλή, head; μῦς, mouse.

*This specimen = *Emballonura semicaudatus* (Peale)—fide Donson, Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 361, 377, 1878.

†The specific name is preoccupied by *V. calcaratus*, Rafinesque, 1818, from North America, and has been replaced by *Saccopteryx wiedi* Palmer (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XII, 110, 1898).

Cephalopachus SWAINSON, 1835.

Primates, Tarsiidae.

Nat. Hist. & Class. Quad., 352, 1835.

Cephalopachus GRAY, Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 96, 1870 (synonym of *Tarsius*).

Cephalopachus TROUSSARD, Rev. et Mag. Zool., 3^e sér., VI, 169, 1878 (synonym).

Type: *Tarsius bancanus* Horsfield, from the vicinity of Jeboos, island of Banca, East Indies. (see *Tarsius* Storr, 1780.)

Cephalopachus: κεφαλή, head; παχὺς, thick—from the large head.

Cephalophora GRAY, 1842.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., X, 266, Dec., 1842.

Cephalophorus GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxvi, 162-163, 1843.

Introduction of *Cephalophorus* H. Smith, 1827. (See Gray, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 162, 1846; Knowsley Menagerie, p. 9, 1850.)

Cephalophora: κεφαλή, head; φόρος, bearing—in allusion to the tuft of hair borne on the head.

Cephalophus (subg. of *Antelope*) H. SMITH, 1827. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Griffith's Cuvier, Anim. Kingdom [IV, 258], V, 344-349, 1827; SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, I, 121-211, pls. xii-xxiii, text figs. 16-22, 1895 (type fixed).

Cephalophorus GRAY, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., X, 266, Dec., 1842 (raised to generic rank).

Cephalophorus GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxvi, 162-163, 1843.

Cephalolophus WAGNER, Suppl. Schreber's Säugth., IV, 445, 1844; V, 417, 1855.

Species, 10: *A. sylvestris* Azelius (type), from West Africa; *A. quadriscopta* H. Smith, from West Africa; *A. burchellii* H. Smith, from Caffraria; *A. mergens* Blainville, from Caffraria; *A. ptoor* Lichtenstein, from Guinea; *A. graminia* Cuvier, from West Africa; *A. marvellii* H. Smith, from Sierra Leone; *A. caerulea* H. Smith, from Caffraria; *A. perpusilla* H. Smith, from Caffraria; and *A. philantropa* H. Smith, from Sierra Leone.

Cephalophus: κεφαλή, head; λόφος, crest—in allusion to the tuft of hair on the head.

Cephalorhynchus (subgenus of *Delphinus*) GRAY, 1846.

Cete, Delphinidae.

Delphinus cephalorhynchus CUVIER, Hist. Nat. des Cétacés, 158-159, 1836; GRAY, Zool. Erubus & Terror, I, Mamm., 36-37, pl. 16, 1846; Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus., I, Cetacea, 106-109, 1850; Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 263-267, 1866; FLOWER, List Spec. Cetacea Brit. Mus., 16-17, 1885 (raised to generic rank); W. L. SCLATER, Mamm. S. Africa, II, 205-206, 1901 (type fixed).

Species, 3: *Delphinus leavisidii* GRAY, 1828 (= *D. cephalorhynchus* Cuvier, 1836, type; and *D. obscurus* GRAY, from the Cape of Good Hope; and *Phocaena compressirostris* Lesson, from the South Atlantic (4° S. lat., 26° E. [W.] long. from Paris)).

Cephalorhynchus: κεφαλή, head; ῥύγχος, snout—from the rostrum, which is about half the length of the skull, but not well marked off from the rest of the head.

Cephalotes GEOFFROY, 1810.

Chiroptera, Pteropodidae.

Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, XV, 104-106, pl. 7, 1810; L. GEOFFROY, Dict. Class. Hist. Nat., XIV, 707-708, Sept., 1828 (type given as *C. pallasi*); MATSCHKE, Fische-musee Berliner Mus. Naturkunde, Lief. I, Megachiroptera, 81, 85-87, 1877 (type given as *C. peronii*); THOMAS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XV, 198, Oct. 10, 1902.

Species: *Cephalotes peronii* Geoffroy, from Timor, Malay Archipelago; and *C. pallasi* Geoffroy (= *Vespertilio cephalotes* Pallas—type), from the Molucca Islands.

Name antedated by *Nyctimene* Bechstein, 1800.

Cephalotes: κεφαλωτός, with a head—from the name of the type species.

Cephalotropis COPE, 1896.

Cete, Balenidæ.

Science, new ser., III, 880, June 12, 1896; Zool. Anzeiger, XIX, No. 508, p. 336, July 20, 1896; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXXV, No. 151, pp. 141, 143-145, Aug., 1896.

Cephalotropus HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 598, 1902.

Type: *Cephalotropis coronatus* Cope, from the Miocene of the Yorktown formation; probably from the Chesapeake region (Maryland?).

Extinct. Based on a portion of the cranium.

Cephalotropis: κεφαλή, head; τρόπις, keel—in allusion to the triangular occipital area which has "a low median keel, on each side of which the surface is concave, and is marked with numerous irregular fossæ." (COPE).

Cephanodus AMEGHINO, 1902.

Ungulata, Condylartha, Phenacodontidæ.

Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, VIII (ser. 3, I), 25, fig. 12, July 12, 1902.

Type: *Didolodus colligatus* Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Cephanodus: Anagram of *Phenacodus*.

Ceratodon BRISSON, 1762.

Cete, Delphinidæ.

Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 218, 231-232, 1762; BRÜNNICH, Zoologie Fundamenta, 48-49, 1772 (no species mentioned); ILLIGER, Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 142, 1811.

Type: *Ceratodon ceratodon* Brisson (= *Monodon monoceros* Linnæus), from the Arctic Ocean.

Ceratodon: κέρας, κέρατος, horn; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the left lower tooth, which is developed into an enormous tusk, more than half the length of the animal.

Ceratodon (see *Kerodon*).

Glires, Caviidæ.

Ceratogaulus MATTHEW, 1902.

Glires, Castoridæ (Mylagaulidæ).

Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 291-294, 299, figs. 1, 3, Sept. 25, 1902.

Type: *Ceratogaulus rhinocerus* Matthew, from the Miocene, Loup Fork (Pawnee Creek beds) of Colorado.

Extinct. Based on "a nearly complete skull, with one ramus of the lower jaw."

Ceratogaulus: κέρας, horn; + (*Myla*)gaulus—in allusion to the "pair of large connate processes on the nasals resembling the horncores of some Ungulata."

Ceratorhinus GRAY, 1867.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867, 1021; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm. & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 313-315, 1869.

Species: *Rhinoceros sumatrensis* Cuvier, from Sumatra; and *R. monspellanus*, Blainville (extinct), from Hérault, France.

Ceratorhinus: κέρας, κέρατος, horn; ρίς, ρινός, nose—from the two nasal horns.

Ceratotherium GRAY, 1867.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867, 1027-1030; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 1869, 319-322; W. L. SCLATER, Mamm. S. Africa, I, 297, 1900 (in synonymy, type fixed).

Species: *Rhinoceros simus* Burchell (type), and *R. oswellii* Gray, from South Africa.

Ceratotherium: κέρας, κέρατος, horn; θηρίον, wild beast—from the two nasal horns.

Cercaërtus ('GLOGER') BURMEISTER, 1837.

Marsupialia, Phalangeridæ.

BURMEISTER, Handb. Naturgesch., 814, 1837.

Cercaërtus GLOGER, Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, 85, 1841; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 166, 1888 (in synonymy).

CERCAERTUS—Continued.

Type: *Phalangista vulpina* Desmarest (= *Didelphis vulpecula* Kerr), from Australia. Name antedated by *Trichosurus* Lesson, 1828.

Thomas dismisses *Cercaertus* with the remark: "said to be founded on *Trichosurus vulpecula*, but obviously a misspelt form of Gloger's *Cercartetus*." Thomas gives the type of *Cercartetus* as *Didelphis peregrinus* Boddaert, but the only species mentioned in the original description of the genus is *Phalangista nana*. *Cercaertus*: κέρκος, tail; ἀνιρᾶω, to lift up.

CERCEBUS GIBBON, 1819.

Primates, Cercopithecoide.

Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, XIX, 97, 1812.

Species: 8: *Cercocebus fuliginosus* Geoffroy, probably from West Africa; *Simia ethiops* Gmelin, from Ethiopia; *S. sabae* Linnaeus, from Senegal; *Cercocebus caudatus* Geoffroy, from India; *Simia sinica* Gmelin, from Bengal; *S. atys* Audubert, from India; *S. agyula* Linnaeus, from —; and *S. cynomolgus* Linnaeus, from Java.

Cercocebus: κέρκος, tail; κήβος, ape—in allusion to the long tail.

CELEBES BRANDT, 1835.

Glires, Erethizontidae.

Mamm. Exot. Nov., in Mém. Acad. Imp. St.-Petersbourg, sér. 3, III, 55-58, 1835.

New name for the 'barbarous' *Ceolus* Lacépède, 1799.

Celebes: κέρκος, tail; λαμβάνω, to grasp—in allusion to the prehensile tail.

CELOPTES ILLIGER, 1811.

Ferae, Procyonidae.

Prodomus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 127-128, 1811.

Type: *Tiserra caudimacula* Schreber, from Surinam.

Celoptes: κέρκος, tail; ἀήτης, one who takes (hold)—in allusion to the somewhat prehensile tail.

CERCOMYS F. CUVIER, 1829.

Glires, Octodontidae.

Hist. Nat. Mamm., VI, livr. LX, pl. (Cercomys du Brésil) with 2 pp. text, Sept.

1829; Nouv. Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, I, 449-452, pls. 18 fig. 1, 19 figs. 1, 2 (French name only), 1832; WAGNER, Suppl. Schreber's Säugethiere, III, 100-106, 1843.

Type: *Cercomys emmularius* Cuvier, from the province of Minas Geraes, Brazil.

Cercomys: κέρκος, tail; αῦς, mouse—in allusion to its rat-like tail.

CERCOPITHECUS BERNICH, 1772.

Primates, Cercopithecoide.

Linnaeus, Linnaeus, Syst. Nat., 10th ed., 26, 1758; 12th ed., 35, 1766.]

BERNICH, Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 133, 246-247, 1762+.]

BERNICH, Zoologie Fundamenta, 1772, 34, 40-41; ERXLEBEN, Syst. Reg. Anim.,

1777, 22-44; MARTIN, "Gen. Introd. Nat. Hist. Mamm. Animals, 1841;"

W. L. SCLATER, Mamm. S. Africa, I, 5-12, 1900 (type fixed).

Bernich based his genus on the 'Marekatten.'

Bernich, in 1777, included 22 species: *Cercopithecus humadelgus* Erxleben, from Senegal and northeast Africa; *Simia veler* Linnaeus, from southern India; *Cercopithecus saevus* Erxleben, from Ceylon; *C. retulus* Erxleben, from Ceylon; *S. ethiops* Linnaeus, from southern India; *S. fanius* Linnaeus (habitat not given); *S. cynomolgus* Linnaeus, from southeastern Asia; *S. cynocephalus* Linnaeus, from West Africa; *S. diana* Linnaeus, from Guinea; *S. mona* Schreber, from West Africa; *S. sabae* Linnaeus, from northeast Africa; *S. patas* Schreber, from Senegal; *S. noctitans* Linnaeus, from Guinea; *S. petaurista* Schreber, from Guinea; *Cercopithecus talapoin* Erxleben, from West Africa; *Simia cephus* Linnaeus, from Guinea; *S. ethiops* Linnaeus, from Ethiopia; *S. agyula* Linnaeus,

SCLATER, Index Animalium, 1902, refers *Cercopithecus* to "GROXOVIVUS, Zooph., 1762."

Erxleben divides *Simia* into five stirpes, two of which are not valid subgeneric names, *Simia cynocephala* and *Cercopithecus cynocephalus*, hence all are discarded.

Cercopithecus—Continued.

from India; *S. maura* Schreber, from ('Guinea') the Malay Peninsula; & *simia* Linnaeus, from southern India; *Cercopithecus rolouay* Erxleben, from ('Guinea') Gold Coast; and *Simia nemaus* Linnaeus, from Cochin China.

Type: *Cercopithecus mona*, from West Africa. (SCLATER.)

Cercopithecus: *κέρκοπιθήκος*, a long-tailed ape (from *κέρκος*, tail; *πίθηκος*, ape).

The name was applied by Linnaeus to a subgroup of *Simia*, including all the long-tailed species, in contradistinction to those with short tails, and those in which the tail was absent. His divisions were (1) '*Cauda nulla*, *Simia veterum*,' (2) '*Cauda abbreviata*, Papiones,' and (3) '*Cauda elongata* Cercopithecii.'

Cercopithecus BLUMENBACH, 1779.

Primates, Cebidæ.

Handb. Naturgesch., I, 68-69, 1779.

Species: *Simia patiscus* Linnaeus, and *S. jacchus* Linnaeus, from Brazil.

See *Cercopithecus* Brünlich, 1772.

Cercoptenus GLOGER, 1841.

Marsupialia, Phalangeridæ.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxx, 85, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 190, Feb. 1, 1895.

Type: *Didelphis pygmaea* Shaw, from eastern Australia. (See *Acrobates* Desmarest, 1817.)

Cercoptenus: *κέρκος*, tail; *πτηνός*, winged—in allusion to the broad fringe of hair on either side of the tail.

Cercopteropus BURNETT, 1829.

Chiroptera, Pteropolidæ.

Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXVII, 269, Apr.-June, 1829.

Species: *Cercopteropus? aegyptiacus* (= *Pteropus aegyptiacus* Geoffroy), from Egypt; and *C. amplexicaud[atus]* (= *Pteropus amplexicaudatus* Geoffroy), from Timor.

Cercopteropus: *κέρκος*, tail; + *Pteropus*.

Cercoptochus GLOGER, 1841.

Primates, Cebidæ.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxvii, 41, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 190, Feb. 1, 1895; PALMER, Science, new ser., X, 493 footnote, 1899 (type fixed).

Species: The beardless ouakaris, from Brazil. Type, *Simia melanocephala* Humboldt.

Name antedated by *Cucajao* Lesson, 1840.

Cercoptochus: *κέρκος*, tail; *πρωχός*, one who crouches—i. e., a 'tailed croucher.'

Cerdocyon (subgenus of *Chacon*) H. SMITH, 1839.

Feræ, Canidæ.

Jardine's Nat. Library, IX, 259-267, pls. xxvii-xxx, 1839; ed. 2, Mamm., I, 154, 1858; IV, 259-267, pls. 27-30, 1866; V, 291, 1865.

Species 4, from South America: *Cerdocyon mesoleucus* H. Smith; *C. guarana* H. Smith, from northern Brazil; *Canis azarae* Maximilian, from Brazil and Paraguay, and *Vulpes magellanicus* Gray, from the Straits of Magellan.

Cerdocyon: *κερδών*, fox; *κύων*, dog—in allusion to the tail, which has a 'brush even larger and longer than that of a true fox.'

Cerivoula (see **Kerivoula**).

Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Cerodon (see **Kerodon**).

Glires, Caviidæ.

Cerophorus BLAINVILLE, 1816.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Bull. Soc. Philomatique, Paris, 74-76, May, 1816; Ostéog., Desc. Icon. Mamm. Récents et Foss., IV, Ruminants, 54 footnote, 1850.

Includes 12 subgenera: *Antilope*, *Gazella*, *Cervicapra*, *Alcelaphus*, *Tragelaphus*, *Boselaphus*, *Oryx*, *Rupicapra*, *Capra*, *Oris* ou *Ammon*, *Oribos*, *Bos*.

Cerophorus: *κέρας*, horn; *φορός*, bearing—"la seconde section des animaux ruminans comprend les espèces qui ont toujours la tête armée"—in contradistinction to the first section, which includes the giraffe.

Cervalces SCOTT, 1885.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Science, V, No. 120, pp. 420-422, 2 figs. in text, May 22, 1885; Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Sept. 1, 1885, 181-202, pl. II, 7 figs. in text.

Cervalces—Continued.

Type: *Cervus americanus* Harlan, from a Pleistocene shell marl beneath a bog, at Mount Hermon, Warren County, New Jersey.

Extinct. Based on 'a remarkably perfect skeleton.'

Cervalces: *Cervus* + *Alces*.

Cervaria (subgenus of *Lynx*) GRAY, 1867.

Felis, Felidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867, 276-277; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 38, 1869; Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., XIV, No. 83, pp. 355-356, Nov., 1874; Bangs, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XI, 48-49, fig. 2, Mar. 16, 1897.

Species, 5: *Lynx pardinus*, from southern Europe; *L. isabellinus*, from Tibet; *L. fusciatus*, *L. rufus*, and *L. maculatus*, from North America.

Name preoccupied by *Cervaria* Walker, 1866, a genus of Lepidoptera. Replaced by *Encervaria* Palmer, 1903.

Cervaria: Lat., pertaining to deer; *lynx cervarius*, a term used by Pliny for a lynx.

Cervopius (subg. of *Cervus*) LESSON, 1842.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.

Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 173, 1842.

Type: *Cervus andicus* Lesson, from the Cordillera, South America.

Cervopius: *Cervus* + *Equus*—'horse deer,' from its large size and the fact that it was originally described as a species of *Equus* by Molina (compare *Hippocamelus*).

Cervicapra SPARRMAN, 1780.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

K. Vetensk. Akad. nya Handlingar, Stockholm, I, 275-281, Oct.-Dec., 1780.

Type: *Antelope cervicapra* (Linnaeus), from India.

In an article on the 'Springbock' of the Cape region (now known as *Antidorcas reevesi*) Sparrman says that Pallas calls this animal *Antelope pygargus*. Sparrman mentions *Caper cervicapra* of Linnaeus, based on figures by Houttein and Deart, but states that the latter figure does not fit the Springbock. He adds:

"The name *Cervicapra* might be applied to the entire group of Gazelles, to designate a form intermediate between the deer and goats." This name was called to the attention of Mr. Oldfield Thomas, of the British Museum, who, after consulting Mr. Bather, replied: "We agree that the name should be considered as validly founded, but that (on the name rule) the type of it would be *Antelope cervicapra* Linn. . . ."

Result—*Antelope* Pall., 1766; syn. *Cervicapra* Sparrman, 1780.

Redunca H. Smith, 1827; syn. *Cervicapra* Blainv., 1816, nec Sparrman, 1780. (THOMAS, in epist., Nov. 26, 1901.)

Cervicapra: *Cervus* + *Capra*.

Cervicapra BLAINVILLE, 1816.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 75, May, 1816; SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, II, pt. VIII, 155-156, Mar., 1897 (type fixed).

Species, 11: *Antelope redunca* (type), *A. dama*, *A. grisea*, *A. stotbock*, *A. chotragus*, *A. astragrus*, *A. grimmia*, *A. pygmaea*, *A. saltiana*, *A. quadricornis*, and *A. tataricus*, from Africa.

Name preoccupied by *Cervicapra* Sparrman, 1780, which is based on *Antelope cervicapra*. See *Redunca* H. Smith, 1827.)

Cervillus HEUDE, 1898.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.

Mém. Hist. Nat. Empire Chinois, IV, pt. 2, p. 98, 1898.

Nomen nudum: "Une étude comparée des Capricornidés nous a obligés d'y reconnaître plusieurs groupes d'espèces; . . . De même nous aurons forcément *Cervulus* et *Cervillus* pour les deux groupes de Muntjaks." (HEUDE.)

Cervillus: Dim. of *Cervus*.

Cervulus (subg. of *Cervus*?) BLAINVILLE, 1816. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.
Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 74, May, 1816; GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1850, 234-235 (raised to generic rank); Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus., III, Ungulata, 217-221, 1852.

No species mentioned in the first description, which is as follows: "Les cerfs proprement dits . . . sont subdivisés d'après la longueur du pédoncule qui porte les bois, en deux sous-genres: le premier, le genre *Cervus*, a les pédoncules peu ou point apparens, tandis que dans le second, auquel M. de Bv. propose de donner le nom *Cervulus*, le pédoncule est plus long que le bois lui-même, en sorte que ces espèces ont en tout tenus [sic] la tête armée d'espèces de cornes analogues à celles de la Giraffe." (BLAINVILLE.)

Type: *Cervus muntjak* Zimmermann, from Java.

Name antedated by *Muntiacus* Rafinesque, 1815.

Cervulus: Dim. of *Cervus*.

Cervus LINNÆUS, 1758.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.

Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., I, 66-68, 1758; 12th ed., I, 92-94, 1766; BRISSON, Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 12, 58-65, 1762; OGILBY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1836, No. XLVIII, 135, June 27, 1837.

Species, 8: *Cervus camelopardalis* Linnaeus, *C. alces* Linnaeus, *C. elaphus* Linnaeus (type), *C. tarandus* Linnaeus, *C. dama* Linnaeus, *C. bezoarticus* Linnaeus, *C. capreolus* Linnaeus, and *C. guineensis* Linnaeus. (Ogilby says: "Typi sunt *C. elaphus* et *C. saumer* aut *hippelaphus* Cuv.," but the second species is not mentioned in the original description, and therefore *C. elaphus* is the type.)

Cervus: Lat., stag, deer.

Cesserasiectis FILHOL, 1888.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Tapiride?

Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 7^e sér., XII, for 1887-88, No. 2, pp. 58-59, 1888.

Type: *Cesserasiectis antiquus* Filhol, from the Eocene of Cessero, Hérault, France. Extinct. Based on "une portion de maxillaire inférieur . . . Cet échantillon comprend la dernière prémolaire et les trois molaires."

Cesserasiectis: *Cessero*, the type locality; *ἰκτίς*, weasel.

Ceterhinops LEIDY, 1877.

Cete, ?

Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VIII, pt. III, 230-232, pl. xxxiv, fig. 7, 1877.

Cete[or]hinops ALSTON, Zool. Record for 1877, XIV, Mamm., 15, Index p. 2, 1879.

Type: *Ceterhinops longifrons* Leidy, from the phosphate beds of Ashley River, South Carolina.

Extinct. Based on "a fragment of the skull . . . composed of portions of the frontal, ethmoid, vomer, maxillaries, and intermaxillaries, all intimately coossified."

Ceterhinops: *κῆτος*, whale; *ῥίς, ῥινός*, nose; *ὄψ*, aspect.

Cetodiodon JACOB, 1825.

Cete, Physeteride.

"Dublin Philos. Journ. & Scientif. Review, 1825, t." (fide GRAY, Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 328, 331, 332, 1866.)

Type: *Cetodiodon hunteri* (= *Delphinus hunteri* Desmarest = *Hyperoodon rostratus*).

Based on a specimen stranded in Sept., 1824, at Killiney, near Dublin, Ireland.

Cetodiodon: *κῆτος*, whale; *δίς*, two; *ὀδών* = *ὀδούς*, tooth—"two-toothed whale," from the two small, pointed, conical teeth at the apex of the mandible, which are concealed by the gum during life.

Cetophis COPE, 1868.

Cete, Platanistide?

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1868, 184-185.

Type: *Cetophis heteroclitus* Cope, from the Miocene of Charles County, Maryland.

Extinct. Based on 'caudal vertebrae.'

Cetophis: *κῆτος*, whale; *ὄφης*, snake.

Cetoptera Rafinesque, 1815.

Cete, Balenidae.

Analyse de la Nature, Addendum, 219, 1815.

Cetoptera Rafinesque, *ibid.*, p. 61.**New name for *Balenoptera* Lacépède, 1804 ('*Cetoptera* R. *Balenoptera* Lac.')***Cetoptera*: κῆτος, whale; πτερόν, fin.**Cetorhynchus Gervais, 1861.**

Cete, Platanistidae?

Mém. Acad. Sci. Montpellier, V, pt. 1, 122-124, pl. iv, figs. 5-7, 1861; Zool. et Paléont. Gén., 1^{re} sér., 1867-69, 152.**Type:** *Momplodon christoffi* Gervais, from the Miocene of Poussan, near Montpellier, Département du Hérault, France.**Extinct.** Based on part of a lower jaw.*Cetorhynchus*: κῆτος, whale; ῥύγχος, snout.**Cetotheriomorphus Brandt, 1873.**

Cete, Balenidae.

Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Petersbourg, XX, 161-162, Taf. xxiii, figs. 4-8, 1873.

Type: *Cetotheriomorphus dubius* Brandt (locality unknown), possibly from southern Russia. Name provisionally proposed.**Extinct.** Based on "einen sehr kleinen Wirbel ohne Epiphysen und ohne Processus spinosus superior."*Cetotheriomorphus*: *Cetotherium*; μορφή, form.**Cetotheriophanes (subgenus of *Cetotherium*) Brandt, 1873.**

Cete, Balenidae.

Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Petersbourg, XX, 148-159, Taf. xx-xxii, xxiii, figs. 1-3, 1873.

Species: 4: *Cetotherium eucleri* Brandt (type?), *C. ceterii* Brandt, *C. capellinii* Brandt, and *C. vandellii* Brandt, from Europe.**Extinct.***Cetotheriophanes*: *Cetotherium*; φανός, manifest (from φαίνομαι, to appear).**Cetotheriopsis Brandt, 1871.**

Cete, Balenidae.

Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Petersbourg, XVI, 566, Nov. 13, 1871; Sitzungsber.

Akad. Wiss., Wien, LVI, 1ste Abth., 261, 1872; Mém. Acad. Sci. St.-Petersbourg, XX, 165, 1873.

Type: skulls not mentioned; from the Tertiary of Linz, Austria.**Remarks:** *Cetotherium* verwandte, also balenidenartige, folglich zahnlose Thiergattung, . . . die ich mit dem Namen *Cetotheriopsis* belegte" (l. c., 1871).**Remarks:** Es vielmehr scheinen, dass meine Abtheilung der *Cetotherien* eine von *Plesiocetus* durch *Plesiocetopsis* zu *Plesiocetus* und von diesen zu den *Cetotherien* hinneigende Gruppe sei" (l. c., 1873).**Extinct.** Based on fragments of a skull.*Cetotheriopsis*: *Cetotherium*; ὄψις, aspect.***Cetotherium* Brandt, 1843.**

Cete, Balenidae.

Mémoires, Paris, XI, 1^{re} sect., No. 499, pp. 20, 241, 270, July, 1843; Bull. Cl.

Sci. Math. Acad. Sci., St.-Petersbourg, I, 145-148, 1843; HAY, Cat. Foss.

Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 598, 1902 (type fixed).

Species: *Cetotherium cathkii* Brandt (type), and *C. prisens* (Eichwald), from the Pliocene of southern Russia.**Extinct.** Based on a skull with the lower jaw, a number of vertebrae, fragments of ribs and other bones.*Cetotherium*: κῆτος, whale; θῆριον, wild beast.***Cetus* Linnaeus, 1762.**

Cete, Delphinidae.

Systema Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 218, 225-231, 1762; WAGLER, Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 33-34, 1830.

Species: 7: *Cetus*, *Cetus albicans*, *C. novae angliae*, *C. minor*, *C. dentibus acutis*, *C. dentibus falciformibus*, *C. dentibus in planum desinentibus*.*Cetus*: κῆτος, whale.

Cetus OKEN, 1816.

Cete, Physeteridæ.

Lehrb. Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., 674-678, 1816.

Species, 6: *Cetus macrocephalus*, *Physeter tursio*, *Cetus microps*, *C. orthodon*, and two unnamed species.See *Cetus* Brisson, 1762, a genus of Delphinidæ.**Chælodus** (see *Chelodus*).

Glires, Castoridæ.

Chænocetus ESCHRICHT, 1846.

Cete, Physeteridæ.

Oversigt K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Forhandlinger, Kjöbenhavn, for 1845, —, 1846; K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Skrifter, Naturv. & Math. Afd., Kjöbenhavn, 5te Række, I, 97, 1849; Unters. nordischen Wallth., 50, 1849.

Chænocetus Gray, Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 328, 329, 1866.

Based on the 'Næbhval' of the northern seas.

"Efter de her givne Oplysninger vil Næbhvalen . . . forblive . . . som Representant for en egen Slægt, Hyperoodon eller, efter mit Forslag, Chænocetus" (p. 97).

Chænocetus (*Chenocetus*): *χῆν*, *χηνός*, goose; *κῆρος*, whale. "The name *goose whale*, or its translation, is applied to this animal by the inhabitants of most parts of the seas where it inhabits, and it was early described as the *goose-beaked whale* by Pontoppidan (Nat. Hist. Norway, chap. v, 123, 124, fig.)."—GRAY, 329, 1866.**Chaenodelphinus** ESCHRICHT, 1843.

Cete, Physeteridæ.

Förhandl. Skandinav. Naturforsk., 3die möte, Stockholm, den 13-19 July, 1842, 651-655, 1843; Oken's Isis, Jena, 1845, 437-440.

Chenodelphinus DUVERNOY, Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 3^e sér., Zool., XV, No. 1, 45, 1851; FITZINGER, Wiss.-populäre Naturgesch. Säugeth., VI, 256-262, 1860.**Type**: *Balaena rostrata* Müller, from the Atlantic Ocean."Le genre *Hyperoodon* a été établi par Lacépède . . . M. Eschricht avait d'abord substitué à cette première dénomination générique celle de *Chenodelphinus*; il a plus tard adopté celle de *Chænocetus*." (DUVERNOY, l. c., 45.)*Chaenodelphinus* (*Chenodelphinus*): *χῆν*, *χηνός*, goose; + *Delphinus*. (See *Chænocetus*.)**Chænohyus** COPE, 1879.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Paleont. Bulletin, No. 31, p. 4, Dec. 24, 1879; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XVIII, 373, Dec. 30, 1879; Am. Naturalist, XXII, 1088, Dec., 1888.

Chænohyus FORBES, Zool. Record for 1880, XVII, Mamm., 26, 1881.*Chænohyus* LYDEKKER, Roy. Nat. Hist., II, 444, 1894 (misprint).**Type**: *Chænohyus deccedens* Cope, from the Miocene of the John Day River, Oregon. Extinct. Based on "the anterior part of a cranium, which includes both intermaxillary bones."*Chænohyus*: *χαίνω*, to gape; *ῥς*, *ῥός*, pig—in allusion to the diastema behind the anterior premolar. "*Chænohyus* differs from *Dicotyles* in having the diastema behind the anterior premolar instead of in front of it" (COPE).**Chærephon** (subg. of *Nyctinomus*), DOBSON, 1874.

Chiroptera, Noctilionidæ.

Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, Calcutta, XLIII, pt. 2, p. 144, 1874; Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 431, 1878.

Type: *Nyctinomus johorensis* Dobson, from Johore, Malay Peninsula.*Chærephon*: *Χαίρεφών*, a proper name.**Chærohyus** (see *Chænohyus*).

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Chæromeryx (see *Chæromeryx*).

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anthracotheriidæ.

Chæropithecus BLAINVILLE, 1839.

Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

"Leçons Orales, 1839"?; GERVAIS, Dict. Pittoresque Hist. Nat., VIII, 1^{er} pt., 90, 1839; SÉNÉCHAL, ibid., 2^e pt., 428, 1839.

Chæropithecus—Continued.

Chæropithecus GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xvii, 1843 (synonym of *Cynacephala*).

Species: 'les Cynacéphales' of Africa.

Chæropithecus: χαίρος, hog; πῑρκος, ape.

Chæropithecus GRAY, 1870.

Primates, Cercopithecoide.

Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 5, 35, 1870.

Type: *Simia leucophaea* F. Cuvier, from Africa.

Name antedated by Drill Reichenbach, 1862.

Note, *Chæropithecus* Reichenbach, 1862 (based on *Simia porcarius*), which antedates Gray's genus by eight years; nor *Chæropithecus* Blainville, 1839, based on 'les Cynacéphales.'

Chæropithecus: χαίρος, hog; πῑρκος, ape.

Chæropotamus CUVIER, 1821.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidae.

"Analyse des Trav. de l'Acad. des Sciences, 9, 1821" (Ride DESMAREZ).

DESMAREZ, Mammalogie, II, Suppl., 544-545, 1822.

"*Chæropotamus* CUVIER, Recherches Ossem. Foss., 2^e éd., III, 269, 1822."

Type: *Chæropotamus pygæorum* Cuvier, from the Fossils of the Paris basin, France. Extinct.

Chæropotamus (*Chæropotamus*): χαίρος, hog; ποταμός, river—'river-hog' (compare *Hypopotamus*).

Chæropus OGILBY, 1838.

Marsupialia, Peramelidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. LXIII, 25-27, July, 1838 (provisional name).

Chæropus GRAY, in Mitchell's Three Exped. E. Australia, II, pl. 27, 1839; WATERHOUSE, Nat. Hist. Mamm., I, Marsupialia, 388-393, 1846; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 250-251, 1888 (discards *caudatus* as inappropriate and adopts Gray's *Chæropus caudatus* as type of the genus).

Type: *Peromyscus caudatus* Ogilby (= *Chæropus caudatus* Gray, 1842), from the Murray River, New South Wales, Australia.

Chæropus: χαίρος, hog; ποῑς, foot—in allusion to the striking resemblance of the fore feet to those of a pig.

Chærotherium (see **Chærotherium**).

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidae.

Chærocerus KREFFT, 1866.

Marsupialia, Dasyuridae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 434-435, pl. 36.

Type: *Chærocerus cretaceus* Krefft, from South Australia, probably in the vicinity of Lake Alexandrina.

Later superseded by *Chatoceerus* G. R. Gray, 1855, a genus of Birds. Replaced by *Chatoceerus* Peters, 1875.

Chærocerus: χῑρῑον, hair; κεράς, tail—in allusion to the crested, combed tail.

Chætodipus (subgenus of *Perognathus*) MERRIAM, 1889.

Glires, Heteromyidae.

"Am. Fauna, No. 1, pp. 5, 21-22, pl. III, fig. 15, Oct. 25, 1889; Osborn, N. Am. Fauna, No. 18, pp. 14, 41-62, pls. I figs. 5-8, II 4-9, IV, text figs. 2, 10-15, Sept. 25, 1890."

Type: *Perognathus chætodipus spinatus* Merriam, from the lower Colorado River, 25 miles below the Needles, San Bernardino County, California.

Chætodipus: χῑρῑον, hair; δίπους, in allusion to the stiff hairs on certain parts of the body, in comparison with the soft pelage of *Perognathus* proper.

Chætomyia GRAY, 1843.

Glires, Erethizontidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. CXXI, 21-22, July, 1843; WATERHOUSE, Nat. Hist. Mamm., II, Rodentia, 399-404, pl. 21, fig. 1, 1848.

Type: *Hystrix subspinosus* Lichtenstein, from Brazil.

Chætomyia: χῑρῑον, hair; ῑς, mouse—from the pelage, which consists of short, rather flexible spines; or, as described by Waterhouse, of modified hairs, intermediate between spines and bristles.

- Chaetophractus** FITZINGER, 1871. Edentata, Dasypodidae.
Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien, LXIV, Abth. I, 263-276,
July, 1871.
Species: *Dasypus villosus* Desmarest, from the pampas of Argentina; and *D. minutus* Desmarest, from Port Desire, Patagonia.
Chaetophractus: *χαίτη*, hair; *φρακτός*, protected.
- Chalcochloris** (see *Calcochloris*). Insectivora, Chrysochloridae.
- Chalicomys** KAUP, 1832. Glires, Castoridae.
Oken's Isis, Jena, 1832, 994-995, Taf. xxvi, figs. 1-6.
Type: *Chalicomys jaegeri* Kaup, from the Miocene of Germany.
Extinct. Based on a considerable fragment of the lower jaw with all the molars;
a fragment of the upper jaw with the first and second molars; 8 separate molars.
Chalicomys: *χάλιζ*, *χάλικος*, pebble, gravel; *μῦς*, mouse—in allusion to the
character of the beds in which the remains were found.
- Chalicotherium** KAUP, 1833. Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Chalicotheriidae.
Desc. Ossem. Foss. Mamm. Mus. Darmstadt, second cahier, 4-8, 30-31, Atlas,
Tab. vii, figs. 5-7 (*Chalicotherium*), 1833; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull.
179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 1902, 691 (type fixed).
Chalicotherium Pomel, Comptes Rendus, Paris, XXVI, No. 25, p. 687, Jan.-June,
1848.
Species: *Chalicotherium antiquum* Kaup, and *Lophiodon goldfussii* Kaup (type),
from the Pliocene of Eppelsheim, Rhein-Hessen, Germany.
Extinct.
Chalicotherium: *χάλιζ*, *χάλικος*, pebble, gravel; *θηρίον*, wild beast—in allusion
to the character of the beds in which the remains were found.
- Chalinolobus** PETERS, 1866. Chiroptera, Vespertilionidae.
Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1866, 680, 1867, 480; DOBSON, Proc.
Zool. Soc. London, 1875, 381-388; Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 246-256, 1878.
Type: *Vespertilio tuberculatus* Forster, from Dusky Bay, New Zealand (fide
DOBSON).
Chalinolobus: *χαλινρός*, angle of the mouth; *λοβός*, lobe—from the fleshy lobule
on the lower lip on each side near the angle of the mouth.
- Champsodelphis** Gervais, 1848-52. Cete, Platanistidae.
Zool. et Paléont. Franç., 1^{re} éd., I, 152-153, 1848-52; 2^e éd., 311-312, pl. 41,
figs. 6-8, 1859; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 590,
1902 (type fixed).
Champsodelphis Paolo, Atti Soc. Veneto-Trentina Sci. Nat. Padova, Ser. II, Vol.
III, 51-52, 1897.
Species: *Delphinus macrocephalus* Laurillard (type), from Sort, near Dax, Dépar-
tement de Landes, and Léognan, Département de la Gironde; and *D. bords*
Gervais, from Léognan, Département de la Gironde, France.
Extinct.
Champsodelphis: *χάμψου*, the Egyptian name for crocodiles; *δελφίς*, dolphin—
probably in allusion to the supposed reptilian affinities of the genus, the
remains having been described originally by Lacépède as those of a gavial.
- Chacn** (subgenus of *Canis*) H. SMITH, 1839. Ferre, Canidae.
Jardine's Nat. Library, Mamm., IX, 129-267, 1839; Ed. 2, Mamm., IV, 129-267,
1866; V, 287-291, 1865.
The subgenus includes ten sections: *Lupus*, *Lyciscus*, *Chrysus*, *Thous*, *Sacalius*,
Canalope, *Megalotis*, *Chrysocyon*, *Dusicyon*, and *Cerdocyon*.
- Charronia** (subgenus of *Martes*) GRAY, 1865. Ferre, Mustelidae.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 108-109; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentata
Mamm. Brit. Mus., 86, 1869.

Charronia—Continued.

Type: *Mustela flavigula* Boddaert, from Nepal, India.

Same preoccupied (?) by *Charronia* Gistel, 1848, a genus of Mollusca.

Charronia χάρων, lion—i. e., lion-like. Possibly from Χάρων, the ferryman of the Styx, whose name was probably given on account of his bright, fierce eyes.

Chasmodon RUTIMEYER, 1862. Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Palaeotheriidae.

Sour-Jour-Schrift, Allgem. Schweiz. Gesell. gesammelt. Naturwiss., Zürich, XIX, 65-67, tab. v, figs. 70-72, 1862.

Type: *Chasmodon curtieri* Rutimeyer, from the Eocene of Egerkingen, near Solothurn, Switzerland.

Etymology: Based on four lower teeth.

Chasmodon: χάρων, space; ὄπιον, wild beast.

Chaus GRAY, 1843.

Fere, Felidae.

List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xx, 44-45, 1843; Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867, 275-276; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 33-37, 1869.

Species: 5: *Chaus planiceps* (= *Felis planiceps* Vigors & Horsfield), from Sumatra; *C. lybicus* (= *Felis chaus* Guldenstaedt, type), from India or Egypt; *C. pulchellus* (= *F. pulchella* Gray), from Egypt; *C. servalina* (= *F. servalina* Jardine), from India; *C. cuffer* (= *F. cuffer* Desmarest?), from the Cape of Good Hope.

Chaus: Apparently from native name.

Chiropaleus É. GEOFFROY, 1812.

Primates, Lemuridae.

Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, XIX, 172, pl. 10, 1812; Cours Hist. Nat., 11^e Leçon, 22-24, 1828.

Chiropaleus Oken, Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., pp. xi, 1168-1170, 1816; AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 7, 1842; SCHINZ, Synop. Mamm., I, 104, 1844.

Chiropaleus Gmelin, Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxviii, 44, 1841; Forster-Meyer, Nov. Zool., I, 6, 21, 1894.

Species: 2: *Chiropaleus major* Geoffroy, *C. medius* Geoffroy, and *C. minor* Geoffroy, from Madagascar.

Chiropaleus: χείρ, hand; πάλω, weasel—in allusion to the long fingers and the strongly movable thumb which are well adapted for prehension.

Chiroloites MEYER, 1848.

Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidae.

Bonn's Handb. Gesch. Natur. III, Index Paleont., 286, (454, *Chiroloites*), 1848; SCHINZ, Nomenclator Zool., pt. 1, 68, 1882.

Type: Apparently *Elephas primigenius* Blumenbach, from the Pleistocene of Europe. *Chiroloites* (?) is not described here and merely occurs in the synonymy of *E. primigenius* with the explanation "dent. molar. lauellic singule" (p. 454).

See *Imantotherium* E. Geoffroy, 1837.

Chiropt.

Chiropteres HORSFIELD, 1824.

Chiroptera, Noctilionidae.

Zool. Researches Java, 10 pages (unnumbered), 2 plates, figs. A-G, I-M, O-P, 1824; Donders, Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 405-406, 1878.

Chiropteres AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., Addenda, 3, 1846.

Type: *Chiropterus torquatus* Horsfield, from Penang or Singapore, Straits Settlements.

Chiropteres: χείρ, hand; ὄλεος, limb (Agassiz); χείρ, hand; Lat. *malus*, badger. Century Dict.—Possibly in allusion to the first toe, which is separated from the others like a thumb and probably opposable to them, thus giving the foot the appearance of a hand.

Chloromys G. CUVIER, 1800.

Primates, Daubentonidae.

Leçons Anat. Comp., I, tabl. I, 1800 (*Chloromys*, obvious misprint); Règne Animal, I, 207-208, 1817.

Cheiromys—Continued.

Cheyromis É. GEOFFROY, Cat. Mamm. Mus. National Hist. Nat., 181, 1803.

Cheiromys ILLIGER, Prodrömus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 75, 1811; AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool. Mamm., 7, 1842.

Type: *Cheiromys madagascariensis* (= *Sciurus madagascariensis* Gmelin), from Madagascar. Name antedated by *Daubentonia* Geoffroy, 1795.

Cheiromys: χείρ, hand; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the large opposable hallux, which gives the foot the appearance of a hand.

Cheiron BURNETT, 1828.

Primates, Simiidae.

Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXVI, 307, Oct.–Dec., 1828.

Species: *Cheiron lar* (= *Homo lar* Linnaeus), from the Malay Peninsula; and *C. leuciscus* (= *Simia leucisca* Schreber), from Java. (See *Hylobates* Illiger, 1811.)

Cheiron: Χείρων, Chiron, one of the centaurs, a famous soothsayer and surgeon. (The name was probably derived from χείρ, hand, and applied to the gibbons in allusion to the great development of their arms and hands).

Cheironectes (see **Chironectes**).

Marsupialia, Didelphyidae.

Cheirotopes (see **Chiropotes**).

Primates, Cebidae.

Cheiropteruges (subg. of *Pteropus*) RAMSAY, 1877.

Chiroptera, Pteropodidae.

Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, II, 17–19, July, 1877. (Full genus on p. 19.)

Type: *Pteropus* (*Cheiropteruges*) *alboscapulatus* Ramsay, from Duke of York Island. *Cheiropteruges*: χείρ, hand; πτέρυξ, wing.

Cheirosciurus (see **Chirosiurus**)

Primates, Lemnridae.

Cheirotherium BRUNO, 1839.

Sirenia, Halitheriidae.

Mem. Reale Accad. Sci., Torino, ser. 2, I, 143–160, tav. I–II, 1839.

Type (species not given) from Montiglio, Piemonte, Italy.

Name preoccupied by *Cheirotherium* Kaup, 1835, a genus of Reptiles.

Extinct. Based on part of a skull with several teeth, and numerous other bones.

Cheirotherium: χείρ, hand; θῆριον, wild beast—in allusion to the fore limbs, which are supposed to have resembled those of *Manatus*.

Chelemys (subgenus of *Akodon*) THOMAS, 1903.

Gires, Muridae, Cricetinae.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., XII, 242, Aug. 1, 1903.

Type: *Akodon megalomys* (= *Hesperomys megalomys* Waterhouse), from the Lake of Quintero, Chile.

Chelemys: χηλή, claw; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the large fossorial claws.

Chelodus KAUP, 1832.

Gires, Castoridae.

Oken's Isis, Jena, 1832, 995–996, Taf. XXVI, figs. 1, 2.

Chelodon GLOGER, Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, 105, 1841.

Chelodus AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool. Mamm., 7, 1842 (misprint).

Type: *Chelodus typus* Kaup, from the Miocene of Europe.

Extinct. Based on “the first upper molar of the right jaw and the last upper molar of the left jaw.”

Chelodus: χηλή, claw; ὀδούς, tooth.

Cheloniscus WAGLER, 1830.

Edentata, Dasypodidae.

Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 35, 1830.

Type: *Dasypus gigas* Cuvier, from South America. New name for *Prionon* F. Cuvier. “Die ebenen, nicht sägeförmig eingeschnittenen Zähne des Tatu machen die Abschaffung des Cuvier'schen, ohnehin falsch construirten Sippenamens nöthig.” (WAGLER.)

Cheloniscus: χελώνη, tortoise, with dim. suffix—in allusion to the carapace.

Cheloniscus (subgenus of *Tolypeutes*) GRAY, 1865.

Edentata, Dasypodidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 379–380; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentata Mamm. Brit. Mus., 386, 1869.

Type: *Dasypus trineidus* Linnaeus, from South America.

Not *Cheloniscus* Wagler, 1830, based on *D. gigas*, a species which Gray puts in the genus *Prionodos*.

nocetus (see *Chaenocetus*). Cete, Physeteridae.

odelphinus (see *Chaenodelphinus*). Cete, Physeteridae.

romia, *Chieromys* (see *Cheiomys*). Primates, Daubentonidae.

mya THOMAS, 1897. Glires, Muridae, Cricetinae.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XIX, 500-501, May 1, 1897.

Type: *Oryzomys insularis* Thomas, from Bogota, Colombia.

Chilomyz: *χελος*, lip; *μύς*, mouse—in allusion to the prominent upper lip.

natalus (subgenus of *Natalus*) MILLER, 1898. Chiroptera, Natalidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., July 27, 1898, 326-328, fig. 1a in text.

Type: *Natalus microps* Dobson, from the vicinity of Kingston, Jamaica.

Chil-natalus: *χελος*, lip; + *Natalus*—from the conspicuous cutaneous outgrowth on the lower lip (as in *Chilonycteris*), apparently forming a double lip.

lecycteria GRAY, 1839. Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., IV, 4-5, pl. i, fig. 2, 1839; Dobson, Cat. Chiroptera

Brit. Mus., 447-448, 1878.

Type: *Chilonycteris macdonaldi* Gray, from Cuba.

Chilonycteris: *χελος*, lip; *νυκτερίς*, bat—from the lower lip, which is "much expanded and folded outwards, with numerous small, rounded papillae in front; chin with a horizontal cutaneous expansion." (Dobson.)

lotus (subgenus of *Articola*) BAIRD, 1857. Glires, Muridae, Microtinae.

Mamm. N. Am., 516, 1857.

Type: *Articola oregoni* Bachman, from Astoria, Oregon.

Chil-lotus: *χελος*, lip; *ὄτος*, *ὠτός*, ear—in allusion to the thickened margin of the ear in the type specimen, a character since found to be abnormal, and in Baird's specimen probably due to disease.

marrogale ANDERSON, 1877. Insectivora, Soricidae.

Trans. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, Calcutta, XLVI, pt. 2, 262-263, 1877; Yunnan Expls. 1878, 139-149, pl. v, figs. 17-30, 1879.

Type: *Cosciopus himalayicus* Gray, from the Himalayas, India.

Chin-marrogale: *χρητάριος*, mountain torrent; *χελή*, weasel—from the animal's habit of living along the banks of mountain streams.

uncha (subgenus of *Mephitis*) LESSON, 1842. Ferae, Mustelidae.

Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 67, 1842; HOWELL, N. Am. Fauna No. 2, pp. 9, 14, 20, Aug. 31, 1901 (name revived* and raised to generic rank).

Type: *Chincha americana* Lesson (= *Viverra mephitis* Schreber), from North America.

Chincha, *Chincha* or *chinchha*, perhaps a native name. Cf. Spanish and Portuguese *chancha*, beetle.

inchilla BENNETT, 1829. Glires, Chinchillidae.

Gardner & Menag. Zool. Soc., I, 1, Oct., 1829†; GRAY, Spicilegia Zoologica, II, 11-12, tab. 7, fig. 1, Aug. 1, 1830; BENNETT, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1833, 59; Trans. Zool. Soc., I, 59, 1833.

Type: *Moschinger* Molina, from Chile.

Chinchilla: Spanish name, derived from a native South American name.

* The adoption of the rule making the type of a genus an included species which bears the same name reduces *Chincha* to a synonym of *Mephitis*, since the type of the latter genus becomes *V. mephitis*, and not *V. putorius*, as stated by Howell. (See *ibid.*, new ser., XVI, 114, July 18, 1902.)

† For date of publication, see Waterhouse, Nat. Hist. Mamm., Rodentia, 234 *note*, 1848.

- Chinchillula** THOMAS, 1898. Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinae.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., I, 280-281, Apr. 1, 1898.
Type: *Chinchillula sahama* Thomas, from Esperanza, Puna region of the plateau near Mount Sahama, Bolivia (alt. 4,000 meters).
Chinchillula: Dim. of *Chinchilla*.
- Chiodon** BERG, 1899. Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Isotemnidae.
Comun. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, I, No. 3, p. 79, May 24, 1899.
New name for *Stauromodon* Roth, 1899, which is preoccupied by *Stauromodon* Lowe, 1854, a genus of Mollusca.
Extinct.
Chiodon: χιόω, to mark with a χ or cross; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth.
- Chionobates** KAUP, 1829. Glires, Leporidae.
Entw.-Gesch. & Natürl. Syst. Europ. Thierwelt, I, 170, 1829.
Species: *Lepus variabilis*, and *L. borealis*, from Europe.
Chionobates: χιόν, snow; βαίνω, to go, walk—from the animal's white color in winter, and its habit of running about over the snow.
- Chiroderma** PETERS, 1860. Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae.
Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1860, 747-748.
Type: *Chiroderma villosum* Peters, from Brazil.
Chiroderma: χεῖρ, hand; δέρμα, skin.
- Chirogale**, **Chirogaleus** (see **Cheirogalus**). Primates, Lemuridae.
- Chiromeles** (see **Cheiromeles**). Chiroptera, Noctilionidae.
- Chiromys** (see **Cheiromys**). Primates, Daubentonidae.
- Chironectes** ILLIGER, 1811. Marsupialia, Didelphyidae.
Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 76, 1811; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 366-370, 1888.
Chironectes GRIFFITH'S Cuvier, Animal Kingdom, V, 191, 1827.
Type: *Lutra minima* Zimmermann, from Guiana.
Chironectes: χεῖρ, hand; ῥήκτης, swimmer—from the webbed hind feet, which are adapted for swimming.
- Chiropetes** GLOGER, 1841. Chiroptera, Noctilionidae.
Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxviii, 49, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 190, Feb., 1895.
New name for *Cheiromeles* Horsfield, 1824. **Type:** *Cheiromeles torquatus* Horsfield, from the Sunda Islands, Malay Archipelago.
Chiropetes: χεῖρ, hand; πέτομαι, to fly; + suffix—της, denoting agent. (Compare *Ocyptes*.)
- Chiropodomys** PETERS, 1868. Glires, Muridae, Murinae.
Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, July, 1868, 448-449, pl. I; BLANFORD, Fauna Brit. India, Mamm., 403-404, fig. 130, 1888-91.
Type: *Chiropodomys puniceellatus* Peters, from India.
Chiropodomys: χεῖρ, hand; ποῦς, ποδός, foot; μύς, mouse—probably in allusion to the hallux and rudimentary pollex, which are armed with flat nails instead of claws.
- Chiropotes** (subgenus of *Pithecia*) LESSON, 1840. Primates, Cebidae.
Species Mamm., 178-181, 1840; Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 8, 1842.
Chiropotes REICHENBACH, Vollständ. Naturgesch. Affen, 72-74, 1862 (raised to generic rank).
Type: *Chiropotes convis* Lesson, from Para, or the banks of the Rio Orinoco.
Chiropotes: χεῖρ, hand; πότης, drinker—in allusion to the habit, which this monkey is said to have, of drinking with its hands instead of putting its head down to the water.
- Chiroscaptor** HEUDE, 1898. Insectivora, Talpidae.
Mém. Hist. Nat. Empire Chinois, IV, pt. 1, 36-40, pl. ix, figs. 1-1c, 1898.

Chiroscaptor—Continued.

Type: *Chiroscaptor sinensis* Heude, from southeastern Tcheli, northern China.

(*Chiroscaptor* *χτιπ*, hand; *σκαπτω*, to dig (modified anagram of *Scaptorchirus*).

Chirosciurus Cuvier & Geoffroy, 1795.

Primates, Lemuridae.

"Magnesin Encyclopéd., No. VI," 1795 (names only, Kibiyak, *Chirosciurus*)
(Bile Gervais, Dict. Pittoresque Hist. Nat., IV, pt. 2, p. 617, 1836.)

Chirosciurus GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1863, 145; Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs
& Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 82, 1870 (in synonymy of *Galago*).

Based on the 'Kibiyak' (*Galago* sp.? from Africa). Nomen nudum?

Chirosciurus *χτιπ*, hand; + *Sciurus*.

Chirotherium KATZ, 1835.

Marsupialia or Amphibia?

Senes Jahrbuch f. Mineralogie, 1835, 327-328.

Based on tracks found in the Hildburghausen sandstone, Saxo-Meiningen, Germany. "Sie haben von den riesigen, sog. Quadrumanen-Fussstapfen von Hildburghausen gelesen [*Palaeopithecus* Voigt]. Ich besitze selbst eine Gesteins-Platte mit dergleichen. Die Fussstapfen sind von der Form, wie von Händen . . . Das Thier scheint mir ein riesenmässiges *Benthi*er mit Dammern an Hinter- und Vorder-Füssen . . . Da das Thier bis jetzt noch neu ist, so habe ich es *Chirotherium Barthii* genannt und behalte mir vor, wenn es ein Amphibium wäre, wegen der Gang streitet, den Namen in *Chiroscurus* umzuwandeln." (KATZ.)

Extinct.

Chirotherium *χτιπ*, hand; *θηπιον*, wild beast.

Chirox COPE, 1884.

Allotheria, Bolodontidae.

Paleont. Bull. No. 37, p. 321, 1884; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXI, 321-322, Jan. 28, 1884.

Type: *Chirox plicatus* Cope, from the Puerco Eocene of New Mexico.

Extinct. Based on "three superior molars; viz: the last premolar, and the second and third true molars."

χτι, the letter X—a cross; *πλι*, cleft, fissure—in allusion to the cross-shaped fissures of the crowns of the molars.

Chiruromys TILLY, 1888.

Glires, Muridae, Murinae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, Aug. 1, 1888, 237-240, 2 figs. in text.

Type: *Chiruromys tillyi* Tilly, from Segere, southeastern New Guinea.

χτι, hand; *χιρι*, tail; *μεις*, mouse—from the tail, which is modified to a prehension almost as much as in the Phalangers.

Chlamydophorus (HARLAN) WAGLER, 1830.

Edentata, Dasypodidae.

Wagler, Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 35, 1830; Lenz, Naturgesch. Säugethiere, p. xi, 1837; Agassiz, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 8, 1842; Wagner, Suppl. Schneiders Säugethiere, IV, 183, 1844.

Emendation of *Chlamydophorus* Harlan, 1825. "Richtiger wäre *Chlamyphorus* oder *Chlamydephorus*." (LENZ.)

Chlamydotherrum BOESS, 1838.

Edentata, Cryptodontidae.

Botanica Geognostica, II, 1256-1259, 1287-1288, 1838; Handb. Gesch. Natur, 141, Index Paleont., 292, 1848.

Type (species not named): *Chlamydotherrum claripes* Owen, from the clay marls on the right bank of the Rio Arapey Grande, 10 leagues above its junction with the Rio Uruguay, Uruguay. "Man könnte dieses Geschlecht nach der zum Graben geeigneten Starke seiner Plathand wie seines Plattfusses *Ogryneobutrum* nennen, so ferne keine Panzerreste dazu gehören, sonst ihm den Namen *Chlamydotherrum* geben."

Extinct. Based on the "linken vorderen und hinteren Extremitäten eines noch nicht ausgewachsenen Individuums."

Chlamydotherrum *χλαμψ*, *χλαμψος*, cloak; *θηπιον*, wild beast—in allusion to the *carapace*.

Chlamydothorium LUND, 1838.

Edentata, Dasypodidae.

Overs. K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Forhandl. Kjöbenhavn, 1838, 11; Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2^e sér., XI, Zool., 217, 231, Apr., 1839; Écho du Monde Savant, Paris, 6^e ann., No. 430, p. 244, Apr. 17, 1839; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 581, 1902 (type fixed).

Species: *Chlamydothorium humboldtii* Lund (type), and *C. giganteum* Lund, from the bone caves between the Rio das Velhas and Rio Paraopeba, Minas Geraes, Brazil (alt. 2,000 ft.).

Possibly preoccupied by *Chlamydothorium* Bronn, 1838, a genus of Glyptodontidae. In this case *Pampatherium* Ameghino, 1880, is the earliest available name for Lund's genus. (See AMEGHINO, Revista Argentina, I, 252, 1891).

Extinct.

Chlamyphorus HARLAN, 1825.

Edentata, Dasypodidae.

Ann. Lye. Nat. Hist. N. Y., I, pt. 2, 235-246, pls. XIX-XXI, 1825.

Chlamyphorus WAGLER, Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 35, 1830; LENZ, Naturgesch. Säugethiere, p. xi, 1831; AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 8, 1842; WAGNER, Suppl. Schreber's Säugethiere, IV, 183, 1844.

Chlamyphorus LENZ, l. c., p. xi (misprint).

Type: *Chlamyphorus truncatus* Harlan, from Mendoza, Chile.

Chlamyphorus: χλαμύς, χλαμύδος, cloak; φορός, bearing—in allusion to the shield of horny plates.

Chlorocebus GRAY, 1870.

Primates, Cercopithecidae.

Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 5, 24-25, 1870.

Species 6: *Simia rubra* Gmelin, from Africa; *S. pygerythra* F. Cuvier, from South Africa; *Cercopithecus rufo-iridis* I. Geoffroy, from Mozambique; *Simia sabarus* Linnaeus, from West Africa; *Cercopithecus eugythica* Gray, from Abyssinia; and *Cercopithecus cynosurus* Geoffroy, from West Africa.

Chlorocebus: χλωρός, greenish yellow; κήβος, a long-tailed monkey—in allusion to the characteristic greenish or yellowish color.

Chloromys (F. CUVIER) RAFINESQUE (see *Cloromis*).

Glires, Dasyproctidae.

Chloromys (subg. of *Stenofiber*) (MEYER MS.) SCHLOSSER, 1884.

Glires, Castoridae.

Nager Europ. Tertiärs. in Palaeontographica, XXXI, art. 3, pp. 39-40, Taf. x, figs. 7-8, July, 1884. (Sep. pp. 21-22, Taf. vi.)

Type: *Chalicomys oeri* Meyer, from Weissenau, near Mainz, Germany. "In H. v. Meyer's Manuscripte werden die Fig. 7, 8 abgebildeten Stücke aus Weissenau bei Mainz '*Chloromys*' genannt. . . . Diese Merkmale dürften die Trennung der Gattung *Stenofiber* in zwei Subgenera vollkommen rechtfertigen. Für das Eine möchte ich den von H. v. Meyer aufgestellten Namen *Chloromys*, für das zweite die Bezeichnung *Chalicomys* Kaup (non H. v. Meyer) vorschlagen." (SCHLOSSER.)

Name preoccupied by *Chloromys* Lesson, 1827, a genus of Dasyproctidae.

Chloromys: χλωρός, greenish yellow; μῦς, mouse.

Chæcochoerus (see *Cebochoerus*).

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Chælicotherium (see *Chalicotherium*).

Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Chalicotheriidae.

Choelopus (see *Choloepus*).

Edentata, Bradypodidae.

Chænohyus (see *Chænohyus*).

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Choerelaphus GLOGER, 1841.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxii, 130, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, Feb. 1, 1895.

Type: *Sas balyrussa* Linnaeus, from Celebes. (See *Babirussa* Frisch, 1775).

Choerelaphus: χοίρος, hog; λαφός, deer—a classical equivalent of the Malay name, *babirussa*, meaning 'hog deer.'

Chærodes LEIDY, 1852.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Hippopotamidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1852, 52.

Type: *Hippopotamus liberianus* Morton, from St. Paul River, Liberia, West Africa. Name preoccupied by *Chærodes* White, 1846, a genus of Coleoptera. Replaced by *Chæropsis* Leidy, 1853.

Chærodes: *χαίροδης*, like a hog—from its habits.

Chæromeryx POWELL, 1848.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anthracotheriidae?

Comptes Rendus, Paris, XXVI, No. 25, p. 687, Jan.-June, 1848; LYDEKKER, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., II, 165-166, 1855.

Chæromeryx LYDEKKER, Cat. Siwalik Vert. Indian Mus., 37, 1885.

Type: *Anthracotherium siliatense* Pentland, from the Siwaliks of Kāribāri, Gāro Hills, northeast Bengal, India.

Extinct. Based on the right maxilla, containing the third and fourth molars.

Chæromeryx: *χαίροξ*, hog; *μήρυξ*, ruminant.

Chæromorus Gervais, 1848-52.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidae.

Zool. et Paléont. Franç., 1^{re} éd., II, Expl. pl. No. 33, p. 7, 1848-52; 2^e éd., 1859, 185-187, pl. 33, figs. 4-5, 1859.

Species: *Chæromorus ummellatus* Gervais, and *C. simplex* Gervais, from the Département du Gers, France.

Extinct. Based on two fragments of lower jaws, each containing the last three molars.

Chæromorus: *χαίροξ*, hog; *μόρος*, closely resembling, a neighbor.

Chæronycteris (subgenus of *Blasophaga*) LICHTENSTEIN, 1844.

Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae.

LICHTENSTEIN in Tschudi's Fauna Peruana, Mamm., 70-73, Taf. iii, 1844; Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., 1844, I, 247; PETERS, Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1865, 354; *Ibid.*, 1868, 366 (raised to generic rank); DONSON, Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 509-511, 1878; MILLER & REHS, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXX, 284-285, Dec., 1901 (type fixed).

Species: *Chæronycteris pennina* Tschudi, from the east slope of the Cordillera alt. 10,000 ft., Peru; and *C. mexicana* Tschudi (type), from Mexico.

Chæronycteris: *χαίροξ*, hog; *νυκτερίς*, bat—in allusion to the long, slender forearm.

Chæropithecus (→ *Chæropithecus*).

Primates, Cercopithecidae.

Chæropotamus (→ *Chæropotamus*).

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidae.

Chæropotamus BEDDARD, 1895.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Hippopotamidae.

Text-Book Zoogeography, 100, 1895.

Lapsus for *Chæropsis* Leidy, 1853: "The small Liberian hippopotamus has been placed in a distinct genus, *Chæropotamus*?" (not *Chæropotamus* Cuvier, 1821).

Chæropsis LEIDY, 1853.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Hippopotamidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., II, pt. iii, 213-224, pl. 21, Jan., 1853.

New name for *Chærodes* Leidy, 1852, which is preoccupied by *Chærodes* White, 1846, a genus of Coleoptera.

Chæropsis: *χαίροξ*, hog; *ὄψις*, appearance.

Chæropus (→ *Chæropus*).

Marsupialia, Peramelidae.

Chærotherium CAUTLEY & FALCONER, 1835.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidae?

Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, IV, No. 48, p. 706, Dec., 1835.

Chærotherium CAUTLEY & FALCONER, Asiatic Researches, Calcutta, XIX, pt. 1, 50 footnote, pls. iv fig. 6, v figs. 2 a, b, d, 1836; Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2e ser., Zool., VII, 61, Jan., 1837.

Choerotherium—Continued.

Type: *Choerotherium siralense* Cautley & Falconer, from the Pliocene of Siwalik Hills, India. (The *species* is not described.)

Extinct.

Choerotherium: χοῖρος, hog; θηπιον, wild beast.

Choerotherium LARTET, 1851.*

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, S.

Notice sur la Colline de Sansan, 32–33, 1851.

Species, 3: *Choerotherium dupuii* Lartet, from Jegun, Département du Gers; *nouleti* Lartet, from Rourepos, Département de Haute-Garonne; and *C. samiensis* Lartet, from Sansan, Département du Gers, France.

See *Choerotherium* Cautley & Falconer, 1835.

Extinct.

Choerotherium: χοῖρος, hog; θηπιον, wild beast—from the lower molars “sont assez bien dans le plan de celles du cochon.”

Choichephilum AMEGHINO, 1899.

Ungulata, Hyracoidea, Archaeohyra

Sinop. Geol.-Paleont. in Segundo Censo Nac. Repúb. Argentina, Supl., July, (sep. p. 5).

Type: *Choichephilum diastematum* Ameghino, from the Patagonian formation the interior, near Descado, Patagonia.

Extinct.

Choichephilum: In honor of Choiquefilu, an Araucanian Indian chief of Patag

Choilodon FILHOL, 1888.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tragu

Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 7e sér., XII, No. 1, for 1887–88, 17–18, 188

Type: *Choilodon elegans* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France.

Extinct. Based on ‘une portion du maxillaire inférieur.’

Choilodon: κοῖλος, hollow; δδών=δδούς, tooth—in allusion to ‘une cavi forme de cornet’ in the fourth lower premolar.

Choiropithecus (subgenus of *Cynocephalus*) REICHENBACH,† 1862.

Primates, Cercopithec

Vollständ. Naturgesch. Affen, 151–152, 1862.

Type: *Simia porcurinus* Boddaert, from Africa.

Choiropithecus: χοῖρος, hog; πίθηκος, ape.

Choiropotamus GRAY, 1843.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, S.

[*Koiropotamus* GRAY, List. Spec. Brit. Mus., p. xxvii, 1843—nomen nudum; List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., 185, 1843; Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 2d ser 281, Oct., 1852.

Type: *Sus africanus* Gmelin (= *S. koiropotamus* Désmoulins, 1831), from S. A. Name preoccupied by *Charopotamus* Cuvier, 1822, a genus of extinct Ung from France. Replaced by *Potamocharerus* Gray, 1854.

Choiropotamus: χοῖρος, hog; ποταμός, river—from its habitat.

Choloepus ILLIGER, 1811.

Edentata, Bradypus

Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 108–109, 1811.

Choloepus F. Cuvier, Dict. Sci. Nat., LIX, 498, 1829.

Choloepus Tschudi, Archiv Naturgesch., X, pt. 1, 253, 1844.

Choloepus AGASSIZ, Index Univers., 83, 1846; 2d ed., 239, 1848; SCLATER, Zool. Soc. London, 1872, 861, pl. LXXII; COUES, Cent. Dict., I, 976, 1 fig.,

Choloepus GRAY, Cat. Bones Mamm. Brit. Mus., 289–290, 1862.

Choloepus THOMAS, Novitates Zool., X, No. 1, p. 42, 1903.

*The genus is quoted by Lartet as “C. M. 1838. *Blainv. Ostéog. Fasc. 22, 1* If the first reference is Comptes Rendus 1838, the name is not found in this cit
†Blainville, *Ostéog.*, I, Primates, 30, 31, 1839, merely refers to *Choiropithe*
used by classical writers, without adopting the name.

Choloeplus—Continued.

Species: *Bradyplus didactylus* Linnaeus, and *B. torquatus* Illiger, from Brazil.

Choloeplus: χολοειπός, lame-footed—in allusion to the fore limb, which has the toes reduced to two; and also probably to the manner in which the animal walks.

Chondrorhynchus G. FISCHER, 1814.

Ferre, Ursidae.

Zoognosia, III, 142-143, 1814.

Type (not given, but evidently) *Bradyplus ursinus* Shaw, from India. "Hoc animal singulare proprietates *Bradyputia* et *Ursi* conjungit."* (See *Melursus* Meyer, 1793.)

Chondrorhynchus: χόνδρος, cartilage; ῥύγχος, snout, muzzle.

Choneziphium DEVERKOV, 1851.

Cete, Physeteridae.

Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 3e sér., XV, Zool., 43, 61-63, 70-71, pl. 2, fig. 5, 1851.

Type: *Ziphius pluviosus* Cuvier, from the Antwerp Basin, Belgium.

Extinct.

Choneziphium: χόνος, funnel; + *Ziphius*—in allusion to "les deux cavités en forme d'entonnoirs creusées dans les os incisifs, à la base du rostre et immédiatement en avant des narines."

Chorotherium HAECKEL, 1895.

Ungulata, ?

Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelthiere, III, 466, 1895.

Hypothetical genus from the chalk ('Kreide'). The supposed ancestor of the Banotheria.

Chorotherium: χόριον, chorion; θηπιον, wild beast.

Chorotherium BAKER, 1899.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriochæridæ.

Constr. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, I, No. 3, p. 79, May 24, 1899.

Err name for *Agriotherium* Scott, 1898, which is preoccupied by *Agriotherium* Wagner, 1837, a genus of Feræ.

Chorotherium: χόριον, land, also the northwest wind; θηπιον, wild beast—'chavester, beast'—in allusion to the type locality (Utah) of Scott's genus.

Chriacus COPE, 1883.

Creodonta, Oxycheilidae.

Ann. Nat. Sci. Phila., May 22, 1883, 80 footnote.

Type: *Chriacus plebeius* Cope, from the Lower Eocene of northwest New Mexico. Extinct. Based on "a single right mandibular ramus which supports the position of four molars."

Chriacus: χρίβω, to puncture; ἀκρό, point.

Chronozoon DE VIS, 1883.

Sirenia, ?

Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, VIII, pt. III, 392-395, pl. 17, 1883.

Type: *Chronozoon australis* De Vis, from the Chinchilla drift, Darling Downs, Queensland, Australia.

Diagnosis: "The portion of skull . . . consists of the parietal and the upper part of the occipital bones."

Chronozoon: χρόνος, time; ζῷον, animal.

Chrotomys THOMAS, 1895.

Glires, Muridae, Hydromyinae.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XVI, 161, Aug., 1895; Trans. Zool. Soc. London, XIV, pt. VI, 391-393, pls. xxxii, xxxv figs. 8-9, June, 1898.

Type: *Chrotomys whitheadi* Thomas, from Monte Data (alt. 8,000 ft.), northern Luzon, Philippine Islands.

Chrotomys: χροός, χρορός, color; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the marking of the type species, which is distinguished by a pale stripe down the back.

*Fischer's statement that the animal inhabits Africa is an error.

- Chiropterus** PETERS, 1865. Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae.
 Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, Oct., 1865, 505.
Type: *Vampyrus auritus* Peters, from Mexico.
Chiropterus: χρώς, χρωτός, skin, color; πτερόν, wing.
- Chrysaeus** (see **Chryseus**). Feræ, Canidae.
- Chrysailurus** (subgenus of *Felis*) SEVERTZOW, 1858. Feræ, Felidae.
 Revue et Mag. de Zool., Paris, 2e sér., X, 389, 390, Sept., 1858.
Type: *Felis neglecta* Gray, from Gambia,* West Africa.
Chrysailurus: χρυσός, gold; αίλουρος, cat.
- Chryseus** (subgenus of *Chaon*) H. SMITH, 1839. Feræ, Canidae.
 Jardine's Nat. Library, Mamm., IX, 167-192, pls. vii-x, 1839; Ed. 2, Mamm., I, 153, pl. 3, 1858; IV, 167-192, pls. 7-10, 34, 1866; V, 288-289, 1865.
Chryseus HORSFIELD, Cat. Mamm. Mus. East India Co., 74, 1851 (in synonymy).
Species 8, from India, Australia, Sumatra, Java, etc.: *Canis primarius* Hodgson, *C. dukhunensis* Sykes, *Chryseus scylax* Smith, *Canis ceylonicus* Boddaert, *Chryseus paharjah* Smith, *Canis javanicus* Desmarest, *C. sumatrensis* Hardwicke, and *C. australasica* auct.
Chryseus: χρύσεος, golden—from the prevailing ferruginous or rusty red color of the upper parts.
- Chrysochloris** LACÉPÈDE, 1799. Insectivora, Chrysochloridae.
 [G. CUVIER, Tabl. Élém. Hist. Nat., 110, 1798—'La Musaraigne dorée (*Sorex auratus*)']
 Tabl. Mamm., 7, 1799; Nouv. Tabl. Méthod., in Buffon's Hist. Nat., Didot ed., Quad., XIV, 158, 1799; Mém. l'Institut, III, 493, 1801; G. CUVIER, Leçons Anat. Comp., I, tab. i, 1800 ('Chryso-Chlore—(*Chrysochloris*)'). W. L. SCLATER, Mamm. S. Africa, II, 168-176, figs. 135-137, 1901 (type fixed).
Chrysochloris RAFINESQUE, Analyse de la Nature, 59, 1815.
Chrysochloris BLAINVILLE, Ostéog. Mamm., I, fasc. vi (Insectivores), 111, 114, figs. in pls. v, ix, 1840; POMEL, Archiv. Sci. Phys. et Nat., Bibl. Univ. Genève, IX, 247, Nov., 1848.
Type: *Chrysochloris capensis* Lacépède (= *Talpa aurea* Zimmermann), from South Africa.
Chrysochloris: χρυσός, gold; χλωρός, greenish yellow—"from the beautiful iridescent hairs which are intermingled with softer and non-iridescent fur."
 (BEDDARD, Mamm., 514, 1902.)
- Chrysocyon** (subgenus of *Chaon*) H. SMITH, 1839. Feræ, Canidae.
 Jardine's Nat. Library, Mamm., IX, 241-247, pl. xxi, 1839; Ed. 2, Mamm., I, 154, 1858; IV, 241-244, pl. 21, 1866; V, 290-291, 1865.
Type: *Canis jubatus* Desmarest, from Paraguay.
Chrysocyon: χρυσός, gold; κύων, dog—in allusion to the color of the upper parts, which is described as 'deep fulvous-red, paler at the sides.'
- Chrysomys** GRAY, 1843. Glires, Spalacidae.
 List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxvi, 150, 1843.
Type: *Bathyergus splendens* Rüppell, from Abyssinia.
Chrysomys: χρυσός, gold; μῦς, mouse from its characteristic color, which is indicated also by the common name 'golden mole-rat.'
- Chrysonycteris** GRAY, 1866. Chiroptera, Rhinolophidae.
 Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 82.
Type: *Chrysonycteris fulva* Gray (= *Hipposideros fulvus* Gray), from Madras, India.

*The type locality of Gray's species is Gambia, not Sierra Leone as stated by Severtzow.

Chrysonycteris—Continued.

Chrysonycteris: χρυσός, gold; νυκτερίς, bat—in allusion to the brilliant golden yellow fur. "In some specimens . . . the brightness of the colour [is] probably unequalled by that of any other species of mammal." (Dobson, Cat. Chiroptera, Brit. Mus., 149, 1878.)

Chrysores RAPINDEQUE, 1815.

Insectivora, Chrysochloridae.

Analyse de la Nature, 59, 1815.

New name for *Chrysochloris* Lacépède, 1799 (*Chrysores* R. *Chrysochloris* Cuv.).

Chrysocephalus (subg. of *Chrysochloris*) GILL, 1884. Insectivora, Chrysochloridae.

Standard Nat. Hist., V, Mamm., 136-137, 1884.

Species: *Chrysochloris villosa* A. Smith, from South Africa; and *C. trevelyani* Gunther, from Fries forest, British Caffraria.

Chrysocephalus: χρυσός, gold; σφαλαξ, mole—'golden mole;' from its characteristic color.

Chrysothrix KAUP, 1835.

Primates, Cebidae.

Das Thierreich, I, 50-52, fig. in text, 1835.

Type: *Simia sciurea* Linnaeus, from Brasil. Name antedated by *Saimiri* Voigt, 1831.

Chrysothrix: χρυσός, gold; θρίξ, hair—on account of the bright color of the type species.

Cithomergus NORDMANN, 1839.

Giles, Muridae, Microtinae.

NORDMANN, in DeMeisoff's Voy. Russie Mérid. et Crimée, III, livr. 1, 37-41, 1839; * Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2^e sér., Zool., XII, 229, Oct., 1839.

Cithomerys KETNERLING & BLANUS, Wirbelth. Europa's, pp. vii, 12, 32, 1840.

Type: *Mus musinus* Pallas (= *M. talpinus* Pallas) from southeastern Russia.

Cithomerys: θώρ, θωρός, earth; ἐργω, to work—in allusion to its burrowing habits.

Cibetium FRISCH, 1775.

Ferre, Viverridae.

Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, 16, Tab. Gen., 1775.

Type: 'Das Zibeththier.'

Cimolestes MARSH, 1889.

Marsupialia, Cimolestidae.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXVIII, 89, pl. iv, figs. 8-19, July, 1889; Hav. Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 566, 1902 (type fossil).

Species: *Cimolestes incicus* Marsh (type), and *C. curtus* Marsh, from the Cretaceous Laramie of Wyoming.

Extinct.

Cimolestes: κιτωλία, chalk; ἀπρηής, robber—i. e. a 'Cretaceous carnivore.'

Cimolodon MARSH, 1889.

Allotheria, Plagianlacidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXVIII, 84-85, pl. ii, figs. 5-8, July, 1889.

Type: *Cimolodon nitidus* Marsh, from the Cretaceous (Laramie) of Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on an upper molar.

Cimolodon: κιτωλία, chalk; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to its occurrence in the Cretaceous.

Cimolomys MARSH, 1889.

Allotheria, Plagianlacidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXVIII, 84, pl. ii, figs. 1-4, July, 1889.

Type: *Cimolomys gracilis* Marsh, from the Cretaceous (Laramie) of Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on an upper molar tooth.

Cimolomys: κιτωλία, chalk; μῦς, mouse—i. e. a 'Cretaceous mouse.'

*Irate, vide Engelmann's Bibliography, and Ann. Sci. Nat., XII, p. 229, Oct., 1839.

Cinchacus (subg. of *Tapirus*) GRAY, 1873. Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Tapiridae. Hand-List Edentate, Thick-skinned, and Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., 34-35, 1873.

Type: *Tapirus leucogenys* Gray, from the Cordilleras of Ecuador near Sunia and Asuay.

Cinchacus: Probably a misprint for *Pinchacus* (French *pinchaque*), from an Indian word signifying phantom, ghost, or any supernatural or awe-inspiring apparition. (ROULIN, Ann. Sci. Nat., XVIII, p. 47.)

Citellus OKEN, 1816.

Glires, Sciuridae.

Lehrb. Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., pp. x, 842-846, 1816; ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 375-377, Oct. 11, 1902 (name revived).

Species: *Arctomys citellus* (Linnaeus, type), from Eurasia; and *Myomys insularis* Oken, from the mountains north of the Cape of Good Hope. (*Citellus antedates Spermophilus* F. Cuvier, 1825.)

Citellus: From the specific designation of the type, which is the Latin name of the 'ziesel.' "Le ziesel . . . est nommé cititius ou citellus dans le latin." (Encycl. Méthod., I, p. 320, 1782.)

Citillus* LICHTENSTEIN, 1827-34.

Glires, Sciuridae.

Darstellung neuer oder wenig bekannter Säugethiere. Heft 5, Taf. xxxi fig. 2, xxxii [4 pp. text], 1827-34; BENNETT, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1835, 90; GLOGER, Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxx, 92, 1841.

Species: *Citillus mexicanus* Lichtenstein, from Toluca, Mexico; *C. leptodactylus* Lichtenstein, from the Kirgis steppes; and *C. mugosarius* Lichtenstein, from the Mugosarsk (?) Mountains on the Kirgis steppes, southwestern Siberia.

Civetta CUVIER & GEOFFROY, 1795.

Feræ, Viverridae.

Méthode Mammalogique in Mag. Encyclopédique, 1^{re} année, II, 187, 1795; DUMÉRIL, Zool. Analytique, 13, 1806 (includes 'les Civettes'); RAFINESQUE, Am. Month. Mag., I, No. 5, p. 362, Sept., 1817.

Civetta BEAUVOIS, Cat. Raisonné Mus. C. W. Peale, Phila., 27, 1796.

Type not mentioned by Cuvier and Geoffroy. Rafinesque gives *Civetta fuscata* Geoffroy, from France; and *C. indica* Geoffroy, from the East Indies.

Civetta: French *civette*, civet cat.

Cladobates F. CUVIER, 1825.

Insectivora, Tupaiidae.

[Hist. Nat. Mamm., III, livr. xxxv, pl. (Cerp ou Banxring), 3 pp. text, Dec., 1821.] Dents Mamm. [60-61], 251, 1825; Hist. Nat. Mamm., VII, Table Gén. et Méthod., 2, 1842.

Species: 3: *Tupaia tana* Raffles, and *T. ferruginea* Raffles, from Sumatra; and *T. javanica* Horsfield, from Java.

Cladobates: κλάδος, branch; βέτης, walker—from the animals' arboreal habits; ces animaux "montent sur les arbres avec agilité comme les écureils."

Cladoclinus AMEGHINO, 1894.

Marsupialia, Garzonidae.

Enum. Synop. Mamm. Foss. Form. Eocènes de Patagonie, 102-103, Feb., 1894.

Type: *Cladoclinus copei* Ameghino, from the Eocene of Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on the posterior part of a mandible and several bones of the skeleton.

* "Lichtenstein separated the 'europäischen Ziesel (den polnischen Suoslik)' as the type of a group which he took out of Cuvier's genus *Spermophilus*, leaving the other species to be distributed in either *Arctomys* or *Spermophilus*. As the name chosen for the new group is the Linnaean specific name of the suoslik (changed in spelling from *citillus* to *citillus*), this species should be construed as the type of the genus *Citillus*, although he included under it three other species there described as new, only one of which, *C. mugosarius*, is strictly congeneric with *C. citellus*." (ALLEN, under *Citellus*.)

Cladoclinus—Continued.

Cladoclinus albidus, branch; *albidus*, to lend—"Le caractère principal de ce genre consiste dans la branche ascendante de la mandibule qui est couchée en arrière, formant une simple prolongation, presque horizontale, du bord alvéolaire."

Cladodictis Ameghino, 1887.

Marsupialia, Borhymnidae.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamif. Pds. Patagonia Austral, p. 7, Dec., 1887.

Cladodictis BOEKER, Verzeichn. Foss. Säugeth., in Bericht Naturwiss. Ver. f. Schwaben u. Neuburg (A. V.), Augsburg, XXXI, 13, 1894 (misprint).

Type: *Cladodictis patagonicus* Ameghino, from the Lower Tertiary of the Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia.

Extinct.

Cladodictis albidus, branch; *albidus*, vessel—from the fact that the genus was originally described as a *Cresodont*.

Clanodon Savi, 1892.

Cresodonta, Arctocyoniidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Nov. 15, 1892, 298-299; LYBEEKER, Zool. Record for 1892, Mamm., 31, 1893 (type fixed).

Species: 3: *Mioclanina ferox* Cope (type), from the Eocene; *M. corrugatus* Cope, from the Upper Puerco; and possibly *M. protogonioides* Cope, from the Lowest Puerco—all from New Mexico.

Extinct.

Clanodina: (*Mio*)*clanina*; *dōōr*=*dōōr*'s, tooth.

Clasodictis (see *Cladodictis*).

Marsupialia, Borhymnidae.

Claviglia JENTINK, 1888.

Glires, Muscarlinidae.

Notes Leyden Museum, X, pts. 1-11, Note 1, 41-42, Apr. 1, 1888.

Type: *Claviglia cruciandatus* Jentink, from the Du Queah River, western Liberia.

Claviglia: Lat. *clavi*, club; *glia*, dormouse—in allusion to the club-shaped (not distichous) tail.

Claytonia (see *Eliomys*).

Glires, Muscarlinidae.

Claris Thomas, 1901.

Carn. prola. Rhin. phidae.

Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., VIII, 28-30, July, 1901.

Type: *Claris pinnatus* Thomas, from Takamizu, north of Mombasa, British East Africa.

Claris: *zōōr*, collar; *alōōr*, ear—in the whole ear is very like a man's and large collar with angles in front resembles earflap of Thomas.

Clorinda Ameghino, 1895.

Uncladina, Hyenidae, Arctocyoniidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Argentina, XV, cuad. 11-12, pp. 24-27, 1895, pp. 24-25.

Type: *Clorinda* (see Ameghino), from the Pliocene of Patagonia.

Not recognized by *Chorinda* Barrande, 1876a genus. (Barrande's *Chorinda*.) Reported by *Chorinda* Ameghino, 1896.

Remarks: Based on an entire astragalus and the lower portion of a tibia probably belonging to the same animal.

Clorinda: An Amazonian leader.

Cloromis F. Cuvier, 1812.

Glires, Dasypodidae.

Mag. Mus. Hist. Nat., XIX, 290-291, pl. 15, fig. 10, 1812.

Cloromis: RAVENSGRUB, Analyse de la Nature, vol. 1817, Essai sur Mamm. Mammal. (22), 304-301, 1827; RENOUER, Natures et Sautes de l'Amérique, 200-209, 1830.

Species: The agoutis of South America.

Cloromis glauca, greenish yellow; *alōōr*, mouse—in allusion to the characteristic yellowish color.

Clymene (subgenus of *Delphinus*) GRAY, 1864.

Cete, Delphinidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 237; *Ibid.*, 1866, 214 (raised to generic rank).

Climonon GRAY, Synopsis Whales & Dolphins, 6, 1865.

Clymene—Continued.

Type: *Delphinus euphrosyne* Gray, from the east coast of England.

Name preoccupied by *Clymene* Oken, 1815, a genus of Mollusca. The f
Clymenia is also preoccupied in Mollusca by *Clymenia* Münster, 1839.

Clymene: In Greek mythology, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys.

Cnephæus KAUP, 1829.

Chiroptera, Vespertilioni

Entw.-Gesch. & Natürl. Syst. Europ. Thierwelt, I, 103, 1829.

Type: *Vespertilio serotinus* Schreber, from France.

Cnephæus: κνεφαῖος, dark.

Cnephaiphilus FITZINGER, 1870.

Chiroptera, Vespertilioni

Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, LXII, Abth. 1, 81-88, Jt
July, 1870 (sep. pp. 69-76).

Species, 4: *Vespertilio macellus* Temminck, from Borneo; *V. pellucidus* Waterho
from the Philippine Islands; *V. ferrugineus* Temminck, from Surinam;
V. noctiragans Le Conte, from the eastern United States.

Name preoccupied by *Cnephaecophila* Philippi, 1865, a genus of Diptera.

Cnephaiphilus: κνεφαῖος, dark; φίλος, loving—from its crepuscular habits.

Coandu (see Coendou).

Glires, Erethizonti

Coassus GRAY, 1843.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervi

[Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, 342, Nov., 1825 (nomen nudum ex Gesner
List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxvii, 174, 1843.

Species: *Cervus rufus* F. Cuvier, and *C. nemorivagus* F. Cuvier, from South Amer.
Antedated by *Mazama* Rafinesque, 1817; and by *Passalites* Gloger, 1841.

Coassus: French *coassou*, from *gouazon*, deer—native name used by the Gaura
of Paraguay (AZARA, Hist. Nat. Quad. Paraguay, I, 43, 70, 1801).

Coati FRISCH, 1775.

Ferae, Procyonid

Das Natur-System vierfüß. Thiere, 16, Tab. Gen., 1775; LACÉPÈDE, Tabl. Mam
7, 1799; Nouv. Tableau Méth. Mamm., in Buffon's Hist. Nat., Didot ed., Qu
XIV, 154, 1799; Mémoires de l'Institut, Paris, III, 492, 1801.

Coati LIAIS, Climats, Géol., Faune, et Géog. Botanique, Brésil, 427, 1872.

Species: *Coati rutton*, *Coati mundi*, *Coati majus*, and *Coati ursulus*. Lacépède's gen
includes *Coati nasua* (= *Viverra nasua* Linnaeus), from tropical America.

Coati: Native name for the Nasua.

Cobaya G. CUVIER, 1817.

Glires, Caviid

Dict. Sci. Nat., IX, 481-482, 1817; GRIFFITH, Cuvier's Anim. Kingdom, V, 2
271, 1827.

Cobaya AYMARD, Ann. Soc. Agr. Sci., Arts et Comm. du Puy, XVIII, for 18
393, 1854 (genus referred to Pallas as '*Cobaya cavia* Pal.')

Type: *Cavia cobaya* Pallas, from Brazil.

Cobaya: South American name of the guinea pig.

Cobus (see Kobus).

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovid

Cochilius AMEGHINO, 1902.

Ungulata, Typotheria, Intertherid

[Anal. Soc. Cien. Argentina, LI, 76, Mar.-Apr., 1901 (nomen nudum)].

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 75-77, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 7-9).

Species, 3: *Cochilius volvens* Ameghino, *C. pendens* Ameghino, and *C. colum*
Ameghino, from the Patagonian formation (Eocene) of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Cochilius: Anagram of *Ichtilus*.

Cochlops AMEGHINO, 1889.

Edentata, Glyptodonti

Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Ci
Córdoba, VI, 792-793, pls. 1 figs. 9-18, LIII figs. 1-2, 1889.

Type: *Cochlops muricatus* Ameghino, from the Eocene of the barrancas of the
Chico, southern Patagonia.

Extinct. "Conocido por placas procedentes de distintas regiones de la cora

Cochlops—Continued.

Cochlops kōglos, small shell, spiral; *ōp*, aspect—in allusion to the figures on the plates of the carapace; "cada placa lleva una figura central convexa que se levanta á menudo en forma de pezon, rodeada de figuras periféricas pequeñas." (AMEGHINO.)

Celodon LEWY, 1838.

Edentata, Megatheriidae.

ÖFVER, K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Forhandl., Kjöbenhavn, 1838, 12; Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2^e sér., XI, Zool., 220, Apr., 1839.

Celodon LEWY, Écho du Monde Savant, Paris, 6^e ann., No. 430, p. 245, Apr. 17, 1838 (nomen nudum).

Type: *Celodon miquinensis* LEWY, from the bone caves between the Rio das Velhas and Rio Paraopeba, Minas Geraes, Brazil (alt. 2,000 ft.).

Name preoccupied by *Celodon* ('Latreille') SERVILLE, 1832, a genus of Coleoptera. Replaced by *Nothotherium* LYDEKKER, 1880, and by *Hypocetus* AMEGHINO, 1891 (the latter preoccupied).

Extinct.

Celodon kōllos, hollow; *ōdōr*—*ōdōs*, tooth—from the resemblance of the molars to those of *Bradypus tridactylus*, in which the grinding surfaces are 'cupped.'

Celodonta BRONN, 1831.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidae.

"Neues Jahrb. Mineralogie, 1831, 51-61, Taf. 1, etc.," fide BRONN, Lethaen Geognostik, II, 836, 1207, 1211-1213; Atlas Taf. XLVII, fig. 3, 1838.

Type: *Celodonta boei* BRONN, from the diluvial deposit of Heidelberg, Germany.

Extinct. Based on the "unversehrt erhaltene Zahnreihe des Oberkiefers."

Celodonta kōllos, hollow; *ōdōs*, *ōdōntos*, tooth.

Celogenus F. CUVIER, 1807.

Glires, Dasyproctidae.

Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, X, 203-209, pl. 9, 1807; XIX, 287, 1812.

—, in L. J. LAFORGE, Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 92, 1811.

—, in J. FLEMING, Philos. Zool., II, 192, 1822; GRIFFITH, Cuvier's Anim. Kingdom, V, 273, 1827.

—, in J. A. AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 5, 1842.

—, in London Encyclopædia, XXII (art. Zoology), 747, 1845.

—, in J. A. AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Index Univ., 57, 1846; 2d ed., 267, 1848.

—, in J. DE LAVIS, Climats, Géol., Faune, etc., Brésil, 537, 1872.

Species: *Celogenus subniger* F. Cuvier, from Tobago; and *C. fulvus*, from eastern South America.

Celogenus kōllos, hollow; *gēnos*, cheek—in allusion to the enormous hollowed mandible.

Celogomphodus AMEGHINO, 1891.

Allotheria, Plagiolacidae?

Bolivia Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 2a, 120, Apr. 1, 1891.

Type (species not mentioned), from southern Patagonia, near the Rio Gallegos.

Extinct; description is quoted from a letter from Carlos Ameghino, and the name appears only in a footnote.

Extinct.

Celogomphodus kōllos, hollow; *gōmpos*, peg; *ōdōs*, tooth.

Celophyllus PETERS, 1866.

Chiroptera, Rhinolophidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 427 (provisional name); Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, June, 1871, 303-304.

Type: *Rhinolophus celophyllus* PETERS, from Moulmein, Burma.

Celophyllus kōllos, hollow; *phōllon*, leaf—from the long, hairy cavity in the 'lanet' of the horseshoe nasal appendage.

- Coelops** BLYTH, 1848. Chiroptera, Rhinolophidæ.
 Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, XVII, pt. I, new ser., No. 10, 251, Mar., 1848.
Calops TROUSSART, Rev. et Mag. Zool., 3^e sér., VI, 223, 1878.
Type: *Calops frithii* Blyth, from the 'Soonderbuns of Lower Bengal,' India.
Coelops: κοῖλος, hollow; ὄψ, aspect—probably in allusion to the large funnel-shaped ears.
- Coelosoma** AMEGHINO, 1891. Ungulata, Litopterna, Macraucheniidæ.
 Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 3a, 137, fig. 34, June 1, 1891.
Type: *Coelosoma eversa* Ameghino, from the Lower Oligocene in the vicinity of the city of Paraná, Argentina.
 Extinct.
Coelosoma: κοῖλος, hollow; ὥμα, body—in allusion to the crowns of the upper molars; "superficie masticatoria con dos pozos aislados de esmalte."
- Coelostylops** AMEGHINO, 1901. Tillodontia, Notostylopidae.
 Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 422, July, 1901 (sep. p. 76).
Type: *Coelostylops crassus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
 Extinct.
Coelostylops: κοῖλος, hollow; στῦλος, pillar; ὄψ, aspect.
- Coelutaetus** AMEGHINO, 1902. Edentata, Dasypodidae.
 Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 64, May, 1902 (sep. p. 62).
Type: *Coelutaetus cribellatus* Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds of Patagonia.
 Extinct.
Coelutaetus: κοῖλος, hollow; + *Utaetus*—in allusion to the surface of the scutes of the carapace. "La face externe présente six grandes fossettes circulaires disposées en deux rangées longitudinales de trois fossettes chaque rangée." (AMEGHINO.)
- Coendou** LACÉPÈDE, 1799. Glires, Erethizontidae.
 Tableau des Divisions, Sous-divisions, Ordres et Genres Mamm., 11, 1799;
 Nouv. Tableau Méthod. Mamm., in Buffon's Hist. Nat., Didot ed., Quad., XIV, 172, 1799; Mém. l'Institut, Paris, III, 496, 1801; MILLER & REHN, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXX, 173, Dec., 1901.
Coendus E. GEOFFROY, Cat. Mamm. Mus. National Hist. Nat., 157, 1803;
 RAFINESQUE, Analyse de la Nature, 57, 1815.
Coenda G. FISCHER, Zoognosia, III, 102-105, 1814.
Coendus ILLIGER, Abhandl. Phys. Kl. K. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, for 1804-11, p. 113, 1815.
Coenda LESSON, Man. Mammalogie, 290-291, 1827.
Coenda LAIS, Climats, Géol., Faune, etc., Brésil, 532, 550, 1872.
Coendou[a] LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1899, XXXVI, Mamm., 31, 1900.
Type: *Coendou prehensilis* (= *Hystrix prehensilis* Linnaeus), from tropical America.
Coendou: Native name for the prehensile-tailed porcupine.
- Cænobasileus** (see **Caenobasileus**). Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidae.
- Coenopithecus** (see **Caenopithecus**). Primates, Adapidae.
- Cænopus** (see **Caenopus**). Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidae.
- Cœscoes** LACÉPÈDE, 1799. Marsupialia, Phalangeridae.
 Tabl. Mamm., 5, 1799; Nouv. Tableau Méthod., Mamm., in Mém. l'Institut, Paris, III, 491, 1801.
Cœscus LESSON, Voy. de la 'Coquille,' Zool., I, 150-160, 'pls. iv-vi,' 1826;
 THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 193, 1888 (in synonymy).
Cœscus GRAY, Zool. Voy. H. M. S. 'Samarang,' Mamm., 20, 1850 (misprint).
Type: *Cœscoes amboinensis* Lacépède (= *Didelphis orientalis* Pallas), from Amboina, Molucca Islands. Name antedated by Phalanger Storr, 1780.
Cœscoe: Malay name of the Phalanger. (Gervais, Dict. Univ., IX, 701, 1847.)

Cetomys (subgenus of *Georychus*) GRAY, 1864.

Glires, Bathyergidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 124-125, figs. 4-5.

Species: *Bathyergus creticius* Brants, from Natal; and *B. damarensis* Ogilby, from Damara Land, South Africa.

Cetomys: *kolós*, sleep, figurative expression for eyes closed; *mūs*, mouse—in allusion to the diminutive eyes, *B. creticius* having been originally described as blind.

Chia (see **Kogia**).

Cete, Physeteridae.

Chloria FITZING, 1867.

Chiroptera, Noctilionidae.

Monatsh. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, July, 1867, 479.

Type: *Eubeltonura afra* Peters, from Mozambique, Africa.

Chloria: *kolós*, sheath; *oipód*, tail—in allusion to the tail being enveloped in the intercostal membrane as far as the last caudal vertebra.

Colhuapia ROTH, 1901.

Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Isotemnidae.

Revista Mus. La Plata, X, 255, Oct., 1901 (sep. p. 7).

Type: *Colhuapia rosi* Roth, from the 'upper Cretaceous' of Lago Musters, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.

Extinct.

Colhuapia: *Colhuapi*, a lake (also known as Colhuas) in the Territory of Chubut, Patagonia, S. lat. 45° 30'.

Colhuella ROTH, 1901.

Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Isotemnidae.

Revista Mus. La Plata, X, 254, Oct., 1901 (sep. p. 6).

Type: *Colhuella frohi* Roth, from the 'upper Cretaceous' of Lago Musters, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.

Extinct.

Colhuella: *Colhuas*, Indian name of Lago Musters, Patagonia.

Collesternum AMEGHINO, 1884.

Primates. ?

Boletín, 382, 1884; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cienc. Córdoba, VI, 98, 1889.

Hypothetical genus: "Antecesor común del hombre y del gibón."

Collesternum: *kolós*, ghel, together; *stérpror*, sternum—in allusion to the sternum, con los cinco huesos que siguen al manubrio reunidos en uno solo."

Callotaria (see **Callotaria**).

Fera, Pinnipedia, Otariidae.

Colobates (see **Colobotis**).

Glires, Sciuridae.

Colobognathus (subg. of *Atelodus*) BRANDT, 1878.

Ungulata, Rhinocerotidae.

Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Petersbourg, 7^e sér., XXVI, No. 5, pp. 51-57, 1878.

Species: *Rhinoceros bicornis* Linnaeus, and *R. sinus* Burchell, from Africa.

Name preoccupied by *Colobognathus* Peters, 1859, a genus of Reptilia. (See *Colobos* Gloger, 1841.)

Colobognathus: *kolobos*, stunted, i. e., short; *gnáthos*, jaw.

Colobolus GRAY, 1821.

Primates, Cercopitheciidae.

London Med. Repos., XV, 298, Apr. 1, 1821.

Type: *Sauroptaqueus* Schreber, from West Africa. (See *Colobus* Illiger, 1811.)

Colobolus: Dim. of *Colobus*.

Colobotis (subgenus of *Spermophilus*) BRANDT, 1844.

Glires, Sciuridae.

Bull. Cl. Phys.-math. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Petersbourg, II, Nos. 23-24, pp. 365-

368, Mar. 8, 1844; L'Institut, Paris, XII, 1^{re} sect., No. 558, pp. 299-300, Sept. 4, 1844; Bland, Mamm. N. Am., 306, 1857; Allen, Mon. N. Am. Rodentia, 821, 825-826, 1877.

Colobates MUSE-EDWARDS, Recherches Hist. Nat. Mamm., I, 157, 1868-74.

Type: *Spermophilus fulvus* Keyserling & Blasius, from southern Russia.

Colobates: *kolobós*, stunted, short; *otís*, *otróis*, ear.

- Colobus** ILLIGER, 1811. Primates, Cercopithecid
Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 69, 1811.
Colobolus GRAY, London Med. Repos., XV, 298, Apr. 1, 1821.
Species: *Simia polycomos* Schreber, and *S. ferruginea* Shaw, from West Africa.
Colobus: *κολοβός*, mutilated, docked—in allusion to the rudimentary thumb ('pollice nullo'—Illiger).
- Colodon** MARSH, 1890. Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Lophiodontid
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXIX, 524, June, 1890.
Type: *Colodon luxatus* Marsh, from the Brontotherium beds of the Oligocene South Dakota.
Name preoccupied by *Colodus* Wagner, 1861, a subgenus of *Rhinocerotidae*.
Extinct.
Colodon: *κόλος*, stunted; *δδών* = *δδούς*, tooth—in allusion to the absence of canines in the lower jaw.
- Colodus** (subg. of *Chalicotherium*) WAGNER, 1861. Ungulata, Rhinocerotid
Sitzungsber. K. Bayerisch. Akad. Wiss., München, II, 81–82, Taf. fig. 4, 1861.
Type: *Rhinoceros pachynathus* Wagner, from the Pliocene (Pikermi beds) Greece.
Extinct.
Colodus: *κόλος*, stunted; *δδούς*, tooth.
- Colonoceras** MARSH, 1873. Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Hyracodontid
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., V, 407–408, May, 1873.
Type: *Colonoceras agrestis* Marsh, from the Eocene of Wyoming.
Extinct.
Colonoceras: *κόλος*, stunted; *κέρας*, horn—in allusion to the pair of dermal horns on the nasal bones.
- Colonomys** MARSH, 1872. Glires, Ischyromyid
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 220–221, Sept., 1872 (sep. issued Aug. 1).
Colomyms ALLEN, Mon. N. Am. Rodentia, 938, 944, 1877; ZITTEL, Handb. Palæon IV, 2^{te} Lief., 522, 1893.
Type: *Colonomys celer* Marsh, from the Eocene near Henry Fork of Green River, Wyoming.
Extinct. Based on 'several isolated molars.'
Colonomys: *κόλος*, stunted; *μῦς*, mouse. (MARSH.)
- Colophonodon** LEIDY, 1853. Cete, Squalodontid
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., for 1852–53, 377, 1853; *Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.* 2d ser., VII, 418, 1869 (synonym of *Squalodon holmesii*).
Type: *Colophonodon holmesii* Leidy, from Ashley River, South Carolina.
Extinct. Based on "a nearly entire tooth, with fragments of five others."
Colophonodon: *κόλος*, stunted; *φόνος*, murder; *δδών* = *δδούς*, tooth.
- Coloreodon** COPE, 1879. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriocerid
Paleont. Bull. No. 31, p. 6, Dec. 24, 1879; *Proc. Am. Philos. Soc.*, XVIII, 375–376, Dec. 30, 1879; *Ibid.*, XXI, 570, 1884; *Am. Naturalist*, XIV, 60, Jan., 1880; *Bull. U. S. Geol. and Geog. Surv. Terr.*, VI, No. 1, pp. 173–174, 1880; HAY, *C. Foss. Vert. N. Am.*, Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 662, 1902 (type fixed).
Species from the Miocene of Oregon: *Coloreodon ferox* Cope (type), from the North Fork of John Day River; and *C. macrocephalus* Cope, from the 'Cove' of John Day River.
Extinct.
Coloreodon: *κόλος*, stunted; + *Oreodon*—in allusion to the 'reduced dental formula,' due to the absence or rudimentary development of the first upper premolar.
- Colotaxis** COPE, 1873. Glires, Ischyromyid
Paleont. Bull., No. 15, p. 1, Aug. 20, 1873; *Rept. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr.* VII, for 1873, 477, 1874.

Colotaxis—Continued.

Type: *Colotaxis cristatus* Cope, from the Oligocene of Colorado.
Extinct.

Colotaxis: κολος, docked; τάξις, arrangement, row.

Colpodon BURMEISTER, 1885. Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Homalodontotheriidae.

Anal. Mus. Nar., Buenos Aires, III, entr. xiv, 161-163, pl. iii fig. 16, figs. a, b, c in text, 1885.

Type: *Colpodon propinquus* Burmeister, from the Río Chubut, Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on two molar teeth.

Colpodon: κολπος, fold; δδών=δδούς, tooth—in allusion to the enamel folds of the molars.

Colpostemma AMEGHINO, 1891.

Glires, Chinchillidae.

Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 3a, 141, fig. 40, June 1, 1891.

Colpostemma ZITTEL, Handb. Palaeont., IV, 549, 1893.

Type: *Colpostemma sinuata* Ameghino, from the Lower Oligocene of the city of Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct.

Colpostemma: κόλπος, hollow; στέμμα, wreath, crown—in allusion to the enamel folds of the crowns of the upper molars.

Colugo (subgenus of *Galeopithecus*) GRAY, 1870. Insectivora, Galeopithecidae.

Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-Eating Bats Brit. Mus., 98, 1870.

Type: *Galeopithecus philippinensis* Waterhouse, from the Philippine Islands.

Colugo: Native name in the Philippine Islands.

Colus (subgenus of *Antelope*) WAGNER, 1844. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Suppl. Schreber's Säugethiere, IV, 419-420, tab. cclxxvi, 1844; FITZINGER, Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, LIX, Abth. 1, 161, Feb., 1880 (raised to generic rank); SLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, III, pt. ix, 29, Aug., 1897 (in synonymy).

Type: *Antelope stiga* Pallas (= *Cupra tatarica* Linnaeus), from the steppes of Siberia.

Name preoccupied by *Colus* Humphrey, 1797, a genus of Mollusca. Antedated by *Scipa* Gray, 1843.

Colus: κολος, a kind of goat without horns. According to Slater & Thomas (l. c. p. 43), the word is "said to have been formed by transposition from native name 'Suloc'."

Conaphorus AMEGHINO, 1886.

Edentata, Glyptodontidae.

B. I. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, IX, 197-199, 1886.

Type: *Conaphorus concisus* Ameghino, from the older Tertiary of Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on a plate of the carapace.

Conaphorus: κώνη, hair; φέρω, bearing.

Conastes FITZINGER, 1870.

Chiroptera, Vespertilionidae.

Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, LXII, Abth. 1, 565-579, Nov.-Dec., 1870 (sep. pp. 39-53).

Species: 4: *Vespertilio capuccinii* Bonaparte, from Italy; *V. megapodius* Temminck, from Sardinia; *V. dasgenense* Boie, and *V. limnophilus* Temminck, from the Netherlands.

Conastes: κωναστής, a reveler—probably in allusion to the animals' nocturnal habits.

Comphotherium (see **Camphotherium**).

Insectivora, Talpidae.

Conacodon MATTHEW, 1897.

Ungulata, Amblypoda, Periptychidae.

Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., New York, XI, 264, 298, Nov. 16, 1897; HAY, Cat.

Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 695, 1902 (type fixed).

Species: *Haplocynus entocynus* Cope (type), and *Anisonchus cophater* Cope, from the Puerco Eocene of New Mexico.

Conacodon—Continued.

Extinct.

Conacodon: κῶνος, cone; ἀκίη, point; δδών=δδούς, tooth—in allusion to the simple round cusp of the third upper premolar.

Conaspidotherium LEMOINE, 1891.

Creodonta, Arctocyoniidæ.

Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 3^e sér., XIX, No. 5, pp. 265, 268, 275–276, pl. x, fig 30, May, 1891.

Type: *Conaspidotherium ameghinoi* Lemoine, from the Lower Eocene near Reims, France.

Extinct. Based on “une dent . . . sur un maxillaire inférieur, relativement intact.”

Conaspidotherium: κῶνος, cone; + (*Pleur*)*aspidotherium*—in allusion to the second lower molar which “est composée essentiellement de deux paires de denticules . . . Il y a donc une analogie de forme à reconnaître entre ces trois genres [*Conaspidotherium*, *Pleuraspidotherium* et *Orthaspidotherium*], d'où le nom que nous avons proposé (LEMOINE).

Condylura ILLIGER, 1811.

Insectivora, Talpidæ.

Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 125–126, 1811; TRUE, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XIX, 77–98, figs. 27–38, Dec. 21, 1896.

Species: *Sorex cristatus* Linnaeus (type), from Pennsylvania; and *Talpa longicauda* Erxleben, from eastern North America.

Condylura: κόνδυλος, knob; οὐρά, tail. The original description was based on the faulty figure of De La Faille, in which the tail is represented as constricted at intervals resembling a string of beads. (TRUE, l. c., p. 78.)

Conepatus GRAY, 1837.

Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Charlesworth's Mag. Nat. Hist., I, 581, 1837.

Type: *Conepatus humboldtii* Gray (= *Mephitis conepatt* Desmarest = *Viverra conepatt* Gmelin), from the Straits of Magellan, Patagonia.

Conepatus: Mexican *conepatt*—“probably refers to the burrowing of the animal.”* (COUES, Fur-bearing Animals, 249, 1877.)

Conicodon COPE, 1894.

Edentata, Ganodontia, Stylinodontidæ.

Am. Naturalist, XXVIII, No. 331, p. 594 footnote, July 13, 1894.

New name provisionally proposed for *Calamodon* Cope, 1874. “A genus of birds has been named *Calamodus* [by Kaup in 1829], a name which is in my opinion abundantly distinct from *Calamodon*. As, however, there are persons who, like the American Ornithologists' Union, will make this resemblance an excuse for changing the name, I suggest that they call it *Conicodon*, from the shape of the molars, as distinguished from those of *Stylindon*.”

Extinct.

Conicodon: κωνικός, conical; δδών=δδούς, tooth.

Conilurus OGILBY, 1838.

Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.

Trans. Linn. Soc. London, XVIII, for 1838–41, 124–129, 1838.

Type: *Conilurus constructor* Ogilby, from New South Wales, Australia.

Conilurus: κόνιλος, rabbit; οὐρά, tail—“intended to express the resemblance which the animal bears to a small rabbit with a long tail” (OGILBY).

Coniopternium AMEGHINO, 1895.

Ungulata, Litopterna, Macraucheniidæ.

Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XV, cuad. 11–12, p. 632, 1895 (sep. p. 32).

Type: *Coniopternium andinum* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds in the interior of Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on a calcaneum, three astragali, and some phalanges, all incomplete.

Coniopternium: κωνίον, little cone; περπνιον, little heel—in allusion to the slender form of the calcaneum.

* “*Nepantla* in the Nahuatl language signified a subterranean dwelling.” (COUES.)

Donnochaetes (subgenus of *Antelope*) LICHTENSTEIN, 1814. Ungulata, Bovidae.

Mag. Gesellsch. Naturforsch. Freunde, Berlin, VI, 152, 165-166, 1814; SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, I, pt. II, 93-94, pls. XI-XII, Jan., 1895.

Connochaetes GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. xxvi, 1843; Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. III, Ungulata, 119, 1852.

Connochaetes SCLATER, List Anim. Zool. Soc. London, 8th ed., 150, 1883; 9th ed., 150, 1895.

Connochaetes COPE, Century Dict., 1200, 1891.

Type: *Antelope* *gou* Gmelin, from Africa.

Connochaetes *kôrrus*, beard; *χαῖρη*, mane—in allusion to the conspicuous beard and mane.

Comodontia AMEGHINO, 1891.

Marsupialia, Borhyaenidae.

Saevus Restos Mamm. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 28-29, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 314-315, Oct. 1, 1891.

Comodontia THOMAS, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. v, 1212, Nov., 1898.

Species: *Comodontia saevus* Ameghino, and *C. exterminator* Ameghino, from the Lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Comodontia *kôrrus*, cone; *δόρυ* = *δορύς*, tooth; *ῥεῖς*, weasel.

Comodontes LAUGEL, 1862.

Glires, Castoridae.

Bull. Soc. Géol. France, 2^e sér., XIX, feuille 45, pp. 715-717, fig. 3, Sept., 1862.

Type: *Comodontes laurillotti* Laugel, from the Pliocene of St. Priest, near Chartres, Dépt. Eure-et-Loire, France.

Extinct. Based on a skull and a fourth metatarsal bone.

Comodontes *kôrrus*, cone; *δόρυ*, *δόρυς*, tooth—"pour rappeler la forme de la dernière molaire." (LAUGEL.)

Comodus GERVAIN, 1869.

Glires, Castoridae.

Zool. et Paléont. Gén., 1^{re} sér., pl. xv, 1867-69 (*Comodontes* in text, pp. 80-84).

Type: *Comodus* = *Comodontes laurillotti* Laugel, from St. Priest, near Chartres, Dépt. Eure-et-Loire, France. Apparently merely a modification of *Comodontes* Laugel, 1862.

Now superseded by *Comodus* Agassiz, 1843, a genus of Pisces.

Extinct.

Comodus *kôrrus*, cone; *δόρυς*, tooth—in allusion to the last molar.

Conoryctes COPE, 1881.

Elentata, Ganodontia, Conoryctidae.

Am. Naturalist, XV, for Oct., 829, Sept. 22, 1881; "Paleont. Bull., No. 33, pp. 186-187, Sept. 30, 1881"; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XIX, 486-487, Oct. 21, 1881.

Type: *Conoryctes conius* Cope, from the Puerco Eocene of New Mexico.

Extinct. Based on "the mandibular ramus which lacks the last molar, and has the crowns of the others worn."

Conoryctes *kôrrus*, cone; *δοῦκρυς*, digger—from the conic crowns of the canines and the first two premolars, and the supposition that the animal "was probably a burrower."

Conoryctes (subgenus of *Macropus*) LESSON, 1842.

Marsupialia, Macropodidae.

Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 194, 1842; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem., Brit. Mus., 86, 1888, in synonymy.

Type: *Macropus beaulti* Lesson (= *M. mulleri* Schlegel, 1866), from New Guinea.

Contracavia BURMEISTER, 1885.

Glires, Caviidae.

Ann. Mus. Nac., Buenos Aires (III), entr. xiv, 158-159, pl. III, fig. 6, Dec., 1885.

Type: *Contracavia matherula* Burmeister, from the Tertiary of Paraná, Argentina. Extinct. Based on "dos porciones anteriores del paladar, con las dos primeras molas en el uno y una sola en el otro."

Contracavia: Lat. *contra*, opposite, contrary to; *Cavia*—in allusion to "una inversión de la figura de los dos prismas de sus molas."

Cordylodon MEYER, 1859.

Insectivora, Dimylidæ.

Neues Jahrb. Mineralogie, 1859, 174-175; ZITTEL Handb. Palæont., IV, 569, 1893.

Cordylodon Bergroth, in C. O. Waterhouse's Index Zool., 86, 1902 (misprint).**Type:** *Cordylodon haslachensis* Meyer, from the Lower Miocene of Haslach, near Ulm, Germany.

Extinct. Based on a right lower jaw with both ends broken off, but containing six teeth.

Cordylodon: κορδύλη, club; δδών = δδούς, tooth--probably in allusion to the upper premolars, which are described by Zittel as 'massiv, kegelförmig, einspitzig.'**Corosodon AMEGHINO, 1895.**

Ungulata, Litopterna, Notohippidæ.

Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XV, cuad. 11-12, 630-631, 1895 (sep. pp. 30-31).

Type: *Corosodon scalpridens* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds of Patagonia. Extinct.*Corosodon*: κόρης, frieze; δδών = δδούς, tooth—"j'ai employé ce nom, faisant allusion à la frise d'émail que portent sur leur côté interne les molaires supérieures de ce genre."—(AMEGHINO, in epist).**Corinorhinus (see Corynorhinus).**

Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Coristernum AMEGHINO, 1884.

Primates, ?

Filogenia, 383, 1884; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VI, 98, 1889.

Hypothetical genus: "Antecesor común del hombre, del gibón y del orangután."*Coristernum*: κόρητος, of a maiden; στέρνον, sternum—in allusion to the "esternon con los cinco huesos que siguen al manubrio reunidos en tres ó cuatro piezas."**Cormura PETERS, 1867.**

Chiroptera, Noctilionidæ.

Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1867, 475-476, pl. —, fig. 1.

Type: *Emballonura brevirostris* Wagner, from Marabitanas, Amazonas, Brazil.*Cormura*: κορυός, trunk, stump; οὐρά, tail—"Der Schwanz nur die Hälfte der Schenkelflughaut erreichend und auf ihr mit freier Spitze endigend."**Corsira GRAY, 1838.**

Insectivora, Soricidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1837, No. LIX, 123-124, June 14, 1838.

Species: 3: *Sorex vulgaris* Linnaeus, from northern Europe; *S. forsteri* Richardson, from British America; and *S. talpoides* Gapper, from Lake Simcoe, Ontario, Canada.*Corsira*: Possibly an anagram of corsair—in allusion to the predatory habits of the animal (GILL).**Corynorhinus H. ALLEN, 1865.**

Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1865, 173-174; MILLER, N. Am. Fauna No. 13, pp. 13, 49-54, text figs. 7-10, pls. I fig. 9, III fig. 2, Oct. 16, 1897.

Corinorhinus Trouessart, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. I, 105, 1897 (misprint).**Type:** *Plecotus macrotis* Le Conte, from Georgia (probably near the Le Conte plantation, 5 miles from Riceboro).*Corynorhinus*: κορυήν, club; ρίς, ρινός, nose—from the conspicuous club-shaped enlargement of the ridge between the eye and nostril.**Coryphodon OWEN, 1845.**

Ungulata, Amblypoda, Coryphodontidæ.

Odontography, pt. III, Mamm., 607-609, pl. 135, fig. 9, 1845; Hist. Brit. Foss. Mamm., 299-305, figs. 103-104, 1846.

Type: *Coryphodon cocanus* Owen, from the Eocene clay of the sea bottom off the Essex coast, between St. Osyth and Harwich, England.

Extinct. Based on a portion of a right lower jaw containing the last molar and part of the penultimate molar.

Coryphodon—Continued.

Coryphodon: κορυφή, joint; δόντις=δόντις, tooth—"significant of the development of the angles of the ridges [of the lower molars] into points." (Owens.)

Corypithecus (subg. of *Scenopithecus*) TROUSSART, 1879. Primates, Cercopithecidae.

Revue et Mag. de Zool., Paris, 3^e sér., VII, 53, 1879 (sep. p. 6); SCUDDER, Nomenclator Zool., pt. 1, 87, 1882.

Type: *Scenopithecus frontatus* Müller, from Borneo.

Corypithecus: κόρυς, κόρυθος, helmet; πῖθηκος, ape—in allusion to the erect median crest which overarches the forehead.

Coryx LEIDY, 1869.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.

Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 173, 383, pl. xxviii, fig. 8, 1869.

Cusoryx WALLACE, Geog. Dist. Anim., I, 138; II, 225, 1876.

Type: *Cusoryx furcatus* Leidy, from the Miocene of the Niobrara River, Nebraska.

Extinct. Based on 'portions of several antlers, or perhaps horn cores.'

Cusoryx: κῶς, interrogative; ὄρνξ, antelope.

Cothurus PALMER, 1899.

Primates, Cebidae.

Science, new ser., X, No. 249, p. 493, Oct. 6, 1899 (sep. p. 4).

New name for *Brachyurus* Trouessart, 1878 (not *Brachyurus* Spix, 1823), which is preoccupied by *Brachyurus* Fischer, 1813, a genus of rodents. Type, *Brachyurus calvus* Geoffroy, from the Amazon River, Brazil.

Name preoccupied by *Cothurus* Champion, 1891, a genus of Coleoptera. Replaced by *Noxothurus* Palmer, 1903.

Cothurus: κόθουρος, dock-tailed—in allusion to the short tail.

Cotylopa LEIDY, 1851.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agrioceridae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., for 1850-51, 239, 1851.

Type: *Cotylopa speciosa* Leidy, from the Oligocene of 'Nebraska Territory' (now South Dakota). Name antedated by *Merycodactylon* Leidy, 1848.

Extinct. Based on a fragment of a face.

Cotylopa: κοτύλη, cup, socket; ὄψ, face—in allusion to "the remarkably large and tymal depression, which in this fossil appears to have been more hemispherical than in *Oreodon*" (LEIDY).

Cornomys ('CROIZET') ZITTEL, 1893.

Glires, Theridomyidae.

Zittel, Handb. Palaeont., IV, 2te Lief., 525, 1893.

Zittel gives *Cornomys* Croizet as a synonym of *Issiodoromys* Croizet, 1845, without reference or mention of any species.

Extinct.

Cornomys: Cornou, a town in Puy de Dôme, France, probably the type locality; μῦς, mouse.

Cramauchenia AMEGHINO, 1902.

Ungulata, Litopterna, Macraucheniidæ.

Ann. Soc. Cien. Argentina, LI, 76, Mar.-Apr., 1902. [nomen nudum].

B. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 90-93, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 22-25).

Species: *Cramauchenia normalis* Ameghino, and *C. insulita* Ameghino, from the Patagonian formation (Eocene) of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Cramauchenia: κράναι, mixed; -Auchenia—in allusion to the possession of a combination of characters of the teeth of *Prothosodon* and *Thosodon*, and also to the relation of the genus to *Macrauchenia*.

Craseomys (subgenus of *Erolomys*) MILLER, 1900.

Glires, Muridae, Microtinae.

Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci., II, 87, 89-91, July 26, 1900.

Type: *Hypodacus rufocanus* Sundevall from Lappmark, Sweden.

Craseomys: κράσις, κράσις, a mixing; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the possession of a combination of characters of *Erolomys* and *Microtus*.

Craspedura GRAY, 1869.

Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 118, 1869.

Name merely suggested, but never used, for the otter (*Pteronura sanbachii*) from Demerara, British Guiana. "The tail of the Demerara specimen has the same marginal rib as the Surinam one; . . . and the sides also are artificially extended, giving it a fin-like appearance, which induced me to give it the name of *Pteronura*. *Craspedura*, or margin-tailed, would have been a much more appropriate one." (GRAY.)

Craspedura: κράσπεδον, margin; οὐρά, tail.

Crassitherium VAN BENEDEEN, 1871.

Sirenia, Halitheriida?

Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Belgique, 2^e sér., XXXII, 164-171, pl. —, 1871.

Type: *Crassitherium robustum* Van Beneden, from the vicinity of Antwerp, Belgium.

Extinct. Based on "une partie de la boîte crânienne, une vertèbre dorsale et une série de sept vertèbres caudales."

Crassitherium: Lat. *crassus*, thick; θηρίον, wild beast—"a cause de la grande épaisseur des parois crâniennes et de la forme toute particulière du crâne."

Craterogeomys (see **Cratogeomys**).

Glires, Geomyidæ.

Crateromys THOMAS, 1895.

Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XVI, 163-164, Aug., 1895; Trans. Zool. Soc. London, XIV, pt. VI, 408-409, pl. xxxvi, fig. 2, June, 1898.

Type: *Phlomys schadenbergi* Meyer, from Monte Data, northern Luzon, Philippine Islands.

Crateromys: κρατερός, strong; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the fact that "it is about the largest and heaviest member of the Muridæ." (THOMAS in epist.)

Cratogeomys MERRIAM, 1895.

Glires, Geomyidæ.

N. Am. Fauna, No. 8, pp. 23, 25, 150-162, plates and figures, Jan. 31, 1895.

Cratogeomys ALLEN, Science, new ser., I, No. 25, p. 690, June 21, 1895 (misprint).

Type: *Geomys merriami* Thomas, from the Valley of Mexico.

Cratogeomys: κρατος, strong, powerful; + *Geomys*—in reference to the relatively great size and strength of the animal.

Craurothrix * THOMAS, 1896.

Glires, Muridæ, Rhynchomyinæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XVIII, 246, Sept. 1, 1896.

New name for *Echiothrix* Gray, 1867, which is preoccupied by *Echiothrix* Brookes, 1828, a genus of Erethizontidæ; and by *Echiothrix* Peters, 1853, a genus of Echinodermata.

Craurothrix: κραῦρος, hard, brittle; θρίξ, hair—in allusion to the bristles intermingled with the fur.

Creagroceros FITZINGER, 1874.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, LXVIII, Abth. I, Jahrg. für 1873, 348, 358, 1874.

New name for *Furcifer* Wagner, 1844, which is preoccupied by *Furcifer* Fitzinger, 1843, a genus of Reptilia.

Creagroceros: κρεάγρα, hook; κέρας, horn—in allusion to the antlers, which are forked, with the small anterior prong curving upward and backward toward the posterior one.

Crenidelphinus LAURILLARD, 1846.

Cete, Squalodontidæ.

LAURILLARD, in D'Orbigny's Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat., IV, 636, 1846 (art. 'Dauphin').

Type (species not mentioned) based on an upper jaw, from Léognan, near Bordeaux, France, which was referred to *Squalodon* by Grateloup.

Extinct.

* Thomas subsequently abandoned this name. See explanation under *Echiothrix*.

renidelphinus—Continued.

Crenidelphinus: Lat. *crena*, tooth; + *Delphinus*—in allusion to the number of lobes of the posterior teeth, "le nombre des lobes est plus considérable . . . ce serait donc un Dauphin, qui par sa dentition, se lierait aux Phoques."

reodapia LEMOINE, 1894.

Primates, Plesiadapidae.

Bull. Soc. Géol. France, 3^e sér., XXI, 1893, No. 5, pp. 353, 361-362, pl. ix, fig. 1 Apr., 1894.

Type: *Reodapia douvillei* Lemoine from the Eocene ('la Faune Cernaysienne'), near Reims, France.

Extinct. Based on a considerable portion of the lower jaw.

Reodapia: *Kaías*, Besh (i. e., carnivorous?); + *Adapis*.

Cricetodipus PEALE, 1848.

Glires, Heteromyidae.

Mamm. & Ornith. Wilkes Expl. Expt., VIII, 52-53, 1848; 2d ed., 48, 1858.

Type: *Cricetodipus parvus* Peale, from Oregon.

Cricetodipus: *Cricetus* + *Dipus*.

Cricetodon LARTET, 1851.

Glires, Muridae, Cricetinae.

Solles sur la Colline de Sansan, 20-21, 1851.

Species: 3: *Cricetodon unanienensis* Lartet, *C. medium* Lartet, and *C. minus* Lartet, from Sansan, Dépt. du Gers, France.

Extinct.

Cricetodon: *Cricetus*; *δδάρ*=*δδούς*, tooth—from the resemblance of the molars to those of *Cricetus*.

Cricetomys (subgenus of *Mus*) WATERHOUSE, 1840.

Glires, Muridae, Murinae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. lxxxv, July, 1840, 1-3; LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 120, 1842 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Cricetomys gambianus* from the Gambia River, West Africa.

Cricetomys: *Cricetus*; *μύς*, mouse—from the cheek pouches, a character in which the genus resembles *Cricetus*, while otherwise externally it resembles *Mus*.

Cricetulus MILNE-EDWARDS, 1867.

Glires, Muridae, Cricetinae.

Mém. Sci. Nat. Paris, 5^e sér., Zool., VII, 375-376, 1867; Recherches Hist. Nat. Mamm., 133-137, pl. 12 figs. 1-3, pl. 13 figs. 1-3, 1868-74.

Type: *Cricetulus gersoni* Milne-Edwards, from China.

Cricetulus: Dim. of *Cricetus*.

Cricetus LESKE, 1779.

Glires, Muridae, Cricetinae.

ZIMMERMANN, Specimen Zool. Geog. Quad., 343-344, 1777—not a valid genus]; LESKE, Anfangsgründe Naturgesch., I, 168-170, 1779; KERR, Anim. King., I, Mamm., Syst. Cat., Nos. 509-515, pp. 42, 242-246, 1792; LISK, Beytr. Naturgesch., I, pt. iii, 52, 75, 1795; CUVIER, Lec. d'Anat. Comp., I, table 1, 1800; Règne Animal, I, P. 8, 1817; *ibid.*, ed. 2, 204-205, 1829; TIEDEMANN, Zoologie, I, 467, 1808; ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., VII, 181, 183, June 19, 1895.

Species: from Europe: *Cricetus vulgaris* Leske (= *Mus cricetus* Linnaeus), *C. citellus* (*M. citellus* Pallas), and *C. marauda* (= *Mus marauda*).

Kerr's *Cricetus* includes 6 species from Eurasia: *C. acridula* (= *Mus migratorius* Pallas, 1771), *M. acridula* Pallas, 1778, *C. germanicus* (= *M. cricetus* Linnaeus), *C. sibiricus* (= *M. arcanus* Pallas), *C. phoeniceus* (= *M. phoeniceus* Pallas), *C. sibiricus* (= *M. sibiricus* Pallas), and *C. fuscus* (= *M. fuscus* Pallas) (= *M. Allen*, l. c.).

Cricetus: Lat., from Ital. *criceto*, hamster. According to Nehring (Zool. Anzeiger, XXI, 494, 1898) the word is derived from the German common name Krietsch.

Crinotherium (see **Cainotherium**).

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidae.

Criotaurus GLOGER, 1841.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Handb. u. Wildbach Naturgesch., I, 148-149, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, Feb. 1, 1895.

Criotaurus—Continued.

Type: *Oribos moschatus* (Zimmermann), from the region near Hudson Bay, Northwest Territory. Apparently merely a new name for *Oribos* Blainville, 1816.
Criotaurus: κριός, ram; ταῦρος, bull—a Greek equivalent of *Oribos*.

Criotherium FORSYTH MAJOR, 1891.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, CXIII, No. 18, pp. 608, 609–610, Séance du 2 Nov., 1891;
 LYDEKKER, Nature, XLIII, 86, Nov. 27, 1890.

Type: *Criotherium argalioides* Major, from the Upper Miocene of the island of Samos, Grecian Archipelago.

Extinct.

Criotherium: κριός, ram; θηρίον, wild beast.

Crocidura WAGLER, 1832.

Insectivora, Soricidae.

Oken's Isis, Jena, 1832, 275.

Type: *Sorex leucodon* Hermann, from Europe.

Crocidura: κροκίς, or κροκός, the flock or nap on woolen cloth, a piece of wool; ουρά, tail—in allusion to the tail, which is covered with short hairs, interspersed with longer ones.

Crocota KAUP, 1828.

Ferae, Hyænidæ.

Oken's Isis, XXI, Heft XI, 1145, 1828; GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xx, 47, 1843; Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1868, 525.

Crocota KAUP, Ent.-Gesch. & Natürl. Syst. Europ. Thierwelt, I, 74–78, 1829.

Type: *Hyæna crocuta* (Erxleben), from Africa; the genus also includes a second species not named [*H. spelæica*]. “Man zählt mit Gewissheit zwey Arten hieber, welche beyde auch in Europa gelebt haben müssen. Die eine Art liebt noch in Africa und ist *Hyæna crocuta*.”

Crocota: κροκοῦτός, saffron-colored—from the prevailing color of the animal.

Crossarchus F. CUVIER, 1825.

Ferae, Viverridæ.

Hist. Nat. Mamm., V, livr. XLVII, pl. with 3 pp. text under ‘le Mangue,’ Feb., 1825; GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 577; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 176, 1869.

Type: *Crossarchus obscurus* F. Cuvier, from the west coast of Africa, probably from southern Gambia.

Crossarchus: κροσσοί, tassels, fringe; ἄρχός, rectum.

Crossopus WAGLER, 1832.

Insectivora, Soricidae.

Oken's Isis, 1832, 275.

Type: *Sorex fodiens* Bechstein, from Europe.

Name antedated by *Neomys* Kaup, 1829.

Crossopus: κροσσοί, tassels, fringe; πούς, foot.

Crunomys THOMAS, 1898.

Glires, Muridæ, Hydromyinae.

Trans. Zool. Soc. London, XIV, pt. vi, 393–396, pls. xxxiii fig. 1, xxxv figs. 5–6, June, 1898.

Type: *Crunomys fullax* Thomas, from Isabella, central northern Luzon, Philippine Islands (alt., 1,000 ft.).

Crunomys: κρουνός, spring, well (κρουνοί, torrents or streams); μῦς, mouse.
 “The type appeared to be a stream haunter.” (THOMAS, in epist.)

Cryptomeryx SCHLOSSER, 1886.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tragulidæ.

Morph. Jahrbuch, Leipzig, XII, 1tes Heft, 74, 93–94, Taf. v figs. 7, 16, 22, 24, vi figs. 6, 9, 1886.

Type: *Lophiomeryx gaudryi* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France.

Extinct.

Cryptomeryx: κρυπτός, hidden; μῆρυξ, ruminant.

- Cryptomys** (subgenus of *Georchus*) GRAY, 1864. Glires, Bathyergidae.
 Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 124, figs. 3, 5.
Type: *Georchus holsericus* Wagner, from South Africa.
Cryptomys: κρυπτός, hidden; μῦς, mouse.
- Cryptophractus** FITZINGER, 1856. Edentata, Dasypodidae?
 Tagelbl. 32, Verzeichn. Deutsch. Naturforscher & Aertze, Wien, 123, 1856.
Type: *Cryptophractus pilosus* Fitzinger, from Peru.
Cryptophractus: κρυπτός, hidden; φρακτός, protected—in allusion to the fact that the carapace is almost entirely concealed by hair on the back and sides.
- Cryptopithecus** SCHLOSSER, 1890. Primates, Microcheridae?
 Die Affen, Lemuren, Chiropteren, etc., des Europäischen Tertiärs, Theil III, in Beitr. Pal. Oesterreich-Ungarns, VIII, 65 [451], Taf. iv, figs. 55, 60, 62, 1890.
Type: *Cryptopithecus siderodithicus* Schlosser, from Frohnstetten, Germany.
 Extinct. Based on a portion of a lower jaw containing two molars.
Cryptopithecus: κρυπτός, hidden; πίθηκος, ape.
- Cryptoprocta** BENNETT, 1833. Ferre, Viverridae.
 Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1832, No. iv, 46, May 24, 1833; Trans. Zool. Soc. London, I, 137, 1834; GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 545-546.
Type: *Cryptoprocta ferre* Bennett, from Madagascar.
Cryptoprocta: κρυπτός, hidden; πρωκτός, anus—probably in allusion to the anal pouch.
- Cryptotis** (subgenus of *Musarumus*) POMEL, 1848. Insectivora, Soricidae.
 Archiv. Sci. Phys. et Nat., Bibl. Univ. Genève, IX, 249, Nov., 1848.
Type: *Sorex curvus* Bachman, from Goose Creek, South Carolina.
Cryptotis: κρυπτός, hidden; οὖς, ὠτός, ear—in allusion to the concealment of the external meatus by the dense hair on the back of the ear. (Compare *Anotus*.)
- Ctenacodon** MAMM, 1879. Allotheria, Plagiaulacidae.
 Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XVIII, 396-397, fig. in text, Nov., 1879.
Ctenacodon GIEBEL, Zeitschr. Gesammt. Naturwiss., Berlin, 3te Folge, V, 191, 1880.
Type: *Ctenacodon serratus* Marsh, from the Jurassic (Atlantosaurus beds) of Wyoming.
 Extinct. Based on "a diminutive right lower jaw, with most of the teeth in excellent preservation."
Ctenacodon: κτεν, κτενός, comb; ἀκμή, point; δδών=δδούς, tooth—from the comb-like row of tubercles on the lower molars.
- Ctenodactylus** GRAY, 1830. Glires, Octodontidae.
 Spilogia Zoologica, II, 10-11, Aug. 1, 1830; Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1831, 48-50.
Type: *Ctenodactylus massonii* Gray, from the Cape of Good Hope, Africa.
Ctenodactylus: κτεν, κτενός, comb; δάκτυλος, finger or toe—in allusion to the peculiar comb-like bristles on the hind feet, which are said to be used in dressing the fur.
- Ctenomys** BLAINVILLE, 1826. Glires, Octodontidae.
 Bul. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 64, pl. facing p. 56, Apr., 1826; Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, IX, 102, 1826.
Type: *Ctenomys brasiliensis* Blainville, from Minas Geraes, Brazil.
Ctenomys: κτεν, κτενός, comb; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the comb-like bristles on the hind toes.
- Cuama** GRAY, 1821. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.
 London Med. Repos., XV, 307, Apr. 1, 1821.
Type: *Antelope cuama* Cuvier, from South Africa.
Cuama: From the name of the type species. *Cuama* is a misprint for *cuama* or *khama*, the Bechuana name of this antelope.

Cuandu (see **Coendou**).

Glires, Erethizontidæ.

Cuati LIAIS, 1872.

Feræ, Procyonidæ.

Climats, Géol., Faune et Geog. Botanique, Brésil, 427, 1872.

Emendation of *Cuati* Lacépède, 1799. "Lacépède a adopté pour nom générique de ces animaux, en latin et en français, le nom de *Cuati*, qu'il serait plus correct d'écrire *Cuati* d'après l'étymologie indienne. C'est le nom le plus convenable à adopter pour ce genre, auquel Storr a donné celui de *Nasua*, . . . constituant un barbarisme latin à la fois mauvais et inutile." (LIAIS.)

Cuica LIAIS, 1872.

Marsupialia, Didelphyidæ.

Climats, Géol., Faune et Geog. Botanique, Brésil, 328, 330, 1872.

Species 8, from tropical America: *Didelphis myosuros*, *D. murina*, *D. pusilla*, *D. cinerea*, *D. lanigera*, *D. crassicaudata*, *D. tricolor*, and *D. tristriata*, "dont la poche est incomplète et les poils d'une seule espèce."

Cuica: Indian name, from *coo*, animal; and *yeca* or *ica*, gummy—in allusion to the appearance of the new-born young in the pouch while still attached to the breast of the mother.

Cultridens CROIZET, 1837.

Feræ, Felidæ.

"CROIZET, in Huot's Nouv. Cours Élément. Géol., I, 265, 1837" (fide WATERHOUSE MS.); CROIZET & JOBERT, in Bronn's Lethæa Geognostica, II, 831, 1278, 1838.

Type: *Ursus cultridens issidorensis* Croizet & Jobert, from the Pliocene of France. Name antedated by *Megantereon* Croizet & Jobert, 1828; by *Muchairodus* Kaup, 1833; and by *Steneodon* Croizet, 1833.

Extinct.

Cultridens: Lat., *culter*, *cultri*, knife; *dens*, tooth—in allusion to the upper canines.

Cuniculus BRISSON, 1762.

Glires, Dipodidæ.

Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 13, 98-104, 1762; MERRIAM, Science, new ser., I, No. 14, p. 376, Apr. 5, 1895 (type fixed).

Type: *Cuniculus cunda longissima* Brisson (= *Dipus alactaga* Olivier = *Mus jaculus* Pallas), from southern Russia and southwestern Siberia.

Cuniculus: Lat., rabbit.

Cuniculus MEYER, 1790.

Glires, Leporidæ.

Mag. f. Thiergesch., I, pt. 1, 52-53, 1790; GLOGER, Hand- u. Hillsbuch Naturgesch., I, 104, 1841; GRAY, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XX, 224-225, Sept., 1867.

Species, 7: *Lepus campestris* Meyer (= *Lepus cuniculus*), *Cuniculus domesticus*, *C. angoricus*, *C. argenteus* (= var. β *cuniculi leporis* Erxleben), *C. russicus* (= var. γ Erxleben, and δ Gmelin), *Lepus dauricus* Erxleben, from Europe; and *L. brasiliensis* Erxleben, from Brazil.

Name preoccupied by *Cuniculus* Brisson, 1762, a genus of Dipodidæ.

Cuniculus WAGLER, 1830.

Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 21, 1830; Oken's Isis, 1832, 1220; COUES, Mon. N. Am. Rodentia, 243-251, 1877 (type fixed).

Species, 3: *Mus lemmus* Pallas, *M. torquatus* Pallas (type), and *M. aspalax* Pallas. Name preoccupied by *Cuniculus* Brisson, 1762, a genus of Dipodidæ; and by *Cuniculus* Meyer, 1790, a genus of Leporidæ. (See *Dicrostonyx* Gloger, 1841; *Misothermus* Hensel, 1855; *Borioikon* Poliakoff, 1881; and *Tylonyx* Schulze, 1897.)

Cuon HODGSON, 1838.

Feræ, Canidæ.

Ann. Nat. Hist., I, 152, Apr., 1838.

Cyon AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Index Univ., 113, 1846; 2d ed., 326, 1848; BLANFORD, Fauna British India, Mamm., pt. 1, 142-147, June, 1888.

σ : *Cuon primærus* (= *Canis primærus* Hodgson) from Nepal, India.

η : *κῦων*, dog.

(see *Cæscoes*).

α (see *Kurtodon*).

Marsupialia, Phalangeridæ.

Marsupialia, Amphitheridæ.

CUSCUS (see *CINACODON*).

Marsupialia, Phalangeridae.

CUTIA LAZAR, 1872.

Glires, Dasyproctidae.

Chimata, Goud., Faune, et Geog. Botanique, Brésil, 534-537, 1872.

New name for Dasyprocta Illiger, 1811. "Les Agoutis sont connus au Brésil sous le nom de *Cutia*. . . Il y aurait grand avantage à substituer, pour appellation du genre le nom doux de *Cutia* au nom barbare de *Dasyprocta*."

Cutia: Anagram of the Indian name *acuti*, attentive, vigilant—in allusion to the habits of the animals.

CUSCERYMYS (BRAYARD MS.) Gervais, 1848-52.

Glires, Theridomyidae.

BRAYARD, in Gervais, Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, II, expl., pl. No. 47, p. 4, 1848-52; 2^d ed., 34, 1859, pl. XLVII, figs. 15-16 (under *Archcomys*); GIBBEL, Säugethiere, 517 footnote, 1855; 2d ed., 517 footnote, 1859.

Type: *Cuscerymys laurillardii* Brayard (= *Archcomys laurillardii* Gervais), from Iscure, Dépt. Puy-de-Dôme, France.

Extinct.

Cuscerymys Cuvier; n. sp., in use. In honor of Baron Georges Cuvier, 1769-1832, author of 'Recherches sur les Ossements Fossiles des Quadrupèdes,' 1812; 'Le Règne Animal,' 1817, etc.

CUSCIVUS GRAY, 1866.

Cete, Balanidae.

Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 114, 164-169, 1866; Suppl. Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 51, 1871.

Type: *Phoca latirostris* Flower, from the coast of Holland.

Name preoccupied by *Cuscivus* Péron & Lesueur, 1807, a genus of Acalephs.

Cuscivus: In honor of Baron Georges Cuvier, 1769-1832.

CYNOMYONAX (see *CYNOMYONAX*).

Ferae, Mustelidae.

CYDACHILUS (subg. * of *Ateucha*) BRANDT, 1878.

Ungulata, Rhinocerotidae.

Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci., St.-Petersbourg, VII^e sér., XXVI, No. 5, pp. 55-56, 1878.

Type: *Rhinoceros sinensis* Burchell, from South Africa.

Name established by *Ceratolophium* Gray, 1867.

κύδατος, ring, circle; *χίλος*, lip—"labio rotundato instructus."

CYDODONTIUS E. GEOFFROY, 1833.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidae.

Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat., LIX, 78-79, July-Sept., 1833; t. Considérations sur l'Ossem. Foss. Basileide d'Auvergne, 1833, 4, footnote (read Oct. 7, 1833).

Type: *Cydonotus latirostris* E. Geoffroy, from the quarries of Saint-Gérand, Puy-de-Dôme, France.

Cydonotus: Based on lower jaws.

κύδων, *κύδατος*, circle; *πρόδον*, jaw—from the rounded angle of the lower jaw.

CYLOPES GRAY, 1821.

Edentata, Myrmecophagidae.

Trans. Mus. Repos., XV, 305, Apr. 1, 1821; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., XX, 191, Feb., 1895; 7th ser., VI, 302, Sept., 1900; PALMER, Proc. U. S. Geol. Surv., XIII, 72, Sept. 28, 1899.

Type: *Myrmecophaga didactyla* Linnaeus, from Guiana.

Cylopes: Plural of *κύκλω*, round-eyed (*κύκλω*, circle; *ὄψ*, eye).

CYCLOPIDIUS GÖTT, 1878.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agrioceridae.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XVII, 1877-78, 221-222 (sep. issued as Paleont. Bull. No. 28, Jan. 12, 1878; Am. Naturalist, XII, 58, 1878; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXI, 546-557, 1884; Hay, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 1890, 1902; type fixed).

**Ateucha* is given as a section of the subgenus *Colobognathus* Brandt.

*Probably published several months later, see 'Postscriptum,' p. 95, dated Oct. 29, 1877.

Cyclopidius—Continued.

Species: *Cyclopidius simus* Cope (type), and *C. heterodon* Cope, from the Upper Miocene (Ticholeptus beds) of Deep River, Montana.

Extinct.

Cyclopidius: Dim. of κύκλωψ, round-eyed—in allusion to the large foramen in front of the lachrymal fossa which communicates with the maxillary sinus.

Cyclorhina (subgenus of *Phyllorhina*) PETERS, 1871. Chiroptera, Rhinolophidae. Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, June, 1871, 326–327 (section of a subgenus).

Species: *Phyllorhina obscura* Peters, from Luzon, Philippine Islands; and *P. doria* Peters, from Sarawak, Borneo.

Cyclorhina: κύκλος, circle; ρίς, ῥινός, nose.

Cyclothurus (subgenus of *Myrmecophaga*) ('GRAY') LESSON, 1842.

Edentata, Myrmecophagidae

[GRAY, Thomson's Ann. Philos., X, 343, 1825—nomen nudum.]

LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 152, 1842; GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxviii, 191, 1843 (raised to generic rank).

Cycloturus SCLATER, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1871, 546; FLOWER, Encyclopædia Britannica, 9th ed., XV, 386, 1883 (art. Mammalia); FLOWER & LYDEKKER, Mamm., Living & Extinct, 193–194, 1891.

Type: *Myrmecophaga didactyla* Linnaeus, from Guiana (see *Cyclopes* Gray, 1821).

Cyclothurus: κυκλωτός, rounded; οὐρά, tail—from the tapering, prehensile tail.

Cylindrodon DOUGLASS, 1901.

Gliræ, Castoridae

Trans. Am. Philos. Soc., new ser., XX, pt. III, 251–252, pl. ix figs. 9, 9a, Dec. 5, 1901 (sep. pp. 15–16); MATTHEW, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XIX, 212–213, figs. 7–8, 1903.

Type: *Cylindrodon fontis* Douglass, from the White River Oligocene (Pipestone beds), in the vicinity of Pipestone springs, near Whitehall, Jefferson County, Montana.

Extinct. Based on two portions of mandibular rami; one with all the cheek teeth and the greater part anterior to the ascending ramus, the other with the three posterior teeth and part of the ascending ramus.

Cylindrodon: κύλινδρος, cylinder; δδών = δδούς, tooth. "The teeth are cylindrical, with a central enamel islet and an outer enamel inflection" (DOUGLASS).

Cymatotherium KAUP, 1841.

Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidae.

Akten der Urwelt, 11–14, tab. iv, 1841.

Cymatotherium GRAY, Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 262, 1869.

Type: *Cymatotherium antiquum* Kaup, "des Diluviums, bei Oelsnitz im Sächsischen Vogtland," Germany.

Extinct. Based on a lower jaw.

Cymatotherium: κύμα, κύματος, wave; θηριον, wild beast.

Cynailurus WAGLER, 1830.

Feræ, Felidae.

Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 30, 1830; SEVERTZOW, Rev. et Mag. de Zool., 2^e sér., X, 388, 390, Sept., 1858.

Cynailurus GLOGER, Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., pp. xxix, 63, 1841.

Type: *Felis jubata* Erxleben, from India and Africa. (See *Acinonyx* Brookes, 1828.)

Cynailurus: κύων, κυνός, dog; αἰλουρος, cat—in allusion to the long limbs, claws always partially exposed, and other dog-like characters.

Cynalicus GRAY, 1846.

Feræ, Canidae.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., XVII, 293–294, Apr., 1846.

Cynalicus GRAY, List Osteol. Spec. Brit. Mus., pp. x, 18, 1847 (misprint).

Cynalicus GRAY, Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., and Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 183, 1869 (in synonymy).

Cynalicus—Continued.

Type: *Cynalicus melanogaster* Gray (= *Idicyon venaticus* Lund), from Brazil.

Cynalicus: κυνάλικος, dog-wolf.

Cynalopex (subgenus of *Canis*), H. SMITH, 1839.

Fern, Canidae.

Jardine's Nat. Library, Mamm., IX, 222-232, pls. xvi-xviii, 1839; ed. 2, Mamm., I, 152, 1858; IV, 222-232, pls. 16-18, 1866; V, 290, 1865.

In volume V the genus includes 5 species, from western Asia: *Canis corsac* H. Smith, *Canis koker* Sykes, *C. chrysurus* Gray, *C. pallidus* Rüppell, and *C. turcicus* H. Smith. In volume IV a sixth species, *Cynalopex insectivorus* H. Smith (= *Canis bengalensis* Shaw), is added.

Cynalopex: κυνάλωπη, fox-dog.

Cynalycus (see **Cynalicus**).

Fern, Canidae.

Cynamolgus REICHENBACH, 1862.

Primates, Cercopithecidae.

Vollständ. Naturgesch. Affen, 130-137, pl. xxiii, figs. 327-344, 1862; ELEBA, Cat. Sist. Fauna Filipinas, I, 2, 1895.

Includes 2 subgenera: *Ziti* (3 species) and *Cynamolgus*, 6 species: *Simia cynocephalus* Gmelin, from Africa; *Macacus philippensis* Geoffroy, from the Philippine Islands; *Presbytis albinus* Kelaart, from Ceylon; *Macacus carbonarius* Cuvier, from Sumatra; *Cercopithecus mulatta* Zimmermann, from East India; and *Monaca palpebratus* I. Geoffroy, from Manila, Philippine Islands.

Cynamolgus: κυνάμολγος, dog-milker—the name of an Ethiopian tribe.

Cynarctus MATTHEW, 1902.

Fern, Canidae.

Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XVI, 281-284, fig. 1, Sept. 18, 1902.

Type: *Cynarctus parvulus* Matthew, from the Miocene, Loup Fork (Pawnee Creek beds) of Cedar Creek, Colorado.

Extinct. Based on 'a nearly perfect pair of lower jaws.'

Cynarctus: κύων, κυνός, dog; ἀρκτος, bear.

Cynelos JORDAN, 1848-52.

Fern, Canidae.

Ann. Mus. Nat. Hist. Gervais' Zool. et Paléont. Franç., 1^{re} éd., II, expl. pl. 28, p. 14, 1848-52; 2^{de} éd., 216, 1859; in Pietet's Traité Paléont., 2^{de} éd., I, 195, 1853; Revue Soc. Savantes, Paris, I, 130, 1862.

Type: *Amphiprion gracilis* Pomel, from the Miocene of Saint Gérard-le-Puy, Ardèche, France.

Extinct. Based on a skull and part of a skeleton.

Cynelos: κύων, κυνός, dog; έλος, marsh.

Cynhyæna F. CUVIER, 1829.

Fern, Canidae.

Bull. Sci. Nat., LIX, 454, 1829.

Cynhyæna BRAINVILLE, Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2^{de} sér., VIII, Zool., 279, Nov., 1827; Ostéog. Mamm. Récents et Foss., II, fasc. vii (Carnassiers, Canis), 43, 82, 84; fasc. xiii (Canis), 33, 1843 (emendation).

Type: *Hyæna picta* Temminck, from Africa.

Named after by *Lycaon* Brookes, 1827, which is based on the same species. *Cynhyæna*: κύων, κυνός, dog; ύæνα, hyæna—from the combination of canine and hyæna characters and habits.

Cynictis OGBURN, 1833.

Fern, Viverridae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. IV, May 24, 1833, 48-49; Philos. Mag., 3d ser., III, 68, 1833; GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 571-573; THOMAS, ibid., 1882, 82-84.

Type: *Cynictis steudmanni* (= *Herpestes parvillatus* Cuvier), from Uitenhage, Cape Colony, South Africa.

Cynictis: κύων, κυνός, dog; ίκτις, weasel—i. e., intermediate between, or connecting, the dogs and civets.

Cynocephus (subgenus of *Chlorocebus*) GRAY, 1870. Primates, Cercopithecidae.

Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 26, 1870.

Type: *Cercopithecus cynosurus* Geoffroy, from West Africa.

Cynocephus: κύων, κυνός, dog; κῆβος, long-tailed monkey.

Cynocephalus BODDĀERT, 1768.

Insectivora, Galeopithecidae.

Dierkundig Mengelwerk. In het Latyn beschreeven door Pallas, II, 8, footnote

"1," 1768.

Type: *Cynocephalus volans* (= *Lemur volans* Linnæus), from the island of Ternate, Malay Archipelago. "Waarom de Heer Houttuin dit geslacht Spookdieren noemt; beken ik niet te weten, alzo min als de oorsprong van de Latynsche naam *Lemur*. . . . De soort welke de Heer Pallas hier bedoelt [het vliegende Spookdier] is die welke de Heer Seba en na hem de Heer Houttuin de vliegende Kat van Ternate noemt . . . ; derhalven waare dezelve beter genoemd, de vliegende Meerkat (*Cynocephalus volans*)." (BODDĀERT, l. c.)

Cynocephalus: κύων, κυνός, dog; κεφαλή, head.

Cynocephalus CUVIER & GEOFFROY, 1795.

Primates, Cercopithecidae.

[BRISSON, Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 133, 246, 247, 1762=

'Stirps II, *Simia cynocephala*, 'Stirps V, *Cercopithecus cynocephalus*'];

"CUVIER & GEOFFROY, Mag. Encyc., III (12), 462, 1795;" G. CUVIER, [Tab.

Élém. Hist. Nat. Animaux, 98-99, 1798—"les Macaques," with 4 species;]

Leçons Anat. Comp., I, tabl. 1, 1800 (Macaques—*Cynocephalus*); LACÉPÈDE,

"Tabl. Méth. Mamm., 4, 1799;" Nouv. Tabl. Méthod., in Mém. l'Institut, III,

490, 1801 (*C. maimon*); DESMAREST, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., XXIV, Tabl.

Méthod., 8, 1804.

Species, 4: *Simia cynocephalus* Linnæus (type), from Africa; *S. hamadryas* Linnæus, from northeast Africa; *S. inuus* Linnæus, from North Africa; and *S. sphinx* Linnæus, from Africa (fide SHERBORN, Index Anim., 1112, 1902).

Name preoccupied by *Cynocephalus* Boddaërt, 1768, a genus of Insectivora; and by *Cynocephalus* Walbaum, 1792, a genus of Pisces.

Cynocephalus:* κυνοκέφαλος, dog-headed (from κύων, dog; κεφαλή, head)—the 'dog-faced baboon.'

Cynochœrus KAUP, 1859.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

"Beitr. näheren Kenntniss urwelt. Säugethiere, pl. 3, 1859" (fide TROCHSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. iv, 813, 1898).

Type: *Cynochœrus ziegléri* Kaup, from the Miocene of Germany.

Extinct.

Cynochœrus: κύων, κυνός, dog; χοῖρος, hog.

Cynodesmus SCOTT, 1893.

Feræ, Canidæ.

Am. Naturalist, XXVII, No. 319, pp. 659, 660, July, 1893; Trans. Am. Philos. Soc., XVII, 63-75, pl. 1, figs. 1-5, May 23, 1894.

Type: *Cynodesmus thoides* Scott, from the Oligocene of Deep River Valley, northwest of White Sulphur Springs, Meagher County, Montana.

Extinct.

Cynodesmus: κύων, κυνός, dog; δεσμός, bond—a connectant form between ancient and modern dogs. "Dentition like the microdont forms of *Canis*, but with the skull structure of the more ancient genera." (SCOTT, Am. Nat., l. c.)

Cynodictis, BRAVARD & POMEL, 1850.

Feræ, Canidæ.

Notice Ossem. Foss. Débruge, près Apt, 5, 1850; GERVAIS, Zool. et Pal. Franç., 1^{re} éd., II, 113-114, 1848-52; 2^{de} éd., 216-218, pls. 25, figs. 1-4; 26, fig. 4, 1859; POMEL,

Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire. 66, 1854; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N.

Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 771, 1902 (type given as *C. parisiensis*).

* *Cynocéphale*, tête de chien, nom très connu chez les anciens surtout parce que cet animal jouait un grand rôle dans les figures symboliques des Égyptiens, où il représentait Tot ou Mercure." (CUVIER, Règne Anim., éd. 2, 97, 1829.)

Cynodictis—Continued.

Species (2, unnamed), from Peral, near Apt, Vaucluse, France.

Gervais, in 1852 and later in 1859, gives only *Cynodictis lacustris*, from the lignites of Débruge, near Apt. Pomel, however, in 1854, says: "On les divise en plusieurs sous-genres, dont un, le *Cynodictis* vrai, est des plâtrières de Paris, *Cynodictis parisiensis*, Nob. (*Cyotherium* Aym.)."

Extinct.

Cynodictis: κυνόδων, like a dog; ἰκτίς, weasel—"une forme intermédiaire aux genettes et aux chiens." (BRAVARD & POMEL.)

Cynodon AYMARD, 1848.

Ferae, Canidae.

Ann. Soc. Agr., Sci., Arts et Comm. du Puy, XII, for 1842-46, 244, 1848; *ibid.*, XIV, 113, 1850 (fide POMEL, Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 66, 1854); Gervais, Zool. et Pal. Franç., I, 113, 1848-52; 2^e éd., 218-219, 1859.

Type: *Cynodon velannus* Aymard, from the Oligocene of Ronzon, near Puy, Dépt. Haute-Loire, France.

Name preoccupied by *Cynodon* Spix, 1829, a genus of Pisces.

Extinct.

Cynodon: κυνόδων = κυνόδους, the canine tooth (from κύων, κυνός, dog; δών = δούς, tooth).

Cynodontomys COPE, 1882.

Glires, Proglires, Mixodectidae.

"Palaeont. Bull. No. 34, pp. 151-152, Feb. 20, 1882;" Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XX, 151-152, Mar. 11, 1882; Tert. Vert., 346, 1885 (date of publication, under *Sarcodromaster*); Osborn, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 205, 208-209, fig. 35, June 28, 1902 (ordinal position).

Type: *Cynodontomys latidens* Cope, from the Eocene (Wasatch beds) of the basin of the Big Horn River, northern Wyoming.

Extinct. "Generic characters derived from mandibular ramī."

Cynodontomys: κύων, κυνός, dog; δούς, δόντος, tooth; μῦς, mouse.

Cynofelis LESSON, 1842.

Ferae, Felidae.

Nouv. Cat. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 48-49, 1842.

Species: *Felis jubata* Schreber, from India and Africa, and *F. guttata* Hermann, from Africa.

Name introduced by *Cynilurus* Wagler, 1830; and by *Guepardus* Duvernoy, 1834. *Cynofelis*: κύων, κυνός, dog; -*Felis*.

Cynogale GRAY, 1837.

Ferae, Viverridae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1836, No. XLVI, 88, Feb. 20, 1837; *ibid.*, 1864, 322; Charlesworth's Mag. Nat. Hist., I, 579, 1837.

Type: *Cynogale bennetti* Gray, from Sumatra (?).

Cynogale: κύων, κυνός, dog; γαλή, weasel.

Cynogale L. NO, 1842.

Ferae, Canidae.

Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Nat. & Math. Afhandl., Kjöbenhavn, IX, 201-203, 1842.

Type: *Cynogale catenica* Lund, from the valley of the Rio das Velhas, Minas Geraes, Brazil.

Name preoccupied by *Cynogale* Gray, 1837, a genus of Viverridae. Replaced by *Lundium* Lund, 1843.

Cynohyæna = **Cynhyæna**.

Ferae, Canidae.

Cynohyænodon FILHOL, 1873.

Creodonta, Proviverridae.

Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 6^e sér., X, 87, July-Dec., 1873.

Type: *Cynohyænodon eugleri* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France.

Extinct. Based on a lower jaw.

Cynohyænodon: κύων, κυνός, dog; ὕαena, hyena; δών = δούς, tooth.

Cynomomus (= **Cynomys**).

Glires, Sciuridae.

- Cynomyonax** (subgenus of *Putorius*) COUES, 1877. Ferre, Mustelid.
 Fur-bearing Animals, pp. 99, 147-148, 1877.
Cynomyonax TROUSSERT, Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Carnivores, 44, 1885; ne ed., fasc. II, 274, 1897.*
Type: *Putorius* (*Cynomyonax*) *nigripes* Audubon & Bachman, from the Platte River, Nebraska.
Cynomyonax: *Cynomys* (κύων, dog; μῦς, mouse) ἀναξ, king†—‘king of the prairie dogs.’ The species lives in prairie-dog towns and feeds upon the ‘dogs’
Cynomys RAFINESQUE, 1817. Glires, Sciurid.
 Am. Monthly Mag., II, No. 1, p. 45, 1817; ALLEN, Mon. N. Am. Rodentia, 89, 1877 (type fixed).
Cynomomus H. L. OSBORN, Science, XXIII, No. 577, 103 footnote, Feb. 23, 1899.
Species: *Cynomys socialis* Rafinesque (= *Arctomys ludovicianus* Ord, type), and *C. f. grisea* Rafinesque, from the plains of the Missouri.
Cynomys: κύων, κυνός, dog; μῦς, mouse. “This genus whose name means Dog rat [was based on the Barking squirrel of Lewis and Clarke. The animal . . . bark like small dogs and live on roots and grass . . . they often sit on their hind legs as dogs.” (RAFINESQUE.)
Cyonasua (see *Cyonasua*). Ferre, Procyonid.
Cynonycteris PETERS, 1852. Chiroptera, Pteropodid.
 Naturw. Reise nach Mossambique, Zool., I, Säugeth., 25, 1852.
Type: *Pteropus collaris* Illiger. (Peters’ specimen was collected at Inhamban Gasa Land, southeast Africa, S. lat. 24°.)
Cynonycteris: κύων, κυνός, dog; νυκτερίς, bat—probably from its dog-like head.
Cynopithecus I. GEOFFROY, 1835. Primates, Cercopithecid.
 [“*Les Cynopithèques* I. GEOFFROY, Bélanger’s Voy. Indes Orient., Zool., 66, 1834.”
 I. GEOFFROY, in Gervais’ “Résumé Leçons Mammalogie au Muséum, 8°, Paris, 16, 1835” (fide Archiv. Muséum, Paris, II, 574-575, 1841); GERVAIS, Dic. Pittoresque, Hist. Nat., VIII, pt. I, 90; pt. II, 428, 1839; GRAY, Cat. Monkey Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 33, 1870.
Type: *Cynocephalus niger* Desmarest, from the Philippine and Molucca Islands.
 “Dans le premier de ces ouvrages, les Cynopithèques ne sont encore considérées comme une simple section des Cynocéphales . . . Dans le second ils sont élevés du rang de genre distinct.” (Archiv., l. c., 575, footnote.)
Cynopithecus: κύων, κυνός, dog; πῆγκος, ape—from its dog-like head.
Cynopterus F. CUVIER, 1825. Chiroptera, Pteropodid.
 Dents Mamm. [Cynoptère, 39-40], 248, 1825; MATSCHIE, Fledermäuse Berlin Mus. f. Naturkunde, Lief. I, 71-77, 1899.
Type: *Pteropus marginatus* Geoffroy (= *Vespertilio sphinx* Vahl), from Tranquebar, India.
Cynopterus: κύων, κυνός, dog; πτερόν, wing—‘winged dog,’ probably from its dog-like head.
Cynopus I. GEOFFROY, 1835. Ferre, Viverrid.
 I. GEOFFROY, in Gervais’ Résumé Leçons Mammalogie au Muséum de Paris pendant l’année 1835 (extrait Écho du Monde Savant, I, 37, 1835); Mag. Zool., 2^e sér., I, Mamm. pls. XI-XVI, pp. 4, 5, 1839.
Type: *Herpestes penicillatus* from South Africa. A provisional name which equates *Cynictis* Ogilby, 1833.
Cynopus: κύων, κυνός, dog; πούς, foot—in allusion to the number of toes.

* This date is wrongly given as 1874 in C. O. Waterhouse’s Index Zool., 93, 1902.

† Coues gives the last element of the compound as ‘ἀναξ (or ἀναξ) king,’ but ἀναξ is merely a contracted vocative of ὁ ἀναξ ‘O king.’ See remarks on the derivation of *Empidonax* by A. C. Merriam, Auk, I, 42, Jan., 1884.

Cynorca COPE, 1867.

Cete, Squalodontidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, 144, 151; 1868, 185-186; LEIDY, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 423-424, 1869.

Type: *Cynorca proterea* Cope, from the Miocene of Ashley River, South Carolina. Extinct. Based on teeth.*Cynorca:* κύων, κύρος, dog; + *Orea*.**Cynotherium** STUDIATI, 1857.

Ferre, Canidae.

"Desc. Faun. Montreale de Bonaria près de Cagliari, dans A. de La Marmora's Voy. en Sardaigne, 3^e pt., Desc. Géol., II, 651, Atlas, pl. vii, figs. 1, 3, 5, 6, 8-12, 1857" (sile FORSYTH-MAJOR, Atti Soc. Ital. Sci. Nat., Milano, XV, 380, 1872).**Type:** *Cynotherium ardous* Studiati, from Monreale, near Cagliari, Sardinia. (According to Forsyth-Major *Cynotherium* is closely related to, if not identical with, *Canis* Hodgson, 1838, based on *Canis primæus*, from India).

Extinct.

Cynotherium: κύων, κύρος, dog; θηρίον, wild beast.**Cyon** (see *Cuon*).

Ferre, Canidae.

Cyonasus AMEGHINO, 1885.

Ferre, Procyonidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VIII, entr. 1a, pp. 19-22, 1885; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 313-315, 912-913, pls. xxi, figs. 2-3, LXXIX, fig. 18, 1889.

Cyonasus LYDEKKER, in Nicholson & Lydekker's Man. Paleont., II, 1429, 1889.**Type:** *Cyonasus argentina* Ameghino, from the barrancas del Paraná, Argentina. Extinct. Based on two portions of the left lower jaw.*Cyonasus:* κύων, κύρος, dog; + *Nama*.**Cyotherium** AYMARD, 1850.

Ferre, Canidae.

Ann. Soc. Agr., Sci., Arts et Comm. du Puy, XIV, 113, 1850; Gervais, Zool. et Paléont. Franc., 2^e éd., 219, 1859.**Type:** *Cyotherium parisiense* Aymard (= *Viverra parisiensis* Blainville), from the Eocene gypsum beds of Paris, France.

Extinct.

Cyotherium: κύων, dog; θηρίον, wild beast.**Cyotherium** KAUP.

Sirenia, Halitheriidae.

Säugetiere ZITTEL, Handb. Paleont., IV, 195, 1892.

Not given by Zittel as a synonym of *Halitherium*, but without reference, date, or species. It is uncertain whether *Cyotherium* Kaup is earlier or later than *Cytherium* Aymard.**Cyphobalalena** (see **Kyphobalæna**).

Cete, Balanidae.

Cyphonotus RAVENESQUE, 1815.

Cete, Balanidae.

Annales de la Nature, 61, 1815 (nomen nudum?); GRAY, Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus., 1821, Cetacea, 18-19, 1850.

Type: *Balaena* sp.: *Cyphonotus* R. sp. do. [= espèce du genre précédent, *Balaena*].Gray gives *Cyphonotus* doubtfully as a subgenus to include *B. gibbosa* Erxleben, from the Atlantic.*Cyphonotus:* κύφος, hump; ὠτός, back—i. e., 'humpback whale.'**Cyrtodelphis** ADEL, 1900.

Cete, Platanistidae.

Säugetier. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, Math.-Nat. Cl., LXVIII, 849, 850-851, 853-856, 1900, Taf. 1, figs. 1, 3; Taf. II-IV, 1900.

Species: *Delphinus sulcatus* Gervais, and *Cetorhynchus christolii* Gervais, from Dépt. Hérault, France.

Extinct.

Cyrtodelphis: κυρτός, curved, arched; δελφίς, dolphin.**Cyrtodon** (see **Kurtodon**).

Marsupialia, Amphitheriidae.

Cyrtophora NILSSON, 1820.

Ferre, Pinnipedia, Phocidae.

Skandinavisk Fauna, I, 382-387, 1820; ed. 2, I, 310-317, 1847; ALLEN, Mon. N. Am. Pinnipeds, 723, 1880.

Cyrtophoca SHUFELDT, Am. Field, XXXIV, 222, Sept. 6, 1890.

Cystophora—Continued.

Type: *Cystophora borealis* Nilsson (= *Phoca cristata* Erxleben), from the North Atlantic, along the coasts of southern Greenland and Newfoundland.

Cystophora: κύστη, bladder; φορά, carrying (from φέρω, to bear)—in allusion to the inflatable cyst on the snout, which gives rise to the common names 'bladder nosed' or 'hooded' seal.

D.

Dacrytherium FILHOL, 1876.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidae.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, LXXXII, No. 4, 288, Séance du 24 Jan., 1876.

Type: *Dacrytherium anthracoides* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France. Extinct. Based on "un crâne complet, possédant son maxillaire inférieur en place et toutes ses dents."

Dacrytherium: δάκρυ, tear; θηρίον, wild beast—in allusion to the lachrymal fossa.

Dactylæna (subgenus of *Balanoptera*) GRAY, 1874.

Cete, Balænidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., XIII, 449, pl. xviii, June, 1874.

Type: *Balanoptera huttoni* Gray (= *Physalus antarcticus* Hutton), from Otago Head, New Zealand.

Dactylæna: δάκτυλος, finger; + (Bal-) ana—'finger whale,' in allusion to the character: "fingers the length of the forearm bone," in contrast with those of *Balanoptera*, which are shorter.

Dactyloceros (subg. of *Cervus*) WAGNER, 1855.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.

Suppl. Schreber's Säugethiere, V, 352, 1855.

Type: *Cervus dama* Linnaeus, from Europe.

Name preoccupied by *Dactylocera* Latreille, 1829, a genus of Crustacea. (See *Dama* Frisch, 1775.)

Dactyloceros: δάκτυλος, finger; κέρας, horn—in allusion to the snags which are numerous on the summit and posterior margin of the palmated part of the antlers.

Dactylochilus (subg. * of *Atelodus*) BRANDT, 1878.

Ungulata, Rhinocerotidae.

Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci., St. Pétersbourg, 7^e sér., XXVI, No. 5, pp. 52–53, 1878.

Type: *Rhinoceros bicornis* Linnaeus, from Africa. (See *Opsiceros* Gloger, 1841.)

Dactylochilus: δάκτυλος, finger; χείλος, lip—from the pointed, prehensile upper lip.

Dactylomys I. GEOFFROY, 1838.

Glires, Octodontidae.

Écho du Monde Savant, Paris, 5^e Ann., No. 349, p. 201, July 7, 1838; Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2^e sér., X, Zool., 126–127, Aug., 1838; Mag. de Zool., Mam., 27, 47, pl. xx, 1840.

Type: *Dactylomys typus* I. Geoffroy (= *Echimys dactylinus* É. Geoffroy), from South America, probably Brazil.

Dactylomys: δάκτυλος, finger; μῦς, mouse—from the elongated third and fourth digits of the manus.

Dactylopsila GRAY, 1858.

Marsupialia, Phalangeridae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. cccliii, Apr. 27, 1858, 109–111, pl. lxiii, 5 figs. in text; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 159–161, 1888.

Type: *Dactylopsila trivirgata*, from Aru Island (south of New Guinea).

Dactylopsila: δάκτυλος, finger; ψιλός, bare—in allusion to the naked toes.

Dædicurus (see *Doedicurus*).

Edentata, Glyptodontidae.

Dædon COPE, 1878.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriidae.

Paleont. Bull. No. 30, p. 15, Dec. 3, 1878; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XVIII, 77, Dec. 30, 1878.

Dædon ZITTEL, Hand. Palaeont., IV, 1ste Lief., 304, 1892 (in synonymy).

Dalodon ZITTEL, ibid., 2te Lief., 308, 1893.

* *Dactylochilus* is given as a section of the subgenus *Colobognathus* Brandt.

Dæodon—Continued.

Type: *Dæodon shoshoneensis* Cope, from the John Day Miocene, Oregon.

Extinct. Based on "the terminal-portion of the lower jaw . . . It supports on the side three incisors, one canine, and two premolars, which form an uninterrupted series."

Dæodon: δάϊος, destructive, dreadful; δδών = δδούς, tooth—in allusion to the powerful canines.

Dama Frisch, 1775.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, 3, Tab. Gen., 1775; H. SMITH, Griffith's *Cuvier, Anim. Kingdom*, V, 306-307, 1827 (subgenus); BURNETT, *Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art*, XXVIII, for Oct.-Dec., 1829, 353, 1830 (raised to generic rank); GRAY, *List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus.*, pp. xxvii, 181, 1843.

Type: "Der Damhirsch" (*Cervus dama* Linnaeus), from Europe.

Dama: From the specific name of the type.

Dama (subgenus of *Gazella*) ('BENNETT') GRAY, 1850.

Ungulata, Bovidæ.

['*Section Dama*' BENNETT, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1833, 2; *Trans. Zool. Soc. London*, 1, 7-8, pl. 1, 1835.]

GRAY, *Gleanings from Menagerie & Aviary at Knowsley Hall*, 27, tab. XXIII, fig. 1, 1850; *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, for 1850, No. CCVIII, 114-115, Feb. 24, 1851; *Cat. Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus.*, 39, 1872; SCLATER & THOMAS, *Book of Antelopes*, III, pt. x, 65, Feb., 1898 (in synonymy, type fixed).

Bennett's 'section' includes *Antelope mhori* Bennett, from West Africa; *A. senegalensis* Bennett (= *A. dama* Pallas, type), from Senegal; and *A. addra* Bennett, from Nubia and Kordofan.

Gray's subgenus includes 4 species: *Antelope soemmerringii* Rüppell, from Lower Abyssinia; *A. mhori* Bennett, from West Africa; *A. dama* Pallas (type), from West Africa; and *A. ruficollis* H. Smith, from Kordofan and Sennar.

Name preoccupied by *Dama* Frisch, 1775, a genus of Cervidæ.

Dama ALLEN, 1902.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

ZIMMERMANN, *Spec. Zool. Geog.* 351, 531-535, 1777—not a valid generic name.] *Ann. Mus. Nat. Hist. N. Y.*, XVI, 18-20, Feb. 1, 1902.

Type: *Cervus virginianus* Boddaert, from Virginia.

Name preoccupied by *Dama* Frisch, 1775.

Damaliscus H. SMITH, 1827.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Griffith's *Cuvier, Anim. Kingdom*, IV, 343-346, 2 plates [unnumbered]; V, 261-267, 1827; SCLATER & THOMAS, *Book of Antelopes*, I, 5, 1894 (in synonymy).

Type not mentioned in the original description. The genus includes 4 subgenera, *Aceromatus*, *Busclaphus*, *Strepsiceros*, and *Portax*. In Vol. IV, p. 346, it is stated that the group includes *oras*, *caama*, and *strepsiceros*, but Sclater & Thomas give the type as *Antelope busclaphus* Pallas, from North Africa.

Antelope δαμαρῆς, heifer, calf. "In the Greek it is applicable to the young bull, and the adult cow, and in several languages of Europe and Asia, the first leading syllable constitutes a part of the name of several other ruminants, and therefore in zoological phraseology it may be adopted for a genus."

Damaliscus GRAY, 1846.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Vet. & Mag. Nat. Hist., XVIII, No. 119, p. 233, Oct., 1846; SCLATER & THOMAS, *Book of Antelopes*, I, 51, 1894 (type fixed).

Species: 6: *Damaliscus lunatus* (type), *D. senegalensis*, *D. koba*, *D. pygarga*, *D. albifrons*, and *D. ? zebra*, from Africa.

Name preoccupied by *Damaliscus* H. Smith, 1827, another genus of Bovidæ.

Replaced by *Damaliscus* Sclater & Thomas, 1894.

Damaliscus SCLATER & THOMAS, 1894.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Book of Antelopes, I, pt. 1, 3, 51-91, figs. 7-12, pls. vi-x, Aug., 1894; W. L. SCLATER, *Mamm. S. Africa*, I, 137-147, figs. 41-43, 1900.

Damaliscus—Continued.

New name for *Damalis* Gray, 1846, which is preoccupied by *Damalis* H. Smith, 1827, a different genus of Bovidae. The type is given as *Antilope pygargus* Pallas, from Cape Colony, while the type of *Damalis* Gray (here merely renamed) was *Antilope lunata* Burchell, from the Orange Free State (p. 51)!

Damaliscus: Dim. of *Damalis*.

Damelaphus COUES, 1896.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.

The Nation, LXII, 404, May 21, 1896; BANGS, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXVIII, 219, 1898 (quoted as a synonym).

Lapsus for *Dorcelaphus* Gloger, 1841. The name occurs only in a review of Cory's 'Hunting and Fishing in Florida,' in the statement: "We doubt not that the small deer of the peninsula [Florida] is equally entitled to recognition as *Cariacus* (or *Damelaphus*) *fraterculus*." (COUES.)

Damelaphus: *Dama* + *Elaphus*.

Danis (subgenus of *Ursus*) GRAY, 1825.

Feræ, Ursidae.

Ann. Philos., XXVI, 60, July, 1825; *ibid.*, XXVI, 339, Nov., 1825 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Ursus ferox* Desmarest (= *Ursus horribilis* Ord), from the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, Montana.

Name preoccupied by *Danis* Fabricius, 1808, a genus of Lepidoptera.

Danis: δανός, burnt, dry. Application not clear; the name may possibly refer to the color of the hair or to the character of the animal's habitat.

Daphoenus LEIDY, 1853.

Feræ, Canidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., for 1852-53, No. x, 393-394, 1853.

Daphænus Scott, Princeton College Bull., II, No. 2, 37, Apr., 1890.

Daphænus Hatcher, Mem. Carnegie Mus., I, 66-95, text figs. 1, 3-5, pls. xiv, xvi-xx, Sept., 1902.

Type: *Daphoenus retus* Leidy, from the Oligocene (White River) of the Bad Lands of Nebraska.

Extinct. Based on "a cranium without the face, a fragment of a left upper maxilla containing the posterior three molars," etc.

Daphoenus: δαφαινός, blood-reeking—in allusion to the molars which resemble those of the wolf.

Daptophilus COPE, 1873.

Feræ, Felidae.

Palæont. Bull., No. 16, p. 2, Aug. 20, 1873; Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., VII, for 1873, 508, 1874.

Type: *Daptophilus squalidens* Cope, from the Oligocene of Colorado.

Extinct.

Daptophilus: δάπτω, to tear, to devour; φίλος, loving, fond of.

Dasicyon (see *Dusicyon*).

Feræ, Canidae.

Dasurus (see *Dasyurus*).

Marsupialia, Dasyuridae.

Dasyercus PETERS, 1875.

Marsupialia, Dasyuridae.

Sitzungsber. Gesellsch. Naturforsch. Freunde, Berlin, July? 1875, 73.

New name for *Chatocercus* Krefft, 1866, which is preoccupied by *Chatocercus* G. R. Gray, 1855, a genus of Birds.

Dasyercus: δασύς, thick; κέρκος, tail—in allusion to the crested hairy tail.

Dasychoerus GRAY, 1873.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., XI, 435-436, June, 1873.

Species: *Sus verrucosus* Müller, from Java; and *S. celebensis* Müller, from Celebes.

Dasycherus: δασύς, thick; χοίρος, hog.

Dasymys PETERS, 1875.

Glires, Muridae, Murinae.

Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1875, 12-13; W. L. SCLATER, Ann. S.

Afr. Mus., I, pt. 2, p. 218, Mar., 1899.

Dasymys—Continued.

Type: *Dasymys guianensis* Peters, from the interior of Natal, South Africa (= *Mus ananatus* Sundevall, 1847, from the vicinity of Durban or Port Natal).

Dasymys: δασύς, thick, hairy; μῦς, mouse—from the stout form and thick fur of the type species.

Dasyrctus WAGLER, 1830.

Glires, Heteromyidae.

Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 21, 1830.

New name for *Heteromys* Desmarest, 1817. Type, *Mus anomalus* Thompson, from the island of Trinidad, West Indies.

Dasyrctus: δασύς, thick, hairy; ῥῶρος, back—from the stiff hairs or spines on the back.

Dasyphractus FITZINGER, 1871.

Edentata, Dasypodidae.

Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien, LXIV, Abth. 1, 264-268, July, 1871.

Type: *Cryptophractus brevirostris* Fitzinger, from the Cordillera of Chile.

Dasyphractus: δασύς, thick, hairy; φρακτός, inclosed, protected—in allusion to the thick coat of hair covering the carapace.

Dasyporca (see **Dasyprocta**).

Glires, Dasyproctidae.

Dasypotherium MORENO, 1889.

Edentata, Dasypodidae.

Bol. Mus. La Plata, 1889, 38-39.

Type: *Dasypotherium australis* Moreno, from Monte Hermoso, about 40 miles east of Bahía Blanca, province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on "mucha parte de la coraza dorsal articulada y el ramo izquierdo de la mandíbula inferior."

Dasypotherium: *Dasyms*; ὄπιον, wild beast.

Dasyprocta ILLIGER, 1811.

Glires, Dasyproctidae.

Prodrromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 93, 1811.

Dasyporca GRAY, Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, 341, Nov., 1825 (misprint).

Species: *Dasia apiti* Gmelin, from Brazil and Guiana; and *C. aculech* Gmelin, from Guiana.

Dasyporca: δασύπροκτος, with hairy buttocks (from δασύς, hairy; and προκτός, anus, hinder parts).

Dasypterus (subg. of *Atalapha*) PETERS, 1871.

Chiroptera, Vespertilionidae.

M. Abhandl. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, for 1870, 912-914, 1871; H. ALLEN, Mon. Bats N. A., 2d ed., 137-140, pls. XXIV-XXV, 1893 (raised to generic rank);

MILLER, N. Am. Fauna, No. 13, pp. 13, 115-118, figs. 33, 34, Oct. 16, 1897 (type fixed).

Species: 4. *Atalapha intermedia* (= *Lasineus intermedia* Allen, type), from Matanzas, Mexico; *A. egregia* Peters, from Santa Catharina, Brazil; *A. ega* (= *Nyctops ega* Cuviers), from Ega, Brazil; and *A. undulata* (= *Lasineus undulatus* Tates), from Pernambuco, Brazil.

Dasypterus: δασύς, thick, hairy; πτερόν, wing.

Dasypus LAMOUR, 1758.

Edentata, Dasypodidae.

Systema Naturae, 10th ed., I, 50-51, 1758; 12th ed., I, 53-54, 1766.

Species: 6, from South America: *Dasypus nudipectus* Linnaeus ('Africa'), *D. tridactylus* Linnaeus ('India'), *D. quadrivinctus* Linnaeus, *D. serratus* Linnaeus, *D. septemvinctus* Linnaeus ('India'), and *D. novemvinctus* Linnaeus.

Dasypus: δασύπους, hairy- or rough-footed (from δασύς, thick, hairy, rough; πούς, foot).

Dasyurodon ANDREAE, 1887.

Creodonts, Hyaenodontidae.

Bericht Senckenberg. Naturforsch. Gesellsch., Frankfurt, 1887, 125-133, taf. 13.

Type: *Dasyurodon flouheimianus* Andreae, from the Middle Oligocene 'Meeressand' of Flonheim, Rhein-Hessen, Germany.

Extinct. Based on part of the lower jaw.

Dasyurodon: *Dasygurus*; δσάιν = δσάινς, tooth.

- Dasyuroides** SPENCER, 1896. Marsupialia, Dasyuridæ.
 Proc. Roy. Soc. Victoria, new ser., VIII, 5-8, Apr., 1896.
Type: *Dasyuroides byrnei* Spencer, from Charlotte Waters, Central Australia.
Dasyuroides: *Dasyurus*; εἶδος, form.
- Dasyurotherium** LIAIS, 1872. Marsupialia, Didelphyidæ.
 Climats, Géol., Faune, et Géog. Botanique Brésil, 331, 1872.
New name suggested for *Thylacotherium* Lund, 1839, but suppressed in favor of *Gambatherium*. "Le nom de *Gambatherium* indiquerait mieux les analogies que celui de *Dasyurotherium*." (LIAIS.)
Dasyurotherium: δασύς, thick; οὐρά, tail; θηπιον, wild beast.
- Dasyurus** É. GEOFFROY, 1796. Marsupialia, Dasyuridæ.
 Mag. Encyclopédique, 2^e année, III, 469-470, 1796; Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, I, 1^{re} part., 106, 1796; Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, IV, 353, 1804; LACÉPÈDE, "Tabl. Méth. Mamm. 5, 1799"; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 261, 265, 1888.
Dasyurus —, London Encyclopædia, XXII, 743, 1845 (art. Zoology).
 Based on the 'Spotted Opossum' of Phillips, the 'Tapoa tafa' of White (*Didelphis viverrinus* Shaw), from southeastern Australia.
Dasyurus: δασύς, hairy, rough; οὐρά, tail.
- Daubentonia** É. GEOFFROY, 1795. Primates, Daubentoniidæ.
 "Décad. Philos. et Litt. (No. 28, 10 pluv. an. 3) 195, 1795" (fide SHERBORN, Index Anim. 282, 1113, 1902); GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1863, 151; Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 96-97, 1870.
Type: *Sciurus madagascariensis* Gmelin, from Madagascar. This name antedates *Cheiromys* Lacépède, 1799.
Daubentonia: In honor of Louis Jean Marie Daubenton, 1716-1799, a collaborator of Buffon, and for many years curator of the cabinet of Natural History of Paris. Best known through his contributions (especially on anatomy) to Buffon's works.
- Daunus** GRAY, 1821. Primates, Cercopithecidæ.
 London Med. Repos., XV, No. 88, p. 298, Apr. 1, 1821.
Type: *Simia nemæus* Linnaeus, from Cochinchina.
Daunus: Δαῦνος, Daunus, a fabulous king of part of the province of Apulia, southern Italy (application obscure).
- Decaconus** AMEGHINO, 1901. Ungulata, Condylarthra, Phenacodontidæ.
 Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 378, July, 1901 (sep. p. 32).
Type: *Decaconus intricatus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
 Extinct.
Decaconus: δέκα, ten; κώνος, cone—in allusion to the number of cones on the upper molars.
- Decastis** AMEGHINO, 1891. Marsupialia, Epanorthidæ.
 Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 19, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 305, Oct. 1, 1891.
Species: *Decastis columnaris* Ameghino, and *D. rurigerus* Ameghino, from the Lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.
 Extinct.
Decastis: Anagram of *Acdestis*.
- Dectiadapis** LEMOINE, 1883. Glires, Pseudosciuridæ?
 [Recherches Oiseaux Foss. Reims, II, 78, 1881—*D. sciuroides*, nomen nudum.]
 Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 3^e sér., XI, for 1882-83, No. 4, p. 269, pl. vi, figs. 37-39, May, 1883; XIX, No. 6, p. 289, pl. xi, fig. 146, Aug., 1891.
Type: *Dectiadapis sciuroides* Lemoine (1891), from the Lower Eocene near Reims, France.
Extinct. Based on teeth.

Decticadapis—Continued.

Decticadapis: *δερκτικός*, able to bite, i. e., a rodent; + *Adapis*—in allusion to the occurrence in the Eocene "de rongeurs vrais, . . . qui ont néanmoins conservé quelques rapports de formes avec les cupulidentes." (LEMOINE.)

Decticus AYMAR, 1853.

Glires, Muridae, Cricetinae.

AYMAR, in Pietet's *Traité Paléont.*, 2^e éd., I, 250, 1853; *Comptes Rendus*, Paris, XXXVIII, 675, 1854; *Congrès Sci. France* for 1855, I, 233, 1856.

Type: *Decticus antiquus* Aymard, from the Lower Miocene of Puy de Dôme, France.

Extinct. Based on "une branche à peu près complète de la mâchoire inférieure."

Decticus: *δερκτικός*, able to bite, i. e., a rodent—in allusion to the incisors.

Degonia BORN, 1901.

Ungulata, Typotheria, Hegetotheriidae.*

Revista Mus. La Plata, X, 251-252, Oct., 1901 (sep. pp. 1-2).

Species: *Degonia halluamii* Roth, and *D. sympathica* Roth, from the 'Upper Cretaceous' of Lago Musters, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.

Extinct.

Degonia: A coined name ('Frei erfunden'—ROTH).

Delemys (subg. of *Hesperomys*) DE SAUSSURE, 1860.

Glires, Muridae, Cricetinae.

Rev. et Mag. de Zool., 2d ser., XII, 98-101, 1860.

Delemys WINGG, *E Museo Landii*, I, pt. III, 149, Dec. 1, 1887.

Delemys BERNHORN, in C. O. Waterhouse's *Index Zool.*, 108, 1902.

Type: *Hesperomys toltecus* De Saussure, from the cordillera of Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Delemys: *δείλη*, evening; *μῦς*, mouse—either from its crepuscular or nocturnal habits, or intended as a name modeled after *Hesperomys*.

Delotherium FILHOL, 1882.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidae.

Mém. Mamm. Foss. Phosphorites Quercy, in *Ann. Soc. Sci. Phys. Nat. Toulouse*, 1882, 112-113.

Type: *Delotherium simplex* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France.

Extinct. Based on a fragment containing the first and second molars.

Delotherium: *δευλός*, cowardly, in the sense of weak; *θύμιον*, wild beast.

Dinictis (see *Dinictis*).

Fene, Felidae.

Dinotherium KAMP, 1829.

Ungulata, Proboscidea, Deinotheriidae.

Archiv. Nat., 1829, 401-404, Taf. 1.

Dinotherium KAMP, *Das Tierreich*, I, 268-270, 1835.

Type: *Dinotherium papilionum* Kamp, from the Lower Pliocene of Eppelshelm, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany.

1871/11

Dinotherium: *δεινός*, terrible; *θύμιον*, wild beast—in allusion to the animal's size and huge tusks in the lower jaw.

Dideltherium AMEGHINO, 1889.

Monotremata (Didelotheriidae).

At. Acad. Sci. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 655-657, 1889.

Dideltherium AMEGHINO, *ibid.*, 920-921, pl. VI, fig. 22, 1889.

Type: *Dideltherium venustum* Ameghino, from the Eocene (Santa Cruz formation) of the terraces of the Rio Santa Cruz, southern Patagonia.

(Quoted.) Representado . . . por un fragmento de maxilar superior izquierdo, . . . el intermaxilar del mismo lado, con el alvéolo rudimentario del primer incisivo . . . el incisivo tercero ó interno intacto, . . . dos dientes intactos de la misma forma, luego un trozo de maxilar destruido . . . después tres fragmentos, á los que les falta la corona."

Same preoccupied by *Dideltherium* Filhol, 1882. Replaced by *Dideltherium* Ameghino, 1889.

Dideltherium: *δείλας*, manifest, evident; *θύμιον*, wild beast—i. e., evidently a mammal, although possessing reptilian characters.

**Hegetotheriidae* Ameghino, *Feb.*, 1894 = *Pachyrucidae* Lydekker, March, 1894.

Delphinapterus LACÉPÈDE, 1804.

Cete, Delphinidæ.

Hist. Nat. Cétacées, Tableau Ordres, Genres et d'Espèces, pp. xli, 243-249, 1804;

DESMAREST, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., 2^e éd., IX, 173-175, 1817; FLOWER, Proc.

Zool. Soc. London, 1883, 505 (type fixed).

Delphinaptera BOWDICH, Anal. Nat. Class. Mamm., 86, 1821.**Species:** *Delphinapterus beluga* (= *Delphinus leucas* Pallas—type) and *D. senedetto*.*Delphinapterus*: δελφίς, dolphin; α- without; πτερόν, wing, fin—in allusion to the absence of a dorsal fin.**Delphinapterus** LESSON & GARNOT, 1826.

Cete, Delphinidæ.

Zool. Voy. Coquille, I, 1^r pt., 179-180, pl. 9, fig. 1, 1826; LESSON, Compl. Œuvres

Buffon, Hist. Nat. Mamm. Ois. découv. depuis 1788, I, 196-203, 440, pl. 4,

fig. 1, 1828; GRAY, Zool. Erebus & Terror, 36, pl. 15, 1846; Cat. Seals & Whales

Brit. Mus., 276, 1866.

Type: *Delphinus peronii* Lacépède, from the Antarctic Ocean, south of Tasmania.Name preoccupied by *Delphinapterus* Lacépède, 1804, which was based on *Delphinus leucas*, from the Arctic Ocean. Replaced by *Leucorhamphus* Lilljeborg, 1861; but see *Tursio* Wagler, 1830, and *Lissodelphis* Gloger, 1841, both earlier and based on the same species.**Delphinodon** LEIDY, 1869.

Cete, Platanistidæ.

Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 424-426, pl. xxx, figs. 7-12, 1869;

HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 591, 1902 (type fixed).

Species: *Squalodon mento* Cope (type), and *Phoca wymani* Leidy, from the Miocene of Charles County, Maryland.

Extinct.

Delphinodon: *Delphinus*; δδών=δδούς, tooth.**Delphinoides** (subgenus of *Delphinus*) PEDRONI, 1845.

Cete, Squalodontidæ.

Actes Soc. Linnéenne Bordeaux, XIV, 104, 105-107, "pl. II," 1845; Comptes Rendus, Paris, XXI, 1181, July-Dec., 1845 ('Delphinoïde').

Type: *Delphinoides gratelupi* Pedroni, from the quarry at Léognan, near Bordeaux, Département de Gironde, France.

Extinct. Based on a portion of the upper jaw. "Cette portion de mâchoire supérieure se compose du maxillaire supérieur gauche presque complet, et d'une portion de l'intermaxillaire ou incisif du même côté; quatre dents tiennent à ce fragment."

Delphinoïdes: *Delphinus*; εἶδος, form.**Delphinopsis** J. MÜLLER, 1853.

Cete, Platanistidæ?

Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, X, Heft 1, 84-88, Jan., 1853.

Type: *Delphinopsis freyerii* Müller, from Radoboj, Hungary.

Extinct. Based on "ein Theil der Rippen, das Schulterblatt, der zum grössten Theil erhaltene Arm mit der Hand, die Epiphyse von Wirbeln, . . . ferner verschiedene nicht mehr zu entwirrende Trümmer von Knochen."

Delphinopsis: *Delphinus*; ὄψις, appearance.**Delphinorhynchus** (subg. of *Delphinus*) BLAINVILLE, 1817.

Cete, Physeteridæ?

Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., 2d ed., IX, 151-154, 1817; LESSON, Man. Mammalogie, 405-406, 1827 (raised to generic rank); BURNETT, Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXIX, 361, Apr.-June, 1830 (*D. coronatus* and *D. gangeticus*).*Delphinorhynchus* F. CUVIER, Dict. Sci. Nat., LIX, 517, 1829.*Delphinorhynchus* PAOLO, Atti Soc. Veneto-Trentina Sci. Nat. Padova, ser. II, vol. III, 51, 1897.**Species:** 4: *Delphinus geoffrensis* Blainville, from the coast of Portugal; *D. coronatus* Fréminville, from the Polar Sea; *D. shavensis* Blainville, from India; and *D. pernetensis* Blainville, supposed to have been taken off Cape Verde, West Africa.*Delphinorhynchus*: *Delphinus*; ρύγχος, snout.

Delphinus LINNÆUS, 1758.

Cete, Delphinidæ.

Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., I, 77, 1758; 12th ed., I, 108, 1766; BRUSSON, *Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib.*, 2d ed., 218, 233-238, 1762; FLOWER, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1883, 500 (type fixed).

Species, 3: *Delphinus phœœna* Linnæus, *D. delphis* Linnæus (type), and *D. orca* Linnæus, all from the Atlantic Ocean.

Delphinus: δελφίς, dolphin.

Delphis FOSSILLI, 1775.

Cete, Delphinidæ.

Descriptiones Animalium, Avium, Amphib., etc., p. iv, 1775.

Nomen ædum! The genus occurs without mention of species in a list of "Quadrupedia observata, non descripta," but is accompanied by the Arabic name.

Delphis: δελφίς, dolphin.

Delphis WAGLER, 1830.

Cete, Delphinidæ.

Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 34, 1830.

Type: *Delphinus leucus* Pallas, from the Arctic seas. (See *Delphinapterus* Lacépède, 1804; and *Beluga* Rafinesque, 1815, both based on the same species.)

Delphis (subgenus of Delphinus) GRAY, 1864.

Cete, Delphinidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 236-237.

Type: *Delphinus delphis* Linnæus, from the Atlantic Ocean.

Same preoccupied by *Delphis* Wagler, 1830, which was based on *Delphinus leucus*. (See *Eudelphinus* Van Beneden & Gervais, 1880.)

Deltatherium COPE, 1881.

Creodonta, Oxyclenidæ.

Am. Naturalist, XV (for Apr.), 337-338, Mar. 25, 1881; *Paleont. Bull.*, No. 33, p. 486, 1881; *Proc. Am. Philos. Soc.*, XIX, 486, Oct. 21, 1881; *Tert. Vert.*, 277-281, 1885 (date of publication).

Type: *Deltatherium fundamini* Cope, from the Puerco Eocene of New Mexico.

Extinct. "Represented by the dentition of both maxillary bones minus the canines."

Deltatherium: δέλτα (Δ), fourth letter of the Greek alphabet; *gnptor*, wild guess—an allusion to the base of the third premolar which is a nearly equilateral triangle. (COPE, *Tert. Vert.*, 279.)

Dempus = **Dermipus**).

Monotremata, Ornithorhynchidæ.

Dendraiturus (subgenus of Felis) SEVERTZOW, 1858.

Fere, Felidæ.

Bull. et Mag. de Zool., Paris, 2^e sér., X, 386, 390, Sept., 1858.

Type: *Felis acoplata* Wagner, from British Guiana.

Dendraiturus: δένδραον, tree; αἰώνιος, cat.

Dendrobatus = **Dendroleius**).

Giles, Octodontidæ.

Dendrognale GRAY, 1848.

Insectivora, Tupaiidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. CLXXXVI, Aug. 1, 1848, 23-24; *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.*, 2d ser., II, 212-213, Sept., 1848.

Type: *Haplorhina nana* S. Müller, from Borneo.

Dendrognale: δένδρον, tree; γνάθος, weasel.

Dendrohyrax GRAY, 1868.

Ungulata, Hyracoidea, Procnylidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., I, 48-50, Jan., 1868; W. L. SLATER, *Mamm. Africa*, I, 610, 1900 (in synonymy—type fixed).

Species, 2: *Hyrcus burgalis* Fraser, from West Africa; *H. arboreus* A. Smith (type), from South Africa, and *Dendrohyrax blainvillii* Gray, from East Africa.

Dendrohyrax: δένδρον, tree; = *Hyrcus*—in allusion to its arboreal habits.

Dendrolagus MÜLLER, 1839.

Marsupialia, Macropodidæ.

Verhandl. Natürl. Geschied. Nederland. Bezitt., Leiden, I (1839-44); MÜLLER, *Zoölogieren Indisch. Archipel.*, 33, Tab. [p. 63], 1839; SCHLEGEL & MÜLLER, *Drie Buiteldier. Fam. Kengourie's*, 138-146, Tab. 19-20, Tab. 22 figs. 1 and 2, Tab. 23 figs. 1-6, Tab. 24 figs. 1-6, 1842; THOMAS, *Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus.*, 92, 1888 (type fixed).

Dendrolagus—Continued.

Species: *Dendrolagus ursinus* Schlegel & Müller (type), and *D. inustus* Schlegel & Müller, from New Guinea.

Dendrolagus: δένδρον, tree; λαγώς, hare—in allusion to its arboreal habits.

Dendroleius MEYEN, 1833.

Gliræ, Octodontidæ.

Nova Acta Acad. Cæs. Leop.-Carol., XVI, pt. II, Tab. XLIV, 1833; Reise um die Erde, III (Zool. Bericht), 122b (errata), 1834; Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., 1835, I, 397.

Dendrobis MEYEN, Nova Acta, XVI, 600–602, 1833; Reise um die Erde, 112, 1834 (misprint).

Type: *Dendroleius degus* Meyen, from Chile?

Dendroleius: δένδρον, tree; λεία, booty—possibly in allusion to the animal's supposed habit of robbing birds' nests in trees.

Dendromus A. SMITH, 1829.

Gliræ, Muridæ, Dendromyinae.

Zool. Journ., IV, 438–439, Jan.–May, 1829.

Dendromys SMUTS, Enum. Mamm. Cap., 32, 1832; A. SMITH, S. Afr. Quart. Journ., II, 158, 1834; Ill. Zool. S. Africa, Mamm., pl. xxxiv, 1841; W. L. SCLATER, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., I, pt. 2, pp. 198–200, 1899.

Type: *Dendromus typus* Smith (= *Mus mesomelas* Brants, 1827), from South Africa.

Dendromus: δένδρον, tree; μῦς, mouse—'tree mouse'—from the fact that the members of this genus are apparently entirely arboreal.

Deomys THOMAS, 1888.

Gliræ, Muridæ, Dendromyinae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, June 1, 1888, 130, pl. v.

Type: *Deomys ferrugineus* Thomas, from the lower Congo River, Africa.

Deomys: δέω, to link, i. e., a connectant form; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the upper molars, which are intermediate in character between those of the *Mures* and the *Criceti*.

Dermanura GÉRAIS, 1855.

Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

Expd. Comte de Castelnau Am. du Sud, Zool., Mamm., 36, pl. xi fig. 3, 1855.

Type: *Dermanura cinereum* (= *Stenoderma cinereum* Blainville MS.), from Brazil.

Dermanura: δέρμα, skin; α- without; οὐρά tail—in allusion to the presence of an interfemoral membrane and absence of tail.

Dermipus WIEDEMANN, 1800.

Monotremata, Ornithorhynchidæ.

Archiv für Zool. & Zoot., I, pt. 1, p. 180, pl. III, 1800.

Demipus GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 385; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 393, 1869 (in synonymy).

New name, provisionally proposed for *Platypus* Shaw, 1799, which is preoccupied by *Platypus* Herbst, 1793, a genus of Coleoptera.

Dermipus: δέρμα skin; πούς, foot—in allusion to the webbed feet.

Dermonotus GILL, 1901.

Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XIV, 177, Sept. 25, 1901.

New name for *Pteronotus* Gray, 1838, which is preoccupied by *Pteronotus Rafinesque*, 1815, a genus of Pteropodidæ.

Dermonotus: δέρμα, skin; νῶτος, back—in reference to the extension of the skin of the wings and interfemoral membrane upon the back.

Dermopterus BURNETT, 1829.

Insectivora, Galeopithecidæ.

Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXVII, 268, Apr.–June, 1829.

New name, suggested but not used, for *Galeopithecus* Pallas, 1780. [*Pleuropterus*.

"formerly esteemed a Lemur, and called *L. Volans*, since *Galeopithecus*, a feline ape, both very inappropriate terms . . . *Pleuropterus* or *Dermopterus* would either form a more fitting name."

Dermopterus—Continued.

Dermopterus: *δερμάπτερος*, leather winged (from *δέρμα*, skin; *πτερόν*, wing)—in allusion to the integumentary expansion connecting the fore and hind limbs and tail, thus forming a parachute.

Desman LACÉPÈDE, 1799.

Insectivora, Talpidae.

Tabl. Mamm., 7, 1799; Tabl. Méth. in Buffon's Hist. Nat., Didot ed., Quad., XIV, 157, 1799; Nouv. Tabl. Méth. Mamm., in Mém. l'Institut, Paris, III, 493, 1801.

Type: *Desman moschatus* (= *Castor moschatus* Linnaeus), from southeastern Russia.

Desman: French and German *desman*; Swedish *desman råtta*, musk rat, from *desman*, musk.

Desmana GÜLDENSTÄDT, 1777.

Insectivora, Talpidae.

"Beschäftigungen Berliner Gesellsch. Naturf. Freunde, III, 108, [1777]" (fide BRANDT, Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., II, Bd. I, 182, 1836).

Desman LACÉPÈDE, Tabl. Mamm., 7, 1799; Tabl. Méth. in Buffon's Hist. Nat., Didot ed., Quad., XIV, 157, 1799.

Desmana RAFINESQUE, Analyse de la Nature, 59, 1815.

Type: *Castor moschatus* Linnaeus. The names *Mus aquaticus exoticus*, *Glis moschiferus*, and *Castor moschatus* are mentioned in the original description, all of which are synonyms of *Mygale moschata*, from southern Russia, according to Fischer (Zoogeografia, III, 598-599, 1814). "Aus den gelieferten Andeutungen über die Organisation des *Wuchuchol* möchte sich wohl zur Genüge ergeben, dass ihn schon GÜLDENSTÄDT im Jahre 1776 [1777] . . . mit vollem Rechte zu einer eigenen Gattung erhoben hat, die er aber nicht ganz passend *Desmana* nannte, daher der spätere Cuviersche Name *Mygale* oder besser *Myogale* vorzuziehen sein dürfte, welcher übrigens der überall angenommene ist." (BRANDT, l. c., 182.)

Desman: French and German *desman*; Swedish *desman råtta*, musk rat, from *desman*, musk.

Desmatippus SCOTT, 1893.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidae.

Am. Naturalist, XXVII, 660, 661, July, 1893; Trans. Am. Philos. Soc., XVII, 79, 84-92, pl. II, figs. 9-14, May 23, 1894.

Type: *Desmatippus cervidens* Scott, from the Miocene of Deep River Valley, northwest of White Sulphur Springs, Meagher County, Montana.

Extinct. Based on teeth, the mandible, radius, ulna, femur, manus, and pes, and fragments of other bones.

Desmatippus: *δέβμα*, *δέβμαρος*, bond; *ἵππος*, horse. *Desmatippus* "fills the gap between *Miohippus* and *Protohippus*." (SCOTT.)

Desmatocyon COPE, 1894.

Ferae, Canidae.

Am. Naturalist, XXVIII, 790, Sept. 15, 1894.

Lapsus for *Cynodermus* Scott, 1893.

Desmatotherium SCOTT, 1883.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Lophiodontidae.

Cont. from E. M. Mus. Geol. & Archaeol. Princeton College. Bull. No. 3, pp. 49-51, pl. VIII, figs. 1-3, May, 1883.

Type: *Desmatotherium gypsi* Scott, from the Bridger Eocene of Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on "the entire upper dentition, lacking the incisors only."

Desmatotherium: *δέβμα*, *δέβμαρος*, bond; *θηρίον*, wild beast.

Desmodus MAXIMILIAN, 1824.

Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae.

Abbild. Naturgesch. Brasilien, 5te Lief., pl. and text, 1824; Beitr. Naturgesch. Brasilien, II, 231-238, 1826.

Type: *Desmodus rufus* Maximilian, from "den Gebäuden der Fazenda von Muri-bera am Flusse Itabapuna," province of Espirito Santo, Brazil.

Desmodus: *δέβμος*, bundle; *δδός*, tooth—"Bündelzahn. Gebiss: Schneidezähne im Oberkiefer zwei; gross, kegelförmig, gekrümmt, zusammengedrückt." (MAXIMILIAN.)

Desmostylus MARSH, 1888.

Sirenia, Halitheriida.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXV, 94-96, figs. 1-3 in text, Jan., 1888.

Desmotylus C. O. WATERHOUSE, Index Zool., 54, 1902 (misprint).**Type:** *Desmostylus hesperus* Marsh, from the Pliocene of Alameda County, California.

Extinct. Based on several teeth.

Desmostylus: δεσμός, band, bundle; στύλος, column—in allusion to the molar teeth “which are composed of a number of vertical columns closely pressed together.” (MARSH.)**Deuterotherium** AMEGHINO, 1895.

Ungulata, Litopterna, Proterotheriida.

Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XV, cuad. 11-12, p. 633, 1895 (sep. p. 33).

Type: *Deuterotherium distichum* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds in the interior of Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on a calcaneum and part of a mandibular symphysis.

Deuterotherium: δεύτερος, second; θηρίον, wild beast.**Diabolus** GRAY, 1841.

Marsupialia, Dasyurida.

J. E. GRAY, in Grey's Journ. Two Exped. North-West and West Australia, App. II, 400, 1841; List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxii, 97, 1843; List Osteol. Spec. Brit. Mus., pp. xi, 141, 1847.

Type: *Didelphis ursina* Harris, from Tasmania. (See *Sarcophilus* Cuvier, 1837.)*Diabolus*: διάβολος, devil—from its ferocious and destructive habits, whence its common name of ‘Tasmanian devil.’**Diabroticus** POMEL, 1848.

Glires, Castorida.

Archiv. Sci. Phys. et Nat., Bibl. Univ. Genève, IX, 167, Oct., 1848; PICTET, Traité Paléont., 2^e éd., I, 260, 1853.*Diabroticus* LYDEKKER, in Flower & Lydekker's Mamm., Living & Extinct, 458, 1891.**Type:** *Diabroticus schmerlingii* Pomel, from caverns (near Liège?) in Belgium. Name provisionally proposed for the mandibles referred to *Trogontherium* by Owen, and for some teeth identified by Schmerling as those of an Agouti.Name preoccupied by *Diabrotica* Chevrolat, 1834, a genus of Coleoptera. (DEJEAN, Cat. Coll. Coléopt., 2^e éd., 1834.)

Extinct.

Diabroticus: διαβρωτικός, able to eat through, i. e., a rodent—in allusion to its incisors.**Diacodexis** COPE, 1882.

Primates, Hyopsodidae?

Am. Naturalist, XVI, 1029, Dec. (2?), 1882; Tert. Vert., 492, 1885; MATTHEW, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. N. Y., XII, 30, 1899; OSBORN, ibid., XVI, 175, 184, fig. 10, June 28, 1902.

Type: *Phenacodus laticuneus* Cope, from the Eocene (Wasatch) of the Big Horn River, Wyoming.Extinct. “The premolars associated with the type and only specimen of *Diacodexis laticuneus* Cope are those of *Hyracotherium index*; the upper and lower molars belong to *Hyopsodus*, closely allied to *H. powellianus*.” (MATTHEW, l.c.)*Diacodexis*: δι-, two; ἀκμή, point; δῆξις, bite—possibly in allusion to the last three upper premolars, which have two external cusps.**Diacodon** COPE, 1875.

Insectivora, Leptictida.

Syst. Cat. Vert. Eocene New Mexico, 11-12, Apr. 17, 1875; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 740, 1902 (type fixed).

Species: *Diacodon alticuspis* Cope (type), from the Eocene of New Mexico, and *D. celatus* Cope, from the Green River Eocene of Wyoming.

Extinct.

diacodon—Continued.

Diacodon: δι-, two; δαή, point; δδών=δδούς, tooth—from the form of the lower molars, "which are composed of two portions, the anterior much elevated and supporting two opposite acute cusps; and a posterior, much depressed, bounded by some low tubercles posteriorly." (COPE.)

ademia (subg. of *Cercopithecus*) REICHENBACH, 1862. Primates, Cercopithecidae. *Verständl. Naturgesch. Affen*, 107-109, pls. XVIII, XIX, figs. 262-270, 1862.

Ademia TROUSSART, *Revue et Mag. Zool.*, 3^e sér., VI, 122, 1878.

Species, 4: *Cercopithecus roosei*, *C. diana*, *C. leucopyx*, and *C. phito*, from Africa.

Name preoccupied by *Diadema* Schumacher, 1817, a genus of Crustacea.

Diadema: διδάμα, diadema—in allusion to the white band or coronet across the forehead (see *Diana*).

adiaphorus AMEGHINO, 1887.

Ungulata, Litopterna, Proterotheriidae.

Ann. Sist. Especies Mamif. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 20, Dec., 1887.

Adiaphorus LYDEKKER, *Zool. Record*, for 1887, XXIV, Mamm., 43, 1888.

Species: *Dadiaphorus velox* Ameghino, and *D. majusculus* Ameghino, from the Lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Adiaphorus: δι-, two; δδιάφορος, indifferent.

diolophus AMEGHINO, 1901.

Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Isotemnidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 415, July, 1901 (sep. p. 69).

Type: *Diolophus nimus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Diolophus: διόλ-, across; λόφος, crest.

diana (subgenus of *Cercopithecus*) ('LACON') TROUSSART, 1878.

Primates, Cercopithecidae.

TROUSSART, *Revue et Mag. Zool.*, 3^e sér., VI, 124, 1878; *Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss.*, fasc. 1, Primates, 17, 1879.

Type: *Cercopithecus diana* (Linnaeus), from Guinea, West Africa. Name preoccupied by *Diana* Risso, 1826, a genus of Pisces.

Diana: goddess of the moon, etc.—in allusion to the white coronet of the type species, which bears a fancied resemblance to the silver bow of Diana.

diophoretus AMEGHINO, 1894.

Cete, Physeteridae.

Ann. Sist. Mamif. Foss. Eocènes Patagonie, 181, Feb., 1894.

New name for *Mesocetus* Moreno, 1892, which is preoccupied by *Mesocetus* Van Beneden, 1880, a genus of Balenidae.

Extinct.

Diophoretus: διόφορος, different; κῆτος, whale—i. e., different from *Mesocetus* Van Beneden.

diophorus ('GAUDRY') GILL, 1872.

Fere, Canidae.

Ann. Arrangement Fam. Mamm., 67, Nov., 1872.

Gaudry refers this genus to Gaudry with the statement: "*Sinoceyon* Kaup—*Diaphorus* Gaudry," but no other mention of *Diaphorus* as a generic name has been found. Gaudry used it specifically (*Metacetus diaphorus*) in *Bull. Soc. Géol. France*, XVIII, 529, 1860-61, and in *Animaux Foss. et Géol. de l'Attique*, pls. 1, 2, figs. 1, 2 (vide LYDEKKER, *Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus.*, I, 146, 1885), as well in the form *Sinoceyon diaphorus* (Kaup, in *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London*, XXIV, 1-7, 1868).

Name preoccupied by *Diaphorus* Meigen, 1824, a genus of Diptera.

Extinct.

Diaphorus: διόφορος, different—"qui signifie sans doute espèce de glouton s'éloignant du type ordinaire." (GAUDRY, *Anim. Foss. l'Attique*, 37, 1862.)

diaphragmodon MEYERAT, 1891-93.

Ungulata, Litopterna, Proterotheriidae.

MEYERAT, *Bull. Trouessart, Cat. Mamm.*, new ed., fasc. IV, 733, 1898.

- Diastomicodon** AMEGHINO, 1884. Ungulata, Litopterna, Macraucheniidae.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VI, entr. 2-3, pp. 197-198, 1884; Act. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VI, 546-547, 1889.
Type: *Diastomicodon lujanensis* Ameghino, from the Arroyo de Fernandez, about a league from Villa de Lujan, province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Extinct. Based on part of a lower jaw.
Diastomicodon: διατίσσω, to dart or shoot through the air, i. e., rapidly; τομικός, cutting; δῶν=δδούς, tooth.
- Dibelodon** COPE, 1884. Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidae.
Paleont. Bull., No. 39, p. 2, 1884; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXII, pt. 1, for Oct. 21, 1884, 2-8, Jan., 1885.
Type: *Mastodon shepardi* Leidy, from Contra Costa County, California.
Extinct. Based on 'a last inferior molar tooth.'
Dibelodon: δι-, two; βέλος, dart; δῶν=δδούς, tooth—in allusion to the presence of upper incisors with enamel bands, in contrast with *Mastodon*, in which the bands are wanting. (Compare *Tetrabelodon*.)
- Dicardia** (subgenus of *Eocardia*) AMEGHINO, 1891. Glires, Eocardiidae.
Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 16, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 302, Oct. 1, 1891; Énum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Patagonie, 74, fig. 29, Feb., 1894 (raised to generic rank).
Species, 3: *Dicardia maxima* Ameghino, *D. modica* Ameghino, and *D. excavata* Ameghino, all from the Lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.
Extinct.
Dicardia: δι-, two; καρδιά, heart—in allusion to the fourth lower premolar, which consists of two triangular prisms.
- Diceratherium** MARSH, 1875. Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidae.
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IX, 242-244, Mar., 1875; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 644, 1902 (type fixed).
Species, 3: *Diceratherium armatum* Marsh (type), and *D. nanum* Marsh, from the Miocene beds near the John Day River, Oregon; and *D. advenum* Marsh, from the Upper Eocene (?) of Utah.
Extinct.
Diceratherium: δι-, two; κέρας, horn; θηρίον, wild beast—in allusion to the transversely paired nasal horns.
- Dicerorhinus** GLOGER, 1841. Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidae.
Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxii, 125, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, 192, Feb. 1, 1895.
Type: *Rhinoceros sumatrensis* Cuvier, from Sumatra.
Name antedated by *Didermoceros* Brookes, 1828.
Dicerorhinus: δι-, two; κέρας, horn; ρίς, ρινός, nose—from the two nasal horns.
- Diceros** GRAY, 1821. Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidae.
London Med. Repos., XV, 306, Apr. 1, 1821; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., XV, 192 footnote, Feb., 1895.
Type: *Rhinoceros bicornis* Linnaeus, from Africa.
Name preoccupied by *Dicras* Lamarck, 1805, a genus of Mollusca (fide Thomas). (See *Opiceros* Gloger, 1841.)
Diceros: δι-, two; κέρας, horn—from the two nasal horns.
- Dichobune** (subg. of *Anoplotherium*) CUVIER, 1822. Ungulata, Anoplotheriidae.
Recherches Ossem. Foss., nouv. éd., III, 64, 70*-71, pls. VIII figs. 3-4, 6-7, IX fig. 1, XII fig. 4, XLII fig. 5, LVI fig. 8, 1822; DESMAREST, Mammalogie, II, Suppl., 545, 1822.
Dolichotuna GRAY, Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, 343, Nov., 1825 (misprint).
Dichobunus OWEN, Trans. Geol. Soc. Lond., 2d ser., VI, 45, 1841 (fide LYDEKKER, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., II, 165, 1885); LYDEKKER, in Nicholson & Lydekker's Man. Paleont., II, 1331, 1889.
Dichobunes PHILLIPS & DAUBENY, Encyc. Metropolitana, VI, 687, 1845.

Dichobune—Continued.

Species. 3: *Anoplotherium leporinum* Cuvier (= *A. minus* Cuvier), *A. murinum* Cuvier (= *A. minimum* Cuvier), and *A. obliquum* Cuvier, from the Eocene gypsum beds of the Paris basin, France.

Extinct.

Dichobune: διχα, in two; βουνός, hill, mound—in allusion to the arrangement of the tubercles or ridges in pairs on the posterior molars.

Dichodon OWEN, 1848.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidae.

Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, IV, pt. 1, No. 13, pp. 36-42, pl. iv, figs. 2-6, Feb. 1, 1848.

Type: *Dichodon cuspidatus* Owen, from the Eocene sand of Hordwell, Hampshire, England.

Extinct. Based on "a portion of the upper jaw, with the three true molars, the third and fourth premolars, the canine and three incisors, and a nearly entire under jaw."

Dichodon: διχα, in two; δδών = δδούς, tooth—in allusion to the molars.

Dichotrichus GRAY, 1869.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, ?

Cat. Carniv., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 262, 1869.

Name *adum.* "A large number of fossil genera belong to this suborder [Nasuta], as *Anoplotherium*, *Xiphodon*, *Dichotrichus*, . . . ; but many of these are only known from a few bones or teeth." (GRAY.)

Extinct.

Didelphus MAXIMILIAN, 1820.

Chiroptera, Noctilionidae.

Oken's Isis, for 1819, 1820-1830, 1 fig. in text, 1820; Beitr. Naturgesch. Brasilien, II, 239-260, 1826; Donson, Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 391-392, 1878.

Type: *Didelphus albus* Maximilian, from the mouth of the Rio Pardo, Brazil.

Didelphus: διχλῆς, double-folding; ὀψά, tail—from the form of the tail. "The greater part of the tail [is] inferior to the interfemoral membrane, and enclosed in a process derived from its inferior surface, its extremity contained in a pouch formed in the centre of the membrane which it perforates." (DONSON.)

Diconodon (= Diconodon).

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriidae.

Dicelophorus AMEGHINO, 1888.

Glires, Octodontidae.

"Lista de los Mamíferos Fósiles de Monte Hermoso, Junio de 1888, p. 6" (fide AMEGHINO, Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 156-160, pl. vi figs. 25-30, 1889, figs. 1-5, 1889).

Species. 4: *Dicelophorus latidens* Ameghino, *D. simplex* Ameghino, *D. celsus* Ameghino, and *Ctenomys priscus* Owen—all from Monte Hermoso, near Bahía Blanca, province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct.

Dicelophorus: δι-, two; κοίλος, hollow; φωρός, bearing—in allusion to the two antorbital foramina in contrast with the single foramen in *Ctenomys*. "En *Ctenomys* existe en la base de la apófisis zigomático del maxilar una gran abertura circular única . . . pero en *Dicelophorus* . . . existe una perforación independiente." (AMEGHINO.)

Dicolpomys WINGE, 1887.

Glires, Octodontidae.

E. Musæo Lundii, I, pt. III, Jordfunde nulevende Gnavere (Rodentia) fra Lagoa Santa, Brasilien, 99-101, pl. VIII, fig. 10, Dec. 1, 1887.

Type: *Dicolpomys fossor* Winge, from 'Lapa da Eserivanã Nr. 5,' near Lagoa Santa, Minas Geraes, Brazil.

Extinct. Based on the lower jaws of five individuals.

Dicolpomys: δι-, two; κόλπος, fold, hollow; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the arrangement of the enamel folds of the lower molars.

- Diconodon** MARSH, 1876. Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriidae.
 Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XI, 339, Apr., 1876.
Diconodon TROUSSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. iv, 740, 1898 (in synonymy);
 C. O. WATERHOUSE, Index Zool., 106, 1902 (misprint).
New name for *Anisacodon* Marsh, 1875, which had previously been used by the same author in 1872 for a genus of Insectivora.
 Extinct.
Diconodon: δι-, two; κώνος, cone; δδών=δδούς, tooth—in allusion to the character, “last upper molar with two inner cones.”
- Dicotyles** G. CUVIER, 1817. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tayassuidae.
 Règne Animal, I, 237–238, 1817; ed. 2, I, 245, 1829; Dict. Sci. Nat., IX, 518–520, 1817.
Dicotylus BOWDICH, Anal. Nat. Class. Mamm., 71, 1821.
Dycoteles BLYTH, in Cuvier's Anim. Kingdom, new ed., 1840, 131; new ed., 1863, 119.
Dicotyle GÉRAIS & AMEGHINO, Mamm. Foss. Am. du Sud, 110–113, 1880.
Dycotyles ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., VIII, 54, 1896.
Species: *Dicotyles torquatus* Cuvier, and *D. labiatus* Cuvier, from tropical America. Name antedated by *Tayassu* G. Fischer, 1814.
Dicotyles: δικόρυλος, having two hollows (from δι-, two; κορύλη, hollow, umbilicus)—in allusion to the gland on the back, which was regarded by old travelers as a second navel.
- Dicranoceros** (subg. of *Antelope*) H. SMITH, 1827. Ungulata, Antilocapridae.
 Griffith's Cuvier, Animal Kingdom, IV, 169–175, 1 pl.; V, 322–323, 1827; SEYDEWALL, Vetensk. Akad. Handlingar, Stockholm, for 1845, 271–272, 1847 (raised to generic rank).
Dicranoceros WIEGMANN, Archiv Naturgesch., 1838, I, 96.
Dicranoceros GLOGER, Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., pp. xxxiii, 153, 1841; OWEN, Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., XII, 224, 1856.
Type: *Antilocapra americana* Ord, from the plains of the Missouri River. (See *Antilocapra* Ord, 1818.)
Dicranoceros: δικάρνος, two-headed; κέρας, horn—in allusion to the two prongs on each horn.
- Dicroceras** (see *Dicrocerus*). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.
Dicrocerus WALLACE, 1876. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.
 Geog. Dist. Anim., II, 220, 1876.
Misprint for *Dicrocerus* Lartet, 1837. *Dicrocerus* was used by Cabanis in 1860 for a genus of Birds.
- Dicrocerus** (subg. of *Cervus*) LARTET, 1837. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.
 Comptes Rendus, Paris, V, No. 6, pp. 158–159 (*Dicrocères*); No. 12, p. 418 (*Dicrocerus*), July–Dec., 1837; L'Institut, V, 335, 1837; “Not. Géol. Dépt. du Gers, 1839;” Notice sur la Colline de Sansan, 34–35, 1851.
Dicrocerus AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., Addenda, 4, 1846; Index Univ., 123, 1846; 2d ed., 355, 1848.
Dicrocerus WALLACE, Geog. Dist. Anim., II, 220, 1876 (misprint).
Dicroceras BEDDARD, Mamm., Cambridge Nat. Hist., X, 301, 1902.
 No species mentioned in first description, but 3 species included in 1839: *Dicrocerus elegans* Lartet, *D. ? crassus* Lartet, and *D. ? ? magnus* Lartet, from Sansan, Dépt. du Gers, France.
 Extinct.
Dicrocerus: δίκροος, forked, cleft; κέρας, horn—in allusion to the bifid horns.
- Dicrocynodon** (MARSH MS.) OSBORN, 1888. Marsupialia, Triconodontidae.
 MARSH, in Osborn's Mon. Mesozoic Mamm., Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., IX, 263, 1888 (sep. issued July 25); Additional Genera established by Prof. O. C. Marsh, 1880–1889, 14, 1890 (privately issued).

Diprocynodon—Continued.

New name for *Diplocynodon* Marsh, 1880, which is preoccupied by *Diplocynodon* Poncelet, 1846, a genus of Reptilia.

Extinct.

Diprocynodon: *δίκροος*, cleft; *κυνόδων*=*κυνόδους*, canine—in allusion to the large canine which is inserted by two fangs. (See *Diplocynodon*.)

Dicrostonyx GLOGER, 1841.

Glires, Muridae, Microtinae.

Hand u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxi, 97, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 190, 192, Feb. 1, 1895; MILLER, North Am. Fauna, No. 12, pp. 16, 38-40, pls. 1, II, text figs. 14, 15, July 23, 1896.

The genus includes the North American Lemmings, with "highly peculiar (apparently double) foreclaws." Type not mentioned, but according to Miller (l. c., p. 38), "an American species, probably *Mus hudsonius* Pallas," from Labrador.

Dicrostonyx: *δίκροος*, forked, bifurcated; *ὄνυξ*, claw—in allusion to the form of the two middle fore claws in winter. The bulbous part beneath the claw grows out until it equals or exceeds the latter, thus giving the appearance of a double claw.

Dicynotherium E. GEOFFROY, 1837.

Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidae.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, IV, No. 4, pp. 119, 120, pl. fig. I, Jan.-June, 1837.

Type: *Elephas primigenius* Blumenbach, from the Pleistocene of Europe.

Extinct.

Dicynotherium: *δι-*, two; *κύκλος*, cycle; *θηρίον*, beast—in reference to the age of the type species. "*D'Elephas primigenius* aurait, par un miracle de la Providence, appartenu à deux époques, à deux cycles."

Didactyles F. CUVIER, 1829.

Edentata, Myrmecophagidae.

Dict. Sci. Nat., LIX, 501, 1829.

Didactyle LIAIS, Climats, Géol., Faune, et Géog. Botanique Brésil, 356, 1872.

Type species not mentioned. "Les Didactyles, *Didactyles*. Ils se distinguent des tamanduas en ce qu'ils n'ont que deux doigts au lieu de quatre aux pieds antérieurs." (See *Cyclopes* Gray, 1821.)

Didactyles: *δι-*, two; *δάκτυλος*, finger.

Deilotherium AMEGHINO, 1889.

Monotremata (Didelotheriidae).

El Compendio Mamif. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Ser. B, VI, 920-921, pl. XL, fig. 22, 1889.

New name for *Deilotherium* Ameghino, 1889, which is preoccupied by *Deilotherium* Cuvier, 1882.

Extinct.

Deilotherium: *δι-*, two; *Deilotherium*—i. e., the second genus named *Deilotherium*.

Didelphis LINNAEUS, 1758.

Marsupialia, Didelphyidae.

Systema Naturae, 10th ed., I, 54-55, 1758; 12th ed., I, 71-72, 1766; THOMAS, Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 316, 1888 (type fixed).

Species of SCHREBER, Säugthiere, III, 532-556, pl. 145, 1776; pls. 146a-152, 1777.

Species from North and South America: *Didelphis marsupialis* Linnaeus (type), *D. pinnander* Linnaeus, *D. opossum* Linnaeus, *D. novina* Linnaeus, and *D. dorsigera* Linnaeus.

Didelphis: *δι-*, two; *δελφύς*, womb—in allusion to the pouch in which the young are placed immediately after birth, and in which they are carried until able to care for themselves.

This is not a plural form of a French name, but is used as a valid generic name.

Apparently a misprint, but adopted as the original spelling and the form used by Cuvier.

- Didelphodon** MARSH, 1889. Marsupialia, Cimolestida.
 Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXVIII, 88-89, pl. iv, figs. 1-3, July, 1889.
Type: *Didelphodon vorax* Marsh, from the Cretaceous (Laramie) of Wyoming.
 Name preoccupied by *Didelphodus* Cope, 1882, a genus of Creodonta. Replaced
 by *Didelphops* Marsh, August, 1889.
 Extinct. Based on a lower molar.
Didelphodon: *Didelphis*; δδών = δδούς, tooth—in allusion to the crown of the
 lower molar, which resembles that of *Didelphis*.
- Didelphodus** COPE, 1882. Creodonta, Proviverrida.
 Am. Naturalist, XVI (for June), 522, May 20, 1882; Tert. Vert., pp. 283-285, pl.
 xxiv^o fig. 13, p. 695, 1885 (date of publication, under *Ectocion*).
Type: *Deltatherium abearokæ* Cope, from the Eocene (Wasatch) of the Big Horn
 River, Wyoming.
 Extinct.
Didelphodus: *Didelphis*; δδούς, tooth—"an opossum-like animal [whose] deli-
 cately acute teeth indicate a diet of insects, which no doubt abounded during
 the Wasatch epoch." (COPE.)
- Didelphops** MARSH, 1889. Marsupialia, Cimolestida.
 Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXVIII, 179, Aug., 1889.*
New name for *Didelphodon* Marsh, July, 1889, which is preoccupied by *Didel-*
phodus Cope, 1882.
Didelphops: *Didelphis*; ὄψ, aspect.
- Didelphys** (see *Didelphis*). Marsupialia, Didelphyida.
- Didermocerus**† BROOKES, 1828. Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotida.
 "Cat. Anat. & Zool. Museum of Joshua Brookes, London, 75, 1828" (previous
 to July 14).
Type: *Didermocerus sumatrensis* (= *Rhinoceros sumatrensis* Cuvier), from Sumatra.
Didermocerus: δι-, two; δέρμα, skin; κέρας, horn—from the two horns, which
 are composed of a mass of hardened epidermal cells, growing from a cluster
 of long dermal papillæ. (FLOWER & LYDEKKER, Mamm., Living & Extinct,
 403, 406.)
- Didolodus** AMEGHINO, 1897. Ungulata, Condylarthra, Phenacodontida.
 La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 10, 18, 1897; Bol.
 Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 437-439, fig. 22, Oct. 6, 1897.
Didolophus TROUËSSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. iv, 723, 1898; C. O. Water-
 house, Index Zool., 107, 1902 (misprint).
Type: *Didolodus multicuspis* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
 Extinct.
Didolodus: δι-, two; δόλος, deceit; δδούς, tooth.
- Didymictis** COPE, 1875. Creodonta, Viverravida.
 Syst. Cat. Vert. Eocene New Mexico, 5, 11, Apr. 17, 1875; WORTMAN & MATTHEW,
 Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XII, 136, June 22, 1899.
Type: *Limnocyon protenus* Cope, from the Eocene of New Mexico. (Equals
Viverrarus Marsh, 1872.—WORTMAN & MATTHEW, l. c.)
 Extinct.
Didymictis: διδυμος, double, twofold; ἰκρίς, weasel—in allusion to the two
 trochlear faces of the astragalus.
- Didymodon** BLAKE, 1863. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriida.
 Geologist, London, VI, 8-11, pl. II, figs. 1 & 2, Jan., 1863.
Type: *Didymodon vauchlusianum* Blake, from the Eocene of Vaucluse, France.

**Didelphops* is said to have been previously proposed in the errata (of the July
 number?), but the reference has not been found.

†This name is open to question, as it was published in a sale catalogue.

lon—Continued.

et. Based on "the three molars of the right side."

etym. *διδυμος*, double, twofold; *δδών*=*δδούς*, tooth—in allusion to the pairs of cusps on the second and third molars.

LAT., 1869.

Feræ, Canidæ.

Jarn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 180, 189-190, fig. 25, 1869.

Canis anthus Cuvier, from Senegal, West Africa.

c. *Dich*, native name of the wild dog of North Africa.

odon BEAU., 1899.

Edentata, Megalonychidæ.

in. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, I, No. 3, p. 79, May 24, 1899.

name for *Ellipsodon* Roth, 1898, which is preoccupied by *Ellipsodon* Scott, 12, a genus of Creodonta.

et.

ipsodon: *δι*-, two; + *Ellipsodon*—i. e., the second genus named *Ellipsodon*.

is (subg. of *Cervus*), Gervais, 1859. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

et Paléont. Franç., 2^e éd., 149-150, pl. 7, figs. 1-2, 1859.

Cervus australis Serres, from Montpellier, Dépt. Hérault, southern France.

is preoccupied by *Diglochis* Förster, 1856, a genus of Hymenoptera.

et.

etym. *δι*-, two; *γλῶχis*, point. "Bois . . . simplement bifurqués par la sence d'un seul andouiller qui naît à peu près au milieu." (Gervais).

is BRANT., 1878.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidæ.

Acad. Imp. Sci., St.-Petersbourg, VII^e sér., XXVI, No. 5, pp. 48-51, 1878.

is: *Rhinoceros schleiermuckeri* Kaup, from the Miocene of Eppelsheim, Germany; and *R. sansaniensis* Lartet, from Sansan, France.

et.

etym. *δι*-, two; *ἄπλον*, weapon, armor—from the two horns.

— (*Deilemys*).

Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinae.

AMEGHINO, 1902.

Marsupialia, Borhyaenidæ (Arminiherringiidæ).

Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 46, May, 1902 (sep. p. 44).

Deilestes dilobus Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds of Patagonia.

et.

etym. *δι*-, two; *ῥοστής*, robber—in allusion to the form of the lower molars, which consist of two lobes of equal size.

on AMEGHINO, 1886.

Ungulata, Toxodontia, Toxodontidæ.

[Inst. Geog. Argentino, III, entr. xii, 1882 (nomen nudum).]

Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, IX, 109-111, 1886; Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, 197-200, 1889.

Dilobodon lularius Ameghino, from the barrancas del Paraná, Entre Rios, Argentina.

et. Based on a first lower molar.

etym. *δι*-, two; *λοβός*, lobe; *δδών*=*δδούς*, tooth—in allusion to the first lower molar, which is divided into two equal lobes.

— (*Deilemys*).

Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinae.

don SCOTT, 1883.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Lophiodontidæ.

from El. M. Mus. Geol. & Archaeol. Princeton College, Bull. No. 3, pp. 53, pl. viii, fig. 4, May, 1883.

Dilophodon minusculus Scott, from the Bridger Eocene of Wyoming.

et. Based on a portion of the right lower jaw, containing the entire molar row.

etym. *δι*-, two; *λόφος*, crest; *δδών*=*δδούς*, tooth.

Dimadon KAUP, 1844.

Ferae, ?

Classif. Säugeth. und Vögel, 91, 1844.

Type: *Dimadon cuvieri* Kaup. "Hierher gehören die Reste [from the Eocene gypsum beds of Paris] die Cuvier, pl. LXIX, figs. 2, 3, 4, abgebildet hat [Ossem. Foss., 3^e éd., III, 1825]. Ich nenne das Thier *Dimadon cuvieri*." (KAUP, l.c.)

Extinct.

Dimadon: *δέμα*, an object of fear, terror; *ὀδών*=*ὀδούς*, tooth.

Dimecodon (see Dymecodon).

Insectivora, Talpidae.

Dimenia (see Simenia).

Ferae, Canidae.

Dimerodon AMEGHINO, 1889.

Marsupialia, Didelphyidae.

Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 282-283, pl. 1, fig. 5, 1889.

Type: *Dimerodon mutilatus* Ameghino, from the Pampean formation (Pliocene) of the barrancas of 'La Laguna de Lobos,' province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct. "Representada por la rama mandibular del lado izquierdo de la mandíbula inferior, bastante incompleta y sin dientes, pero con los alvéolos casi intactos de los últimos cinco dientes."

Dimerodon: *διμερής*, two parted; *ὀδών*=*ὀδούς*, tooth.

Dimerostephanos AMEGHINO, 1902.

Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Isotemnidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 30-31, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 28-29).

Type: *Trimerostephanos angustus* Ameghino, from the Notostylopo beds, Patagonia.

Extinct.

Dimerostephanos: *διμερής*, two-parted; *στέφανος*, crown.

Dimylus MEYER, 1846.

Insectivora, Dimylidae.

Neues Jahrbuch Mineralogie, 1846, 473; WAGNER, Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., 1847, Bd. II, 14; SCHLOSSER, Die Affen, Lemuren, Chiropteren, Insectivoren, u. s. w., Europ. Tertiärs, I, 104-106, Taf. iv, 11 figs., 1887; ZITTEL, Handbuch Palaeont., IV, 2te Lief., 568-569, 3 figs., 1893.

Type: *Dimylus paradoxus* Meyer, from the Lower Eocene of Weisenau, near Mainz, Germany.

Extinct. Based on a fragment of the lower jaw.

Dimylus: *δυ-*, two; *μύλος*, molar—from the molars, which are reduced to two in each jaw.

Diniectis LEIDY, 1854.

Ferae, Felidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1854, 127, 156.

Diniectis LEIDY, *ibid.*, 1856, 91.

Type: *Diniectis felina* Leidy, from the Oligocene of the 'Bad Lands' of Nebraska (South Dakota?).

Extinct.

Diniectis: *δεινός*, terrible; *ἰκτίς*, weasel—from the large upper canines, which resemble those of a saber-tooth tiger.

Dinobastis COPE, 1893.

Ferae, Felidae.

Am. Naturalist, XXVII, 896-897, Oct., 1893.

Type: *Dinobastis serus* Cope, from the Pleistocene of western Oklahoma.

Extinct. Based on "parts of three metacarpals, three phalanges of probably single digit, and the head of the femur. The teeth include five incisors, two superior canines, two molars."

Dinoceras MARSH, 1872.

Ungulata, Amblypoda, Uintatheriidae.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, for Oct., 343-344, Sept. 27, 1872; Mon. U. Geol. Surv., X, Dinocerata, App., 194-202, pls. i-xiv, xx-lv, text figs. 1886

Type: *Dinoceras mirabile* Marsh, from the Eocene of Big Bone Buttes, about miles east-southeast of Fort Bridger, and 25 miles west of Green River, Wyoming.

Continued.

Based on a skull without lower jaws, cervical and lumbar vertebrae, elvis, limb bones, etc.

α : $\delta\epsilon\iota\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$, terrible; $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\varsigma$, horn—in allusion to the extraordinary proportions of the skull, representing three pairs of horn cores.

1841.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidae.

Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxii, 131, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, 193, Feb. 1, 1895.

ex athiopica Pallas, from southern Africa. (See *Phacochoerus* Cuvier,

α : $\delta\epsilon\iota\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$, terrible; $\chi\alpha\iota\rho\alpha\varsigma$, hog—probably in allusion to its general form, and especially in reference to the tusks.

1898.

Ferre, Canidae.

L-Pal., in Segundo Censo Nacional, Rep. Argentina, I, 194, fig. 61, 1898. *inde moris* Lydekker, from the Pleistocene (Upper Pampean) of the Buenos Aires, Argentina.

"Tipo el cráneo figurado por Lydekker bajo el nombre de *Cynictes* (AMBUSHINO.)

α : $\delta\epsilon\iota\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$, terrible; $\kappa\acute{\upsilon}\omega\nu$, $\kappa\upsilon\omega\varsigma$, dog; $\delta\psi$, aspect.

1861.

Ferre, Canidae, Amphicyoninae.

Rendus, Paris, LIII, No. 22, pp. 962-963, July-Dec., 1861; Ann. Sci. Paris, 4^e sér., XVI, Zool., No. 8, pp. 372-374, 1861; Revue Soc. Savantes, I, 128-129, 1862.

1862.

Amphicyon theuerli Jourdan, from the Miocene of the vicinity of La Grive-Alban, near Bourgoin, Département d'Isère, France.

Based on 'une mandibule inférieure' and other fragments.

α : $\delta\epsilon\iota\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$, terrible, powerful; $\kappa\acute{\upsilon}\omega\nu$, dog—apparently in allusion to its size. 'Nicht selten fossilie devait équaler par la taille les plus grands Ours d'aujourd'hui.' Jourdan.

1866.

Ferre, Canidae, Caninae.

Gesammit. Naturwiss., Berlin, XXVII, 374-375, Mar.-Apr., 1866.

primarius Hodgson, from Nepal, India.

As grouped by *Dinocyon* Jourdan, 1861, a genus of Amphicyoninae. (See Hodgson, 1838; and *Primurus* Hodgson, 1842.)

1895.

Primates, Lemniridae.

Hist. Nat., Paris, No. 1, p. 12, Feb., 1895; Cuv., Zool. Anzeiger, I, No. 489, p. 240, July 22, 1895.

lemnir *gracilis* Filhol, from Bôlo, Madagascar.

Based on a humerus and the lower part of a femur.

α : $\delta\epsilon\iota\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$, terrible, powerful; $\lambda\epsilon\mu\mu\iota\varsigma$ —in allusion to the probable large size of the animal.

1873.

Glires, Dinomyidae.

K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1873, 551-552; [Abdruck aus der] Zeit. zur Feier des hundertjährigen Bestehens der Gesellschaft Naturf. Freunde, Berlin, 273 [1-10], Taf. i-iv, 1873.

brunickii Peters, from Amable Marie, Montaña de Vitoc, in the Dept. of Peru.

α : $\delta\epsilon\iota\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$, terrible, powerful; $\mu\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, mouse—probably from its size, which is not that of a *paca*.

Dinops SAVI, 1825.

Chiroptera, Noctilionidae.

"Nuov. Giorn. de Letter., Pisa, No. 21, p. 230" (May-June), 1825; FÉRUSSAC, Bull. Sci. Nat. & Géol., Paris, VIII, 386-389, 1826.

Dynops LESSON, Dict. Classique Hist. Nat., XVI, 579, Oct., 1830.

Type: *Dinops cedoni* Savi, from Pisa, Italy.

Dinops: δεινός, terrible; ὄψ, face, aspect—probably from the deeply grooved or wrinkled face.

Dinotherium (see Deinotherium).

Ungulata, Proboscidea, Deinotheriidae.

Dinotomius WILLISTON, 1895.

Ferae, Felidae.

Kansas University Quarterly, III, No. 3, pp. 170-172, pl. xviii, Jan., 1895.

Type: *Dinotomius atrox* Williston, from the Oligocene of the Bad Lands of South Dakota. "Both skeletons were found on precisely the same horizon and about 20 feet distant from each other, just below the nodular layer which marks the upper limits of the Oreodon beds of Wortman."

Extinct. Based on two skeletons.

Dinotomius: δεινός, terrible; τόμος, cut—in allusion to the upper canines, which have anterior and posterior cutting edges.

Dinotoxodon MERCERAT, 1895.

Ungulata, Toxodontia, Toxodontidae.

Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, IV (2^a ser., I), 208, 211, 213, fig. 4, 1895.

Type: *Toxodon paranaensis* Laurillard, from the vicinity of Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct.

Dinotoxodon: δεινός, terrible; + *Toxodon*.

Dinoziphium VAN BENEDEN, 1880.

Cete, Physteriidae.

VAN BENEDEN, in Van Beneden & Gervais' Ostéog. Cétacés Viv. et Foss., 344-345, pl. xx, figs. 31-32, 1880 (under *Eucetus*).

Type: *Dinoziphium roemondorkii* Van Beneden, from the Antwerp Crag (Saint Nicolas), Belgium.

Extinct. Based on a tooth.

Dinoziphium: δεινός, terrible; + *Ziphius*.

Diobroticus (see Diabroticus).

Glires, Castoridae.

Diocartherium AMEGHINO, 1888.

Glires, Caviidae.

"Lista Mamíf. Fós. de Monte Hermoso, p. 10, Junio de 1888" (fide AMEGHINO, Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 249-250, pl. xii, figs. 25-26, 1889).

Type: *Diocartherium australe* Ameghino, from Monte Hermoso, about 40 miles east of Bahía Blanca, province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on a portion of the upper jaws with the first molar on the left side and the posterior part of the left incisor.

Diocartherium: Anagram of *Cardiotherium*, to which genus the type species is closely related.

Diochotichus AMEGHINO, 1894.

Cete, Platanistidae.

Enum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Form. Éocènes Patagonie, 182, Feb., 1894.

New name for *Notocetus* Moreno, 1892, which is preoccupied by *Notiocetus* Ameghino, 1891, an extinct genus of Balæniidae.

Extinct.

Diochotichus: διοχή, distance; i. e., separated; ρεῖχος, wall.

Diodomus AMEGHINO, 1885.

Edentata, Megatheriidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VIII, entr. 1, pp. 125-127, 1885; Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 716-719, pls. xl fig. 14, XLIX figs. 6-8, LXXIV fig. 1, 2, 1889.

Type: *Diodomus copei* Ameghino, from the barrancas del Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on a considerable part of the symphysis of the lower jaw.

Diodomus: "διοιδέω, se gonfler; μιῖς, confusionment." (AMEGHINO.) (διοιδέω = οιδέω, to become swollen; μιῖς = μίγξα, mixed, blended with.)

Diodon STORR, 1780.

Cete, Delphinidae.

Prodromus Methodi Mamm., 42, Tab. c, 1780.

New name for *Monodon* Linnaeus, 1758. "Vulgari circa huius animalis fabricam errori nimium favere Monodontis nomen videatur."

Name preoccupied by *Diodon* Linnaeus, 1758, a genus of Pisces.

Diodon: *δῖον*, two; *δδών*=*δδούς*, tooth—in allusion to the teeth, which are practically reduced to two in the maxilla. In the female these remain permanently concealed in the alveolus, but in the male the left is enormously developed, while the right remains abortive.

Dodon LESSON, 1828.

Cete, Physeteridae.

Compl. Œuvres Buffon, Hist. Nat. Mamm. Ois. découv. depuis 1788, I, 124-128, 480, 1828; Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 200, 1842.

Species: *Delphinus demarensi* Risso (type), from Nice, France; and *D. sowerbyi* Blainville, from Brodie, Elginshire, Scotland.

Name preoccupied by *Diodon* Linnaeus, 1758 (Pisces); and by *Diodon* Storr, 1780 (Delphinidae). "Peut-être nous blâmera-t-on d'avoir employé un nom que déjà l'ichthyologie avoit consacré à des poissons. . . . Il nous suffira sans doute de rappeler que nos divisions ne peuvent être rigoureusement considérées comme des genres, mais bien comme de petits groupes caractérisés par quelques particularités d'organisation." (LESSON, l. c., p. 123, 1828.)

Name replaced by *Hypodon* Haldeman, 1841.

Styrys RAFINESQUE, 1815.

Cete, Physeteridae.

Analyse de la Nature, 60-61, 1815; GRAY, Cat. Seals and Whales Brit. Mus., 328, 1846 (synonym of *Hyperoodon*).

Dodon RADUM.

Myx I. GEOFFROY, 1835.

Edentata, Myrmecophagidae.

I. GEOFFROY, Gervais' Résumé des Leçons de Mammalogie professées au Muséum de Paris pendant l'année 1835, par I. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (extrait Écho du Vaincu Savant, I, 1835) 54; GRÉVIN, Icon. Règne Animal, III, Mamm., 27, 1837; 44. GERVAIS, Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat., V, 709, 1844 (under Fourmilier); Hist. Nat. Mamm., II, 260, 1855.

Type: Les fourmiliers à deux doigts aux membres antérieurs' (*Myrmecophaga* Linnaeus), from Guiana. (See *Cyclopes* Gray, 1821).

Name preoccupied by *Dionyx* Lepelletier et Serville, 1825, a genus of Coleoptera. *Dionyx*: *δῖον*, two; *δών*, claw—from the claws of the fore limbs, which are reduced to two, whence the common name 'two-toed anteater.'

Diodon GERVAIS, 1850.*

Cete, Physeteridae.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, XXXI, No. 15, p. 512, July-Dec., 1850; Zool. et Paléont. France, 1^{re} éd., II, Exp. No. 40, p. 4, 1848-52; 2^e éd., 289-290, pl. XI, figs. 3-6, 1850.

Type: *Delma* MARSHALL, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 5, 1873 (misprint).

Type: *Delphinus densirostris* Blainville, from the Indian Ocean ('la mer des Indes').

Dodon: *δῖον*, two; *δπλον*, weapon; *δδών*=*δδούς*, tooth—in allusion to the two large teeth near the middle of the lower jaw.

Dodon BROOKES, 1828.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.

Cat. Anal. & Zool. Museum of Joshua Brookes, London, 44, 1828" (previous to July 14).

Type: *Doplon muntjak* (= *Cervus muntjak* Zimmermann), from Java.

Name antedated by *Muntiacus* Rafinesque, 1815.

Dodon: *δῖον*, two; *δπλον*, weapon—from the large upper canines of the male, which, with the horns, render the animal 'doubly armed.'

In C. O. Waterhouse's Index Zool., 109, 1902, this date is given as 1846 with reference: Bull. Acad. Belgique, XIII, 258. The generic name, however, does not occur in that article.

This name is open to question, as it was published in a sale catalogue.

- Dioplotherium** COPE, 1883. Sirenia, Halitheriidae.
 Am. Naturalist, XVII, 309, Mar., 1883; Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Mar. 27, 1883, 52-54.
Type: *Dioplotherium manigaulti* Cope, from the Miocene beds of the Wando River, northeast of Charleston, South Carolina.
 Extinct.
Dioplotherium: δι-, two; ὄπλον, weapon; θηρίον, wild beast—in allusion to the two incisors.
- Dioplum** RAFINESQUE, 1815. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidae.
 Analyse de la Nature, 55, 1815.
Type: "*Anoplotherium* sp. Cuv."
Dioplum: δι-, two; ὄπλον, weapon.
- Diorotherium** AMEGHINO, 1891. Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Homalodontotheriidae.
 Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 10, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 296, Oct. 1, 1891.
Type: *Diorotherium egregium* Ameghino, from the Lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.
 Extinct.
Diorotherium: διόρος, divider; θηρίον, wild beast—possibly in allusion to the diastema between the upper premolar and canine.
- Diphylla** SPIX, 1823. Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae.
 Sim. et Vespert. Brasil. Nov. Spec., 68, tab. xxxvi, fig. 7, 1823.
Diphydia, GRAY, Philos. Mag., new ser., VI, 29, July, 1829; AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., Addenda, 4, 1846.
Type: *Diphylla ecaudata* Spix, from Brazil, exact locality not stated.
 Name preoccupied (?) by *Diphyllis* Oken, 1817, a genus of Mollusca.
Diphylla: δι-, two; φύλλον, leaf—from the 'bifoliate' nose-leaf.
- Dipilus** AMEGHINO, 1890. Marsupialia, Epanorthidae.
 Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XI, cuad. vii-ix, 153-155, 175, 187, figs. 5-6, July-Sept., 1890.
Species: *Dipilus spegazzinii* Ameghino, and *D. bergii* Ameghino, from the Lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.
 Extinct.
Dipilus: Δείπιλος (or more properly Δήπιλος), Deipylus, a Greek proper name. (AMEGHINO.)
- Diplacodon** MARSH, 1875. Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriidae.
 Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IX, 246-247, Mar., 1875; OSBORN, Trans. Am. Philos. Soc., new ser., XVI, pt. III, 512-518, diag. 4, pls. VIII, IX, Aug. 20, 1889.
Type: *Diplacodon elatus* Marsh, from the Upper Eocene of Utah.
 Extinct.
Diplacodon: διπλόος, double; ἀκμή, point; ὀδών=ὀδοὺς, tooth—in allusion to "the last upper premolar which has two distinct inner cones." (MARSH.)
- Diplobune** (subg. of *Dichobune*) RÜTIMEYER, 1862. Ungulata, Anoplotheriidae.
 Neue Denkschrift. Schweiz. Gesell. gesamt. Naturw., Zürich, XIX, 74, tab. v, figs. 75, 76, 81, 1862 (provisional name).
Species: *Dichobune mülleri* Rüttimeyer, and *Dichobune* —?, from Egerkingen, near Solothurn, Switzerland.
 Extinct.
Diplobune: διπλόος, double; βουνός, mound—in allusion to the two anterior inner cusps of the lower molars.

as Marsh, 1890.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriidae.

Ann. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXIX, 523-524, June, 1890.

Diplostomus anaplus Marsh, from the Brontotherium beds (Oligocene) of S. Dakota.

L. Based on "a nearly complete skull, in good preservation, but without lower jaws."

name: διπλός, double; κλάον, twig, branch—in allusion to the apparent thing of the horn cores.

AYMARD, 1853.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidae.

(Traité Paléont., 2^e éd., I, 340, 1853.*Diplocus gervillii* Aymard, from Gard, southern France.preoccupied by *Diplocus* Blanchard, 1845, a genus of Diptera.

L. Based on 'une mâchoire.'

x: διπλός, double; ἀκή, point.

don Marsh, 1880.

Marsupialia, Triconodontidae.

Ann. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XX, 235-236, 1 fig. in text, Sept., 1880.

Diplocynodon victor Marsh, from the Jurassic (Atlantosaurus beds) of China.preoccupied by *Diplocynodon* Pomel, 1846 (Bull. Soc. Geol., III, 372), a L. of Reptilia. Replaced by *Dicrocynodon* (Marsh MS.) Osborn, 1888.

L. Based on "various remains of several individuals found in the same locality. The most characteristic of these specimens is a right lower jaw, with of the teeth in position, and well preserved."

name: διπλός, double; κυνόδων=κυνόδους, canine—"the canine is large, and is inserted by two fangs. This important fact has suggested name of the genus." (Marsh.)

(see *Dioplodon*).

Cete, Physeteridae.

Roth, 1901.

Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Homalodontotheriidae.

Mém. La Plata, X, 252, Oct., 1901 (sep. p. 4).

Diplostomus anaplus Roth, from the 'Upper Cretaceous' of Lago Musters, near Chubut, Patagonia.preoccupied by *Diplodon* Spix, 1827, a genus of Mollusca. Replaced by *Diplostomus* Ameghino, 1902.

name: διπλός, double; δόδων=δόδους, tooth—in allusion to the lower premaxilla "la parte anterior de los premaxilares inferiores . . . es bilobada en su base por un surco." (Roth.)

Ameghino, 1902.

Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Homalodontotheriidae.

Mém. Mus. Cienc. Córdoba, XVII, p. 28, May, 1902 (sep. p. 26).

name: *Diplodon* Roth, 1901, which is preoccupied by *Diplodon* Spix, 1827, a genus of Mollusca.*Diplodon*: obf. aspect.don (subgenus of *Sorex*) Brandt, 1852.

Insectivora, Soricidae.

Sitzungs-Bericht der Russisch. Reiches, XVII, 299, 1852 (sep. p. 5);

Russ. Bild. Ziques, St. Pétersbourg, II, 592, 1852? (raised to generic rank).

name: *polakellus* Lichtenstein, from the Kirghis Steppes, southwestern

name: διπλός, double; μέσος, middle; δόδων=δόδους, tooth.

- Diplopus KOWALEVSKY, 1873.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidae.
 Proc. Roy. Soc. London, XXI, No. 142, p. 149, 1873; Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, 163, pt. 1, 30, pls. xxxv figs. 1, 3-5, xxxvi figs. 1, 4, 7, xxxviii figs. 3, 4, 6, 11, 12, 1874.
Type: *Diplopus aymardi* Kowalevsky, from the Eocene of Hordwell, Hampshire, England.
 Extinct. Based on "a number of well-preserved long bones . . . some metacarpals and metatarsals, as well as a well-preserved tarsus."
Diplopus: διπλός, double; πούς, foot—in allusion to the two toes on each foot.
- Diplostoma RAFINESQUE, 1817.** Glires, Geomyidae.
 Ann. Monthly Mag., II, No. 1, pp. 44-45, 1817.
Species: *Diplostoma fusca* Rafinesque (= *Mus bursarius* Shaw), and *D. alba* Rafinesque, from the Missouri River region.
Diplostoma: διπλός, double; στόμα, mouth—on account of the external cheek pouches.
- Diplotherium JOURDAN, 1852.** Feræ, Mustelidae.
 "Revue Société's Savantes, 1852" (nomen nudum) (fide FILHOL, Archiv. Mus. Hist. Nat. Lyon, III, 64, 67, pl. iv, figs. 12, 15, 1881, under *Plesictis mutatus*).
Type: from the Miocene of Grive-Saint-Alban, Dépt. de l'Isère, France. Species not named by Jourdan, but called *Plesictis mutatus* by Filhol in 1881.
 Extinct. Based on portions of two lower jaws.
Diplotherium: διπλός, double; θηρίον, wild beast.
- Diplotremus AMEGHINO, 1889.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, ?
 Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 577-578, pl. xxxiv, fig. 16, 1889.
Type: *Diplotremus agrestis* Ameghino, from the Pampean formation (Pliocene), of Bahía Blanca, Argentina.
 Extinct. "Conocido por una parte considerable del maxilar superior izquierdo con gran parte del paladar, y cuatro muelas."
Diplotremus: διπλός, double; τρήμα, foramen—in allusion to the upper premolars, "cada uno con dos pozos de esmalte semi-lunares en la superficie masticatoria de la corona." (AMEGHINO.)
- Dipodamys** (see *Dipodomys*). Glires, Heteromyidae.
- Dipodillus** (subgenus of *Gerbillus*) LATASTE, 1881. Glires, Muridae, Gerbillinae.
 Le Naturaliste, Paris, I, No. 64, p. 506, Nov. 15, 1881; II, No. 2, p. 12, Jan. 15, 1882; No. 16, p. 127, Aug. 15, 1882.
Type: *Gerbillus simoni* Lataste, from Oued Magra (between M'sila and Barika, north of Chott du Hodna), northern Algeria.
Dipodillus: dim. of *Dipus*.
- Dipodomys GRAY, 1841.** Glires, Heteromyidae.
 Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., VII, 521-522, Aug., 1841; MERRIAM, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., VIII, 83-96, 1893.
Dipodomys AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 10, 1842; Index Univ., 126, 1846 (misprint).
Type: *Dipodomys philippii* Gray, from Real del Monte, about 50 miles northwest of the City of Mexico, Mexico.
Dipodomys: δίπους, two-footed; μῦς, mouse—from the long hind legs, which give the animal the appearance of being two-footed.
- Dipodops MERRIAM, 1890.** Glires, Heteromyidae.
 N. Am. Fauna, No. 3, p. 72, Sept. 4, 1890.
Type: *Dipodomys agilis* Gambel, from Los Angeles, California.
 Name antedated by *Perodipus* Fitzinger, 1867.
Dipodops: δίπους, two-footed; ὄψ, aspect—from its resemblance to *Dipodomys*.

Dipoides JACQU, 1835.

Glires, Theridomyidæ.

Die Fossilen Säugethiere in Württemberg, 1ste Abtheil., 17-18, tab. III, figs. 41-51, 1835; 2te Abtheil., 200, 204, 1839 (provisional name).

Type (species not mentioned), from Melchingen and Salmendingen, Hohen-zollern, Germany.

Extinct. Based on several molar teeth.

Dipoides: *Dipus* (from *δίπους*, two-footed); *εἶδος*, form.

Diposorex BLAINVILLE, 1838.

Insectivora, Macroscelididæ.

Ann. Franç. et Étrang. Anat. et Physiol., Paris, II, 217, 1838; Ostéog. Descr. Icon. Mamm. Récentes et Foss., I, Insectivores, 109, 1840.

Name provisionally proposed for "les musaraignes gerboises (*Macroscelides*)" of Africa.

Diposorex: *Dipus* + *Sorex*.

Diprion MARSH, 1889.

Allotheria, Plagiaulacidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXVIII, 85, pl. II, figs. 13-15, July, 1889.

Type: *Diprionius robustus* Marsh, from the Cretaceous (Laramie) of Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on 'the last upper molar of the left side.'

Diprionius: *δι-*, two; *πρίων*, saw; *δδών*=*δδούς*, tooth—in allusion to the crown of the last upper molar, which "consists of two rows of cones separated by a deep longitudinal groove."

Diprotodon (see *Diprotodon* Duvernoy).

Ungulata, Hippopotamidæ.

Diprotomo AMEGHINO, 1884.

Primates, ?

Filogenia, 380, 1884; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 97, 1889.

Hypothetical genus defined to show the probable evolution of man. "Segundo antecesor del hombre."

Diprotomo: *δι-*, two; *πρωτος*, first; + *Homo*.

Diprotodon OWEN, 1838.

Marsupialia, Diprotodontidæ.

Owens, in Mitchell's Three Exped. Eastern Australia, I, p. xix, 1838; II, 362-363, pl. XXXI, fig. 1, 1838; ed. 2, II, 368, 1839.

Type: *Diprotodon optatum* Owen, from the Wellington Valley, New South Wales.

Extinct. "Represented by the anterior extremity of the right ramus, lower jaw, with a single large procumbent incisor."

Diprotodon: *δι-*, two; *πρωτος*, first; *δδών*=*δδούς*, tooth—from the two large upper incisors.

Diprotodon subg. of *Hippopotamius* DEVERSOY, 1849. Ungulata, Hippopotamidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, XXIX, No. 11, pp. 277-278, July-Dec., 1849.

Diprotodon GRAY, Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 357, (1869, mis-print, in synonymy).

Type: *Hippopotamius liberianus* Morton, from St. Paul River, Liberia, West Africa.

Name preoccupied by *Diprotodon* Owen, 1838, a genus of Marsupialia. (See *Chiroptis* Laidly, 1853.)

Diprotodon: *δι-*, two; *πρωτος*, first; *δδών*=*δδούς*, tooth—in allusion to the single pair of lower incisors.

Diprotosimia AMEGHINO, 1884.

Primates, ?

Filogenia, 382-383, 1884; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 98, 1889.

Hypothetical genus, "segundo antecesor del orangutan."

Diprotosimia: *δι-*, two; *πρωτος*, first; + *Simia*.

Diprotroglodytes AMEGHINO, 1884.

Primates, ?

Filogenia, 384, 1884; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 99, 1889.

Diprotroglydotes—Continued.

Hypothetical genus, "segundo antecesor común del gorilla y del chimpancé."

Diprotroglydotes: δι-, two; πῶτος, first; + *Troglydotes*.

Dipsus (see **Dipus**).

Glires, Dipodidæ.

Dipterocetus GLOGER, 1841.

Cete, Physteridae?

Hand- u. Hillsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxiv, 170, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag.

Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, Feb. 1, 1895.

New name for *Oxypterus* Rafinesque, 1814. The genus includes *Dipterocetus mon- gitori*, from the Mediterranean Sea, and *D. rhinoceros*, from the Pacific Ocean.

Dipterocetus: δίπτερος, two-winged, i. e., 'two finned'; κῆτος, whale—"Ein noch wenig bekannte, den gewöhnlichen Delphinen ähnliche Walart des Mittelmeeres . . . soll zwei Rückenflossen besitzen." (GLOGER.)

Dipus ZIMMERMANN, 1780.

Glires, Dipodidæ.

Geog. Geschichte Menschen und vierfüß. Thiere, II, 358, 1780; SCHREBER, Säugthiere, pls. ccxxviii-ccxxxii, 1782; *ibid.*, IV, 842-861, 1788-89; BODDAERT, Elenchus Animalium, I, 47, 1785; GMELIN, Linnæus' Systema Naturæ, ed. 13, I, 157-160, 1788; BRANDT, Bull. Phys. Math. Acad. Sci. St. Pétersbourg, II, 217, 1844.

Dipus Gray, London Med. Repos., XV, 303, Apr. 1, 1821 (misprint).

Species, 6: *Dipus jaculus*, *D. sagitta*, *Yerbua capensis* (= *Mus cafer*), *Dipus longipes*, and *D. tamaricinus*, from Asia and Africa; and *D. hudsonius*, from Hudson Bay.

Dipus: δίπους, two-footed—in allusion to the long hind legs, and the mode of progression by great leaps, like the kangaroo.

Discolomys AMEGHINO, 1889.

Glires, Octodontidæ.

Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 148-149, 902, pls. vi figs. 17, 23, xxv fig. 8, 1889.

Type: *Discolomys cuneus* Ameghino, from the Patagonian formation (Oligocene), of the barrancas in the vicinity of the city of Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct. "Fundada sobre la primera muela superior del lado derecho."

Discolomys: Contraction of δίσκος, disk; λοξός, oblique; μῦς, mouse (AMEGHINO)—in allusion to the transverse enamel plates of the upper molars.

Disopes (see **Dysopes**).

Chiroptera, Noctilionidæ.

Dissacus COPE, 1881.

Creodonta, Mesonychidæ.

Am. Naturalist, XV (for Dec.), 1018-1019, Nov. 29, 1881; Tert. Vert., 344, 1885 (date of publication).

Type: *Mesonyx navajorus* Cope, from the Eocene of northwestern New Mexico. Extinct.

Dissacus: δισώος, double; ἀκή, point—from the double cusps of the last two molars, in contrast with the simple cusps of *Mesonyx*.

Distoechurus (subg. of *Phalangista*) PETERS, 1874. Marsupialia, Phalangeridæ.

Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat., Genova, VI, 303, 1874.

Distoechurus THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 139, 1888 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Phalangista* (*Distoechurus*) *pennata* Peters, from Andai, New Guinea.

Distoechurus: διστειχος, in two rows: οὐρά, tail—in allusion to the arrangement of the long hairs of the tail in two opposite lateral rows like the vanes of a feather.

Distomus (see **Dystomus**).

Sirenia, ?

Distylophorus AMEGHINO, 1902.

Ungulata, Condylarthra, Phenacodontidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 19, May, 1902 (sep. p. 17).

New name for *Stylophorus* Roth, 1901, which is preoccupied by *Stylephorus* Shaw, 1791, a genus of Pisces; by *Stylophora* Desvoidy, 1830, a genus of Diptera; and by *Stylophorus* Hesse, 1870, a genus of Crustacea.

Distylophorus—Continued.

Extinct.

Distylophorus: $\delta\iota$ -, two; + *Stylophorus*.**Ditetrodon** COVE, 1885.

Ungulata, Amblypoda, Uintatheriidae.

Am. Naturalist, XIX, No. 6, p. 594, June, 1885.

Type: *Uintatherium segne* Marsh, from the Eocene (Dinoceras beds), east of Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on a 'lower jaw, and other parts of the skeleton.'

Ditetrodon: $\delta\iota$ -, two; $\tau\epsilon\tau\rho\acute{\alpha}$ -, four; $\delta\delta\acute{\omega}\nu = \delta\delta\acute{\omicron}\upsilon\varsigma$, tooth—in allusion to the four lower premolars and the four symphyseal teeth on each side.**Ditomeodon** GRATIOLET, 1869.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Hippopotamidae.

GRATIOLET, in Gervais' Zool. et Paléont. Gén., 1^{re} sér., 250 footnote, 1867-69.**New name for** *Charodes* Leidy, 1852, which is preoccupied by *Charodes* White, 1846, a genus of Coleoptera.Name antedated by *Charopsis* Leidy, 1853.*Ditomeodon*: $\delta\iota$ -, two; $\tau\omicron\mu\eta$ -, cut; $\delta\delta\acute{\omega}\nu = \delta\delta\acute{\omicron}\upsilon\varsigma$, tooth—in allusion to the single pair of lower incisors.**Dobsonia** PALMER, 1898.

Chiroptera, Pteropodidae.

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XII, 114, Apr. 30, 1898; MATSCHIE, Fledermäuse Berliner Mus. Naturkunde, Lief. I, Megachiroptera, 86, 1899 (synonym of *Cephalotes*);

THOMAS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XV, 198, Oct. 10, 1902 (name adopted).

New name for *Hypoderma* L. Geoffroy, 1828, which is preoccupied by *Hypoderma* Latreille, 1825, a genus of Diptera.*Dobsonia*: In honor of Dr. George Edward Dobson, 1848-95; author of 'Catalogue of the Chiroptera in the British Museum,' 1878, and 'Monograph of the Insectivora,' 1882-90.**Doodon** MARSH, 1881.

Marsupialia, Triconodontidae.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXI, 512-513, June, 1881.

Type: *Doodon striatus* Marsh, from the Upper Jurassic (Atlantosaurus beds) of Wyoming.

Extinct.

Doodon: $\delta\omicron\kappa\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, raft; $\delta\delta\acute{\omega}\nu = \delta\delta\acute{\omicron}\upsilon\varsigma$, tooth.**Dodicurus** BURMEISTER, 1874.

Edentata, Glyptodontidae.

Ann. Mus. Píb. Buenos Aires, II, entr. XII, 393-404, pl. XLII, figs. 1-4, 1874.

D. bicinctus LYDEKKER, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., V, 122-123, 1887.*D. biporus* COUES, Century Dict., II, p. 1717, 1889 (under *Dodicurus*).**Type:** *Glyptodon giganteus* Serres, from the province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct.

Dodicurus: $\delta\omicron\iota\delta\upsilon\upsilon\varsigma$, $\delta\omicron\iota\delta\upsilon\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, pestle; $\omicron\upsilon\pi\acute{\alpha}$, tail—in allusion to the club-shaped end of the caudal tube, which is covered with tubercles and a few large disks.**Dolichodon** (subgenus of *Ziphius*) GRAY, 1866.

Cete, Physeteridae.

Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 353-355, fig. 72, 1866; Synop. Whales & Dolphins, 10, 1868 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Ziphius bayardii* Gray, from the Cape of Good Hope.*Dolichodon*: $\delta\omicron\lambda\iota\chi\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, long; $\delta\delta\acute{\omega}\nu = \delta\delta\acute{\omicron}\upsilon\varsigma$, tooth—from the elongated, arched, serrated teeth of the male.**Dolichophyllum** LYDEKKER, 1891.

Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae.

LYDEKKER, in Flower & Lydekker's Mamm., Living & Extinct, 673, 1891.

New name for *Macrophyllum* Gray, 1838, which is preoccupied by *Macrophylla* Hope, 1837, a genus of Coleoptera.*Dolichophyllum*: $\delta\omicron\lambda\iota\chi\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, long; $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$, leaf—from the erect lanceolate portion of the nose leaf.

- Dolichopithecus** DEPÉRET, 1889. Primates, Cercopithecidae.
Comptes Rendus, Paris, CIX, 982-983, July-Dec., 1889.
Type: *Dolichopithecus ruscinensis* Depéret, from the Pliocene of Serrat d'en Vaquer, near Perpignan, Pyrénées-Orientales, France.
Extinct. Based on "nombreuses pièces bien conservées . . . notamment une tête presque entière, plusieurs mandibules d'adultes mâles et femelles."
Dolichopithecus: δολιχός, long; πίθηκος, ape.
- Dolichorhinus** HATCHER, 1895. Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriidae.
Am. Naturalist, XXIX, No. 348, p. 1090, Dec., 1895.
Type: *Telmatotherium cornutum* Osborn, from the Eocene of the Uinta Basin, northeastern Utah.
Extinct.
Dolichorhinus: δολιχός, long; ρίς, ρινός, nose.
- Dolichotherium** GLOGER, 1841. Edentata, ?
Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxi, 112, 1841.
"In früheren Zeiten hat es im südlichen Frankreich und sonst hin und wieder Geschöpfe gegeben, die wahrscheinlich auch völlige Schuppenthiere waren, oder wenigstens eine ähnliche, schlanke und kurzbeinige Gestalt und ähnliche Krallengelenke besaßen, aber nicht bloss eine riesenhafte Grösse erreichten, sondern in ihren Kiefern auch Backenzähne trugen, wie der kap'sche Aemsen-scharrer (*Dolichotherium*)."
Extinct.
Dolichotherium: δολιχός, long; θηρίον, wild beast—"Sie wohl eine Gesamtlänge von 10-12' oder noch darüber erreicht haben mögen." (GLOGER.)
- Dolichotis** DESMAREST, 1819. Glires, Caviidae.
Journ. de Physique, Paris, LXXXVIII, 211, Mar., 1819; Bull. Soc. Philomatique, Paris, 1819, 40; Mammalogie, II, 360, 1822.
Type: *Cavia patagonica* Shaw, from Patagonia.
Dolichotis: δολιχός, long; οὖς, ὠτός, ear—in allusion to the ears, which are long in comparison with those of other members of the family.
- Dolichotuna** ('CUVIER') GRAY, 1825. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidae?
GRAY, Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, 343, Nov., 1825.
Misprint for *Dichobune*, occurring only in a list of genera: "*Anoplotherium*, *Xiphodon*, *Dolichotuna*, *Adapis*, *Anthracotherium*, and *Charopotamus*, Cuv. (all very much allied to *Suina*)."
- Doliocherus** FILIOL, 1882. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidae.
Comptes Rendus, Paris, XCIV, No. 18, pp. 1259-1260, Jan.-June, 1882; Bull. Soc. Sci. Phys. et Nat., Toulouse, V, livr. 2, for 1880-81, 194, 1884.
Doliochoerus TROUËSSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. iv, 811, 1898.
Type not stated; from the Phosphorites of Quercy (Upper Eocene), France.
Extinct. Based on "une tête presque complète, avec toute la portion postérieure du maxillaire inférieur en place," and other fragments.
Doliocherus: δόλιος, deceitful; χοῖρος, hog.
- Dolomys** NEHRING, 1898. Glires, Muridae, Microtinae.
Zool. Anzeiger, No. 549, pp. 13-16, 3 figs. in text, Jan. 10, 1898.
Type: *Dolomys milleri* Nehring, from the Pliocene bone breccia of Beremend, near Mohacz, southern Hungary.
Extinct. Based on teeth.
Dolomys: δόλος, deceit; μῦς, mouse—"unter Anspielung auf die Bedeutung des Namens *Phenacomys*"—evidently on account of the puzzling affinities of the type species.
- Domnina** COPE, 1873. Insectivora, Leptictidae.
Paleont. Bull., No. 16, p. 1, Aug. 20, 1873. Syn. New Vert. Colorado, 4, 1873; Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., VII, for 1873, 469, 1874.

Domnina—Continued.

Type: *Domnina gradata* Cope, from the Oligocene of Colorado.

Extinct. Based on "a portion of the right mandibular ramus with three entirely preserved molars."

Dominus: Lat. *dominus* (= *dominus*) ruler; + dim. suffix *-ina*—probably in allusion to the animal's supposed carnivorous habits.

Dorcoceros* LYDEKKER, 1891.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

London Field, LXXVIII, No. 2013, p. 130, July 25, 1891; Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., VIII, 192, Aug., 1891; SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes IV, 193, 1900 (in synonymy, type fixed).

Type: *Antelope triangularis* Günther (= *Antelope oryx* Pallas), from the Zambesi River, southeast Africa.

Dorcoceros: δόρυ, δόρατος, spear; κέρας, horn—from the long, straight, triangular horns.

Dorcus GRAY, 1821.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

London Med. Repos., XV, 307, Apr. 1, 1821; SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, III, pt. x, 65, 1898 (in synonymy).

Type: *Antelope dorcus* (Linnaeus), from North Africa.

Dorcus: δωρεάς, gazelle;—so called in reference to its large bright eyes." (Century Dict.)

Dorcatherium KAUP, 1833.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tragulidae.

Senes Jahrbuch Mineralogie, 1833, 419; Desc. Ossem. Foss. Mamm. Mus. Darmstadt, 5^e cahier, 91-103, Atlas, tab. XXIII, figs. 1-16; XXIII A, XXIII B, XXIII C, figs. 1-7, 1839.

Type: *Dorcatherium navi* Kaup, from the upper Miocene or lower Pliocene of Eppelsheim, Germany.

Extinct. Based on a nearly complete lower jaw. The genus also includes one living species, *D. aquaticum*, from Africa.

Dorcatherium: δωρεάς, gazelle; *μπίον*, wild beast. "Ich habe diese Gattung wegen der Ähnlichkeit mit einem Reh: *Dorcatherium*, und die Art nach meinem Freunde, dem Herrn Geheimen-Rathe von Nau, genannt." (KAUP.)

Dorcotragus NOYCK, 1894.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Zool. Anzeiger, XVII, No. 448, pp. 202-204, May 28, 1894.

Type: *Dorcotragus* SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, III, pt. XII, 239-245, pl. CLXXI, text fig. 87, Oct., 1898.

Type: *Dorcotragus megalotis* Menges, from northern Somali Land, East Africa.

Dorcotragus: δωρεάς, gazelle; *τράγος*, goat.

Dorcetaphus CLOGER, 1841.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.

Hutchin. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxiii, 140, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, 193, Feb. 1, 1895.

Species: *Cervus campestris* F. Cuvier, and *C. paludosus* Desmarest, from Paraguay; *C. equianus* Boddaert, *C. macrourus* Rafinesque, and *C. macrotis* Say, from North America. See *Odocoileus* Rafinesque, 1832.)

Dorcetaphus: δωρεάς, gazelle; *έλαφος*, deer.

Dorcopsis SCHLEGEL & MÜLLER, 1842.

Marsupialia, Macropodidae.

Verhandl. Naturl. Geschied. Nederland. Bezitt., Leiden, I (1839-44), Drie Eendeblied. Fam. Kengeroe's, 130, 131-138, pls. XVI, XXII fig. 3, XXIII figs. 7-8, XXIV figs. 7-9, 1842; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 1892, 1888.

Type: *Dodelphis bruijii* Quoy & Gaimard (nec Schreber) (= *Macropus mülleri*, Schlegel, 1866), from New Guinea.

Dorcopsis: δωρεάς, gazelle; *οφης*, appearance, aspect.

* See *Dorycerus* Fitzinger, 1874, a genus of Cervidae, which is formed from the same root.

- Dorudon** GIBBES, 1845. Cete, Basilosaurida.
 Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., for 1844-45, 254-256, pl. 1, May-June, 1845; LEIDY,
 Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 428-431, 1869.
Doryodon COPE, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Dec., 1867, 154-155; *ibid.*, 1868, 186.
Durodon GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mammals, 93, Feb., 1872.
Type: *Dorudon serratus* Gibbes, from the Eocene greensand near the Santee
 Canal, at the headwaters of Cooper River, South Carolina.
 Extinct. Based on teeth and part of a lower maxilla.
Dorudon: δόρυ, spear; δδών=δδούς, tooth.
- Doryceros** FITZINGER, 1874. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervida.
 [Anzeiger Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, X, Nr. 29-30, p. 198, 1873—nomen
 nudum] Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, LXVIII, Jahrg.
 für 1873, Abth. 1, 360, 1874.
Species: *Cervus tschudii* Wagner, from Peru; and *C. nemorivagus* F. Cuvier, from
 Brazil.
Doryceros: δόρυ, spear; κέρας, horn—from the simple unbranched spike-like
 antlers.
- Doryodon** (see **Dorudon**). Cete, Basilosaurida.
- Doryrhina** (subg. of *Phyllorhina*) PETERS, 1871. Chiroptera, Rhinolophida.
 Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, June, 1871, 314.
Type: *Phyllorhina cyclops* Temminck, from Boutry, Guinea, West Africa.
Doryrhina: δόρυ, spear; ρίς, ρινός, nose—from the club-shaped process which
 is directed forward from the base of the sella, or from the slender and some-
 what longer vertical process which projects upward from the margin of the
 transverse erect nose leaf.
- Draximenus** ? 1845. Marsupialia, Phalangerida.
 London Encyclopædia, XXII (art. Zoology), 744, 1845.
 Based on the Koala (*Lipurus cinereus* Goldfuss), from eastern Australia. (See
Phascolarctos Blainville, 1816.)
- Dremomys** (subgenus of *Sciurus*) HEUDE, 1898. Glires, Sciurida.
 Mém. Hist. Nat. Empire Chinois, IV, pt. 2, pp. 54-55, pl. xii, figs. 1-4, 1898.
Species, 4: *Sciurus pernyi* Milne-Edwards, and *S. collaris* Heude, from the prov-
 inces of Moupin and Se-chuen; *S. saltans* Heude, from the northeastern part
 of the province of Ngan-hoei; and *S. latro* Heude, from the Hoang-ho, province
 of Shan-toong, China.
Dremomys: δρόμος, a running (from τρέχω, δραμεῖν, to run); μῦς, mouse.
- Dremotherium** E. GEOFFROY, 1833. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervida.
 Extrait du Temps, Paris, Oct. 16, 1833, 622; Revue Encyclopédique, LIX, 81-83,
 footnote, 1833; Études Progress. d'un Natural., 94, 1835.
Dromotherium COUES, Century Dict., II, p. 1767, 1889 (under *Dremotherium*).
Species: *Le drémothere de feignoux, et le drémothere nain*. Type, *Dremotherium*
feignoui E. Geoffroy, from the quarries of Saint-Gérard-le-Puy, Auvergne,
 France.
 Extinct.
Dremotherium: δρόμος, a running (from τρέχω, δραμεῖν, to run); θηρίον, wild
 beast.
- Drepanodon** ('BRONN') LEIDY, 1857. Feræ, Felida.
 Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1857, 176; Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser.,
 VII, 54-64, 367, pls. iv, v, fig. 5, 1869.
 According to Leidy, the genus includes *Machairodus primævus* Leidy & Owen, from
 Nebraska.
 Nesti, usually given as the authority for *Drepanodon*, merely used the name
 in 1826 specifically. Leidy, among others, refers the name to him and gives as
 synonyms of *Drepanodon*: "*Megantereon* Croiz., 1828; *Agnotherium*, *Machairodus*
Kaup, 1833; *Steneodon* Croiz., 1833; *Smilodon* Lund, 1841, etc. (*Proc. etc.*, 1858

Drepanodon—Continued.

176). In 1862 Leidy says: "Bronn, in the *Lethea Geognostica*, has divided the various described species of *Drepanodon* into three groups, as follows: *Drepanodon*, characterized by having the canines entire or without serrulation, and the first lower premolar with a trilobate crown and double fang . . . *Machairodus* . . . *Smilodon*."

Extinct.

Drepanodon: *δρεπάνον*, sickle; *δδών* = *δδώνς*, tooth—in allusion to the immense upper canines. (Compare *Machairodus* and *Smilodon*.)

Drill (subgenus of *Mormon*) REICHENBACH, 1862. Primates, Cercopithecidae.

Vollständiges Naturgesch. Affen, 162, 1862.

Type: *Simia leucophaea* F. Cuvier, from West Africa.

Not a common name, but adopted as a subgeneric term and used in the same way as several other native names.

Drill: French *nundrill*, Spanish *mandril*, said to be from native West African name. "If this form is original, the form *drill* in same sense is due to a false division of the word . . . If *drill* is original, the form *nundrill* is an English compound." (Century Dict.)

Dromatherium* EMMONS, 1857. Marsupialia, Dromatheriidae.

Am. Geology, pt. VI, 93-95, fig. 66 in text, 1857.

Type: *Dromatherium silvestre* EMMONS, from the Chatham coal field (Triassic), North Carolina.

Extinct. Based on the left half of a lower jaw.

Dromatherium: *δρουάς*, running; *θηρ*, wild beast.

Dromedarius WAGLER, 1830. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidae.

Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 31, 1830.

New name for *Auchenia* Illiger, 1811, which is preoccupied by *Auchenia* Thunberg, 1789, a genus of Coleoptera. Antedated by *Lama* Frisch, 1775.

(*Dromedarius* Lat., dromedary; < *δρουάς*, running (cf. *δρουάιος* κάμηλος, dromedary, lit. running camel).)

Dromedarius GÜNTHER, 1841. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidae.

Hand. b. Hiltshuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxiii, 134, 1841; THOMAS, *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.*, 6th ser., XV, 191, 193, Feb. 1, 1895.

Type: *Camelus dromedarius* Linnaeus, from Africa.

Name preoccupied by *Dromedarius* Wagler, 1830, which was proposed to replace *Auchenia* Illiger, 1811. (See *Camelus* Linnaeus, 1758.)

Dromicia GRAY, 1841. Marsupialia, Phalangeridae.

GRAY, in *Gray's Journ. Two Exped. North-West and West Australia*, App. II, 401, 407, 1841; THOMAS, *Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus.*, 140-147, 1888.

Type: *Phalangeria nana* Desmarest, from Tasmania (fide THOMAS).

Dromicia: *δρουτικός*, good at running, swift.

Dromiciops THOMAS, 1894. Marsupialia, Didelphyidae.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XIV., No. 81, pp. 186-188, Sept. 1, 1894.

Type: *Dromiciops gliroides* Thomas, from Huite, northeastern Chiloe Island, on the coast of Chile.

Dromiciops: *Dromicia*; *ὄψ*, aspect—from its resemblance to *Dromicia nana*.

Dromocyon MARSH, 1876. Creodonta, Mesonychia.

Ann. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XII, 403, Nov., 1876.

Type: *Dromocyon vorax* Marsh, from the Eocene of Wyoming.

Extinct. Represented by 'a nearly complete skeleton.'

Dromocyon: *δρούος*, a course, running (*τρέχω*, *ἔδραυον*, to run); *κύων*, dog.

*Compare *Dromotherium* Geoffroy, 1833, which is formed from almost the same Greek roots.

- Dromotherium** (see **Dremotherium**) Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervide.
- Dryomomys** TSCHUDI, 1844. Glires, Muridae, Murina.
Fauna Peruana, 178-180, Taf. XIII, fig. 1, 1844; Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., 1844, I, 251.
Type: *Dryomomys parvulus* Tschudi, from the forests of central Peru. "*Dryomomys* = *Mus*—type *musculus*." (OLDFIELD THOMAS, in epist., Mar. 28, 1898.)
Dryomomys: δρυμός, coppice, wood; μῦς, mouse.
- Dryolestes** MARSH, 1878. Marsupialia, Amphitheriidae.
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XV, 459, June, 1878.
Dryole[ist]es FORBES, Zool. Rec. for 1881, XVIII, Mamm., 31, 1882.
Type: *Dryolestes priscus* Marsh, from the Atlantosaurus beds of the Upper Jurassic of Wyoming.
Extinct. Based on 'the right lower jaw.'
Dryolestes: δρυς, δρυός, tree; ληστής, robber.
- Dryopithecus** LARTET, 1856. Primates, Simiidae.
Comptes Rendus, Paris, XLIII, No. 4, pp. 219-223, pl. figs. 7-9, July-Dec., 1856.
Type: *Dryopithecus fontani* Lartet, from the Miocene of Saint-Gaudens, Haute-Garonne, France.
Extinct. Based on three pieces of the lower jaw and a humerus.
Dryopithecus: δρυς, δρυός, tree; πίθηκος, ape—in reference to the supposed arboreal habits of these apes.
- Dryoryx** GLOGER, 1841. Edentata, Myrmecophagidae.
Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxi, 112, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, Feb. 1, 1895.
Type: The Tamandua (*Myrmecophaga tetradactyla* Linnæus), from Brazil.
Name antedated by *Tamandua* Rafinesque, 1815; and by *Uroleptes* Wagler, 1830.
Dryoryx: δρυς, δρυός, tree; ὄρυξ, pickaxe—in allusion to the large claws with which the animal climbs about trees.
- Dryptodon** MARSH, 1876. Edentata, Ganodontia, Stylinodontidae.
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XII, 403-404, Nov., 1876.
Type: *Dryptodon crassus* Marsh, from the Lower Eocene of New Mexico.
Extinct.
Dryptodon: δρύπτω, to tear; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth.
- Dryxix** RAFINESQUE, 1815. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.
Analyse de la Nature, 56, 1815; GRAY, Cat. Ungulata Brit. Mus., 47, 1852 (quoted).
Nomen nudum.
- Ducantalpa** BOITARD, 1842. Insectivora, Chrysochloridae.
Le Jardin des Plantes, 118, 1842.
Type: *Ducantalpa rubra* Boitard, said to be from Guiana, but probably from South Africa.
Boitard places *Ducantalpa* next to *Chrysochloris* and gives as synonyms of *D. rubra*: *Chrysochloris rufa* Desmarest and *Talpa rubra* Gmelin (= *T. rubra* Erxleben). Erxleben's *Talpa rubra* was based on the Tucan of Fernández, from America (probably a *Geomys*), and the *Talpa rubra americana* of Seba (a composite animal).
Ducantalpa: *Ducan* (= Tucan); *talpa*, mole—"tucan mole."
- Dugong** LACÉPÈDE, 1799. Sirenia, Dugongidae.
Tabl. Mamm., 17, 1799; Tabl. Méthod., in Buffon's Hist. Nat., Didot ed., Quad., XIV, 193, 1799; Mém. l'Institut, Paris, III, 501, 1801.
Dugungus TIEDEMANN, Zoologie, I, 554, 1808.
Dugongidus GRAY, London Med. Repos., XV, 309, Apr. 1, 1821.
Type: *Dugong indicus* (= *Trichecus dugon* Müller), from the Indian Ocean.
Dugong: Malay *duyong*, Javanese *duyung*.

Durodon (see **Dorudon**).

Cete, Basilosauridæ.

Dusicyon (subgenus of *Chiron*) H. SMITH, 1839.

Feræ, Canidæ.

H. SMITH, in Jardine's Nat. Library, Mamm., IX, 248-258, pls. xxii-xxvi, 1839; ed. 2, Mamm., I, 154, 1858; IV, 248-258, pls. 22-26, 1866; V, 291, 1865.

Dusicyon AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm. Addenda, 4, 1846; Index Univ., 132, 1846; ed. 2, 380, 1848.

Dusicyon BOUCHIGNAT, Ann. Sci. Géol., Paris, VI, art. 6, pp. 24, 29, 1875.

Dusicyon TROUSSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. II, 299, 1897 (in synonymy, misprint).

Species, 4: *Dusicyon canescens* Smith, from the vicinity of the Plate River; *Canis antarcticus* auct., from the Falkland Islands; *Dusicyon sylvestris* Smith, from northern South America; and *Fulpes fulvipes* Martin, from Chile.

Dusicyon: δῆσις, setting of the sun, i. e., western; κύων, dog—'western dog.'

Dymecodon TRUE, 1886.

Insectivora, Talpidæ.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., IX, 97-98, Sept. 2, 1886.

Dymecodon COXES, Century Dict., II, 1621, 1889 (emendation).

Type: *Dymecodon pilivatus* True, from Yenosima, Bay of Yeddo (Tokyo), Japan.

Dymecodon: δῖς, two; μήκας, length; ὀδών = ὀδόντς, tooth—i. e., having teeth of two lengths, in allusion to "the alternation of large and small teeth in the lower jaw."

Dynamictis AMEGHINO, 1891.

Marsupialia, Borhyenidæ.

Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 3a, 148-149, fig. 53, June 1, 1891.

Type: *Dynamictis fera* Ameghino, from the Lower Eocene of southern Patagonia. Extinct.

Dynamictis: δύναμις, power, strength; ἰκτίς, weasel—in allusion to its size, which was that of a large bulldog.

Dusicyon (see **Dusicyon**).

Feræ, Canidæ.

Dysodus COPE, 1879.

Feræ, Canidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1879, 188-189.

Type: *Dysodus peruanus* Cope, 'the Japanese Sleeve Dog.'

Dysodus: ὄδον, bad; ὀδόντς, tooth—in allusion to the degradation of dentition, in which the total number of teeth may be reduced to 16.

Dysopes ILLIGER, 1811.

Chiroptera, Noctilionidæ.

Prodr. Mus. Syst. Mamm. Avium, 122, 1811.

Dysopes BLYTH, in Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, 69, 1840; new ed., 1849, 69; new ed., 1863, 57.

Type: *Uropterus molossus* Gmelin, 'habitat in insulis Americæ oppositis.'

Dysopes: δρεῶντέω, to make one change countenance ('horribili specie perterritus' Illiger)—from the uncouth expression of the face.

Dystheatus ILLIGER, 1815.

? ?

Vogelk. K. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, für 1804-1811, 158, 1815—nomen nudum.

The name occurs, without reference or authority, between *Rhinolophus* and *Erinaceus*, in a table of genera common to the southern and northern hemispheres.

Dyetomus C. FISCHER, 1813.

Sirenia, ?

Zooglossia, I, 3d ed., 15, 19, 1813.

Dyetomus TROUSSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. v, 1008 (in synonymy); C. O.

WATERHOUSE, Index Zool., 112, 1902 (misprint).

No species mentioned under the genus.

Dyetomus: δύνω, bad; στόμα, mouth.

E.

Eboroziphius LEIDY, 1876.

Cete, Physeteridae?

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., July 11, 1876, 81; Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VIII, pt. III, 224-226, pl. 30 fig. 5, pl. 31 fig. 3, 1877.

Type: *Eboroziphius coelops* Leidy, from the phosphate beds of Ashley River, South Carolina.

Extinct. Based on a beak.

Eboroziphius: Lat. *ebur*, *eboris* ivory; + *Ziphius*.

Echidna G. CUVIER, 1798.

Monotremata, Tachyglossida.

Tableau Élément. Hist. Nat. Anim., 143, 1798; Leçons Anat. Comp., I, tabl. 1, 1800.

Type: Les 'fourmiliers épineux' (= *Myrmecophaga aculeata* Shaw), from New South Wales, Australia.

Name preoccupied by *Echidna* Forster, 1788, a genus of Pisces. Thomas (Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 377, 1888) has claimed that the name was not preoccupied, as no species was mentioned as the type of Forster's genus, and the description is unrecognizable, it being thus virtually a nomen nudum. Later he admitted that the name was preoccupied and adopted *Tachyglossus*. (See Ann. Mus. Civ. Storia Nat. Genova, ser. 2^e, XVIII, 621, 1897.)

Echidna: ἔχιδνα, adder, viper—probably from the sharp spines, which are supposed to prick like the fangs of a viper.

Echimy ('GEOFFROY') CUVIER, 1809.

Glires, Octodontida.

CUVIER, Nouv. Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, No. 24, 394, Sept., 1809; DESMAREST, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. ed., X, 54-59, 1817 (includes 7 species); ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XII, 262, 263, 1899 (type fixed).

Echymys ('JOURDAN') WIEGMANN, Archiv Naturgesch., 1838, II, 389 [395].

Echinomys WAGNER, Abhandl. Akad. Wiss. München, III, 203, 1840; Suppl. Schreber's Säugthiere, III, 339, 1843.

Echimy WAGNER, Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., 1841, Bd. 1, 121.

Euchomys GLOGER, Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxi, 100-101, 1841.

Based on the 'Lerot à queue dorée' (*Echinys cristatus* Desmarest), from Surinam; and the 'Rat épineux' of Azara (*E. spinosus* Desmarest—type), from Paraguay.

Echimy: ἔχινος, hedgehog; μῦς, mouse (in analogy with ἐχιδόνηκος; see also note under *Echiothrix*)—in allusion to the bristly spines which are mingled with the pelage.

Echimy I. GEOFFROY, 1838.

Glires, Octodontida.

Écho du Monde Savant, Paris, 5^e Ann., No. 349, p. 201, July 7, 1838; Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2^e sér., X, 124, Aug., 1838; Mag. de Zool., Paris, 2^e sér., 30, 1840; ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XII, 260, 264, 1899.

Type: *Echimy setosus* Desmarest, from South America.

Echimy Geoffroy is not the same as *Echimy* Cuvier, 1809, the latter being based on *E. spinosus*. Allen has renamed Geoffroy's genus, *Proechimy*, taking *E. trinitatis* as the type.

Echimy: ἔχινος, hedgehog; μῦς, mouse—'spiny rat,' on account of the bristly pelage, which has spines mixed with the fur.

Echinodes ('POMEL') TROUËSSART, 1879.

Insectivora, Tenrecida.

TROUËSSART, Revue et Mag. de Zool., 3^e sér., VII, 274, 1879; Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Insectiv., 56, 1879; COUES, Century Dict., II, p. 1832, 1889.

Trouessart gives "*Echinodes* Pomel, 1848 (sine caract.)" in the synonymy of *Hemicentetes*; but Pomel only uses the name in a tribal or supergeneric sense in the form *Echinoidea* in the paper quoted (Biblioth. Univ. de Genève, Archiv. Sci. Phys. et Nat., IX, 251, Nov., 1848). Coues considers it the "same as *Hemicentetes*."

Name preoccupied by *Echinodes* Le Conte, 1869, a genus of Coleoptera.

Echinodes: ἐχινώδης, like a hedgehog, prickly; < ἔχινος, hedgehog; ἄδης, form.

Echinogale WAGNER, 1841.

Insectivora, Tenrecidae.

Suppl. Schreber's Säugethiere, II, 29-30, 549-550, 1841.

Type: *Echinops telfairi* Martin, from Madagascar. * New name for *Echinops* Martin, 1838, which was previously used in botany.*Echinogale*: *ἑχίπος*, hedgehog; *γαλή*, weasel.**Echinogale** POMEL, 1848.

Insectivora, Talpidae.

Archiv. Sci. Phys. et Nat., Bibl. Univ. de Genève, IX, 163, 251, Oct., 1848; Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 15-16, 1854.

Type: *Echinogale laurillardii* Pomel, from the Miocene of Perrier, Auvergne, France.Name preoccupied by *Echinogale* Wagner, 1841, a genus of Tenrecidae. Replaced by *Scaptogale* Trouessart, 1897.

Extinct.

Echinogale: *ἑχίπος*, hedgehog; *γαλή*, weasel.**Echinomys** WAGNER, 1840.

Glires, Octodontidae.

Abhandl. Akad. Wiss. München, III, 203, 1840; Suppl. Schreber's Säugethiere, III, 339, 1843.

Foundation of *Echimys* Geoffroy, 1809.**Echinoprocta** (subgenus of *Erethizon*) GRAY, 1865.

Glires, Erethizontidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 321-322, pl. XI; LATORRE, Bol. Soc. Española Hist. Nat., Madrid, I, 158-162, 1901 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Erethizon* (*Echinoprocta*) *rufescens* Gray, from Colombia.*Echinoprocta*: *ἑχίπος*, hedgehog; *πρωκτός*, the hind parts—from the spines, which are well developed on the hind part of the back.**Echinops** MARTIN, 1838.

Insectivora, Tenrecidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. LXII, July, 1838, 17-19.

Type: *Echinops telfairi* Martin, from Madagascar.*Echinops*: *ἑχίπος*, hedgehog; *ὤψ* face—from its resemblance to *Erinaceus*, the common hedgehog.**Echinopus** G. FISCHER, 1814.

Monotremata, Tachyglossidae.

Zoognosia, I, ed. 3, p. 14, 1813—nomen nudum]; Zoognosia, III, 691-694, 1814.

New name for *Echidna* G. Cuvier, 1798. "Nomen *Echidnae* ex causis variis, conservari nequit." The genus includes *Ornithorhynchus hystrix* Home, from the vicinity of Port Jackson, New South Wales; and *Echidna setosa* Geoffroy, from Tasmania. (See *Tachyglossus* Illiger, 1811.)*Echinopus*: *ἑχίπος*, hedgehog; *πούς*, foot.**Echinosciurus** (subgenus of *Sciurus*) TROUSSERT, 1880.

Glires, Sciuridae.

Le Naturaliste, II, No. 37, p. 292, Oct. 1, 1880; Cat. Mamm. in Bull. Soc. d'Études Scientif. Angers, X, 1^{re} fasc. 80-81, 1880; Bull. U. S. Geol. & Surv. Terr., VI, No. 2, p. 306, Sept. 19, 1881; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897, 933 type mentioned.**Species.** 3: *Sciurus hypopyrrhus* Wagler (type), *S. variabilis* L. Geoffroy, and *S. stansburii* Eyndoux & Souleyet, from Central America and northern South America.*Echinosciurus*: *ἑχίπος*, hedgehog; + *Sciurus*—from the coarse, rigid pelage.**Echino-Sorex** (subgenus of *Sorex*) BLAINVILLE, 1838.

Insectivora, Erinaceidae.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, VI, No. 22, p. 742, Jan.-June, 1838; Ann. Franç. et Étrang. d'Anat. et Physiol., Paris, II, 221, 1838; Ostéog. Desc. Icon. Mamm. Récents et Foss., I, Insectivores, 109, 1840.

Type: *Urocyon gymnura* Raffles, from Sumatra. Antedated by *Gymnura* Lesson, 1827.*Echino-sorex*: *ἑχίπος*, hedgehog; + *Sorex*.

- Echinothrix*** BROOKES, 1828. Glires, Erethizontida
 "Cat. Anat. & Zool. Museum of Joshua Brookes, London, 54 (previous to July 14 1828;" Trans. Linn. Soc. London, XVI, pt. 1, 97, 1829.
 Type: *Echinothrix dorsata* (= *Hystrix dorsata* Linnæus), from eastern Canada.
Echinothrix: ἐχίρως, hedgehog; ὀπίξ, hair—in allusion to the barbed quills, or spines, which are mingled with and usually concealed by the hair.
- Echinothrix** ALSTON, 1876. Glires, Muridæ, Rhynchomyinæ.
 Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1876, 83; OGILBY, Cat. Australian Mamm., 121, 1892.
 Emendation of *Echiothrix* Gray, 1867.
 Preoccupied by *Echinothrix* Brookes, 1828, a genus of Erethizontidæ; and by *Echinothrix* Peters, 1853, a genus of Echinodermata. Replaced by *Craurothrix* Thomas, 1896.
Echinothrix: ἐχίρως, hedgehog; ὀπίξ, hair—in allusion to the flattened spines which are mixed with the fur.
- Echiomys** (see **Echimys**). Glires, Octodontidæ.
- Echiothrix** GRAY, 1867. Glires, Muridæ, Rhynchomyinæ.
 Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867, 599-600, 4 figs. in text.
Echinothrix ALSTON, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1876, 83; OGILBY, Cat. Australian Mamm. 121, 1892.
 Type: *Echiothrix leucura* Gray, said to be from Australia, but more probably from Celebes (cf. THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XVIII, 246, 1896).
 Name preoccupied by *Echinothrix* Brookes, 1828, a genus of Erethizontidæ; and by *Echinothrix* Peters, 1853, a genus of Echinodermata. Replaced by *Craurothrix* Thomas, 1896. The latter name was afterwards discarded by Thomas with the following explanation: "As I have now joined those who think that names should be retained as originally spelt, whether classically right or wrong (except in the case of obvious misprints), I am now prepared to consider that Peters's *Echinothrix* of 1853 does not preoccupy Gray's *Echiothrix* of 1867, and therefore again recognize the latter term . . . That the missing out of the letter *n* is not a misprint is shown by Gray having written on the type skin what appears to be '*Echithrix*,' might be '*Echiothrix*,' but is certainly not *Echinothrix*." (Trans. Zool. Soc. London, XIV, pt. VI, 397 footnote June, 1898.)
Echiothrix: † a contraction of ἐχίρως, hedgehog; ὀπίξ, hair—from the flattened spines which are mixed with the fur.
- Echymipera** LESSON, 1842. Marsupialia, Peramelidæ.
 Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 192, 1842.
 Type: *Echymipera kalubu* Lesson (= *Perameles doreyanus* Quoy & Gaimard), from Waigiou, New Guinea.
Echymipera (*Echimypera*): *Echimys*; πήρα, pouch—i. e., a pouched *Echimys*.
- Echymys** (see **Echimys**, 1809). Glires, Octodontidæ.
- Ephantodon** MERCERAT, 1891. Primates, Cebidæ.
 Revista Mus. La Plata, II, 73-74, Oct., 1891; AMEGHINO, Enum. Syn. Mamm. Foss., 10, 1894 (date of publication).
 Type: *Ephantodon ceboides* Mercerat, from the Eocene of the barrancas of the Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia. (See *Homunculus* Ameghino, Aug., 1891.)
 Extinct. Based on "un fragmento muy destrozado de la rama derecha del maxilar inferior con un solo diente roto en su parte postero-interna."

* This name is open to question, as it was published in a sale catalogue.

† This form has classical sanction, compare ἐχιόδηκτος (= ἐχιδρόδηκτος) Strabo 588; Diosc., Noth. I, 103.

Ectacodon COPE, 1881.

Ungulata, Amblypoda, Coryphodontidae.

Am. Naturalist, XVI, for Jan., 1882, 73, Dec. 30, 1881; Paleont. Bull., No. 34, 167, 1882; Tert. Vert., 519, 1885 (date of publication).

Type: *Ectacodon cinctus* Cope, from the Eocene (Wasatch beds) of the Big Horn River basin, Wyoming.

Extinct.

Ectacodon: ἐκτός, outside; ἀκή, point; δδών=δδούς, tooth—in allusion to the crown of the last upper molar.

Ectodon COPE, 1882.

Ungulata, Condylarthra, Phenacodontidae.

Am. Naturalist, XVI, for June, 522, May 20, 1882; Tert. Vert., 695-697, pl. xxv, figs. 9-10, 1885; WORTMAN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., VIII, 83, 1896.

Type: (*Neptomus osbornianus* Cope, from the Eocene of the Bad Lands of the Big Horn River, Wyoming.

Extinct.

Ectodon: ἐκτός, outside; κίων, pillar—in allusion to the arrangement of the cusps on the upper molars, four of the eight cusps being external, "two principal external, together with two which arise from the external cingulum."

Ectoconodon OSBORN, 1898.

Ungulata, Amblypoda, ?

Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., X, 171, fig. 1 f, June 3, 1898.

Type: *Ectoconodon peterseni* Osborn, from the Cretaceous (Laramie) of Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on "isolated superior molars."

Ectoconodon: ἐκτός, outside; κώνος, cone; δδών=δδούς, tooth—in allusion to the "two external prominent cones (parastyle and metastyle), reinforcing the outer wall of the crown" of the upper molars. (OSBORN.)

Ectoconus COPE, 1884.

Ungulata, Amblypoda, Periptychidae.

Am. Naturalist, XVIII, 795, 796, Aug., 1884; Tert. Vert., 404-405, pl. xxiii, fig. 12 (*Periptychus ditrigonus*), pl. xxix⁴, figs. 2-6 (*Conoryctes ditrigonus*) 1885; Trans. Am. Philos. Soc., new ser., XVI, pt. II, 355-359, 1888.

Ectogonus TROUSSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. iv, 723, 1898.

Type: *Ectoconus ditrigonus* Cope, from the Puero Eocene of New Mexico.

Extinct. Based on "a right mandibular ramus which exhibits part of the symphysial suture, with the alveoli of the molar teeth, except the first."

Ectoconus: ἐκτός, outside; κώνος, cone—in allusion to the external cingular cusp on the upper molars.

Ectoganus COPE, 1874.

Edentata, Ganodonta, Stylinodontidae.

Rept. Vert. Fossils New Mexico, 4-5, Nov. 28, 1874; Ann. Rept. Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., 1874, App. FF3, 592-593; Rept. U. S. Geog. Surv. west 100th Merid., IV, 158-162, pls. XI figs. 34-39, XII figs. 1-12, 1877.

Type: *Ectoganus gliriformis* Cope, from the Eocene of New Mexico.

Extinct. Based "on a number of remains of the crania of two species, including principally teeth, in a good state of preservation."

Ectoganus: ἐκτός, outside; γάρος, brightness, luster—in allusion to the enamel-coated anterior face of the incisors.

Ectogonus see *Ectoconus*).

Ungulata, Amblypoda, Periptychidae.

Ectophylla H. ALLEN, 1892.

Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XV, No. 913, pp. 441-442, 2 figs. in text, Oct. 26, 1892.

Type: *Ectophylla alba* H. Allen, from the Segovia River, eastern Honduras.

Ectophylla: ἐκτός, outside; φύλλον, leaf—possibly in allusion to the "small rounded nodule [in front of the nose leaf] which apparently represents the lower part of the median leaf-crest."

- Edostoma** ('D'ORBIGNY') WATERHOUSE, 1838. Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae.
D'Orbigny, quoted by Waterhouse, in Voy. 'Beagle,' pt. II, Mamm., No. 1, p. 3, 1838 (pl. VIII, Voy. Amér. Mérid., mentioned); Mag. Zool. & Botany, II, No. 12, 489, 1838 (quoted by Gray); D'ORBIGNY, Voy. l'Amérique Mérid., IV, 2^e pt., 11, "pl. VIII," 1847 (plate quoted as if published in 1836).
Type: *Edostoma cinerea* D'Orbigny, from Santa Corazon, Chiquitos, Bolivia.
Edostoma: ἔδω, to devour; στόμα, mouth—probably in allusion to the canines and incisors, which are capable of inflicting a severe wound.
- Edvardocopeia** AMEGHINO, 1901. Ungulata, Amblypoda (Trigonostylopidae).
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 395, July, 1901 (sep. p. 49).
Type: *Edvardocopeia sinuosa* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Edvardocopeia: In honor of Edward Drinker Cope, 1840–97, author of 'Tertiary Vertebrata,' 1885, and many papers on living and extinct vertebrates of America.
- Edvardotrouessartia** AMEGHINO, 1901. Ungulata (Albertogaudryidae).
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 401, July, 1901 (sep. p. 55).
Type: *Edvardotrouessartia sola* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Edvardotrouessartia: In honor of Dr. Édouard Louis Trouessart, 1842– , physician and naturalist of Paris; author of the 'Catalogus Mammalium,' 1897–99, and numerous papers on mammals.
- Egocerus** (subg. of *Antelope*) DESMAREST, 1822. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.
Mammalogie, II, 475–476, 1822; SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, IV, 3, 1899 (in synonymy, type fixed).
Aigocerus H. SMITH, Griffith's Cuvier, Animal Kingdom, V, 324–325, 1827.
Egocerus LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 179–180, 1842.
Aegoceros GERVAIS, Zool. et Paléont. Franç., 2^e éd., 139, 1859.
Species: *Antelope leucophæa* Pallas (type), from Cape Colony; and *Antelope equina* Geoffroy, 1803, from South Africa.
See *Aegoceros* Pallas, 1811, containing 7 species of sheep and goats.
Egocerus: αἴξ, goat; κέρας, horn—from the large, pointed, simple, goat-like horns.
- Eidolon** RAFINESQUE, 1815. Chiroptera, Pteropodidae.
Analyse de la Nature, 54, 1815.
Type: Not mentioned. Based on '*Pteropus à queue*.'
Eidolon: εἰδωλον, image, phantom—evidently in allusion to its movements.
- Eira** H. SMITH, 1839? Feræ, Mustelidae.
"H. SMITH, in Jardine's Nat. Library, Mamm., IX, 1839" (?); ed. 2, Mamm., I, 201–204, pl. 16, 1858.
Species: 4: *Mustela barbara* Linnæus, *Eira ilya* H. Smith, *E. galera* (F. Cuvier), and *E. ferruginea* H. Smith, from northern South America.
Eira. (See *Eirara*).
- Eirara** *LUND, 1839. Feræ, Mustelidae.
[Écho du Monde Savant, Paris, 6^e ann., No. 430, 245, Apr. 17, 1839—nomen nudum]; Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2^e sér., XI, Zool., [225], 232, Apr., 1839.
Eraria GRAY, List Spec. Mamm., Brit. Mus., p. xx, 1843 (under *Galera*).
Species: *Mustela vittata* Linnæus and *M. barbara* Linnæus, from northern South America.
Eirara: Anagram of *Eraria*, the Brazilian name of *Mustela vittata*.

*This group is called a 'sous-genre' on p. 225, but is used as a genus on p. 234.

Elachoceras SEWY, 1886.

Ungulata, Amblypoda, Uintatheriidae.

Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XXXI, 304-307, fig. 2 in text, Apr., 1886.

Type: *Elachoceras parvum* Scott, from the Eocene (Bridger beds) of Henry Fork, near Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on a skull.

Elachoceras: ἔλαγος, small, short; κερας, horn—in allusion to the rudimentary maxillary and parietal protuberances indicating the presence of horns which were probably small in comparison with those of *Uintatherium*.**Elaphalces*** BROOKES, 1828.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.

"Cat. Anat. & Zool. Mus. of Joshua Brookes, London, 41-42," 1828 (previous to July 14).

Elaphalces BROOKES, "Deser. & Hist. Cat. Anat. & Zool. Mus. of J. Brookes, 62, 1830."**Species:** *Elaphalces gouazoni poncei* (=the *Gouazon poncei* of Azara?), from Paraguay; and *E. mexicanus*, from Mexico.*Elaphalces*: *Elaphus* + *Aleys*.**Elaphoceros** FITZINGER, 1874.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.

Anzeiger Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien, X, Nr. 29-30, p. 189, 1873—nomen nudum; Sitzungsber Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien, LXVIII, Abth. 1 Jahrg. für 1873, 352, 1874; LXIX, Abth. 1, 590-604, May, 1874.

Type: *Cervus sibiricus* Temminck, from Japan.Name preoccupied by *Elaphocera* Géné, 1838, a genus of Coleoptera.*Elaphoceros*: ἔλαφος, deer; κερας, horn.**Elaphochoerus** GISTEL, 1848.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidae.

Naturgesch. Thierreichs f. höhere Schulen, p. x, 1848 (under *Porcus*).**New name for** *Porcus* Wagler, 1830, which is preoccupied by *Porcus* Geoffroy, 1829, a genus of Pisces. (See *Babirussa* Frisch, 1775.)*Elaphochoerus*: ἔλαφος, deer; χοιρος, hog—'deer hog' or 'hog deer,' a classical equivalent of *babirussa* the Malay name of the type species. (See *Babirussa* and *Choenophagus*.)**Elaphodus** MILNE-EDWARDS, 1871.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.

Soc. Archives Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, VII, Bull., 93, 1871; Recherches Hist. Nat. Mamm. I, 353-356; II, pls. 65-67, 1868-74.

Type: *Elaphodus cephalophus* A. Milne-Edwards, from Moupin, eastern Tibet.*Elaphodus*: ἔλαφος, deer; δότης, tooth—'toothed deer,' from the large upper canines of the male.**Elaphotherium** DELFORTRIE, 1876.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.

Arch. Soc. Linn. Bordeaux, XXXI, 1^r livr., 37-39, pl. 1, June, 1876; TROESSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. iv, 867, 1898.*Elaphotherium* BENOIST, in C. O. Waterhouse's Index Zool., 121, 1902 (misprint).**Type:** *Elaphotherium dominginei* Delfortrie, from the Miocene of Canton Bazas, northern France.

Extinct. Based on part of a lower jaw.

Elaphotherium: ἔλαφος, deer, stag; θηριον, wild beast.**Elaphurus** MILNE-EDWARDS, 1866.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, LXII, 1090-1091, 1866; Nouv. Arch. Mus., Paris, II, Bull., 27, 1896.

Type: *Elaphurus davidianus* Milne-Edwards, from the vicinity of Peking, China.*Elaphurus*: ἔλαφος, deer, stag; οὐρα, tail. The genus is related to the stag but has a longer tail.**Elaphus** (subgenus of *Cervus*) H. SMITH, 1827. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae. Griffith's Cuvier, *Animal Kingdom*, V, 307-309, 1827.

*This name is open to question, as it was published in a sale catalogue.

Elaphus—Continued.

Species: *Cervus elaphus*, from Europe; *Cervus canadensis*, from northeastern North America; *Cervus occidentalis*, from northwestern North America; and *Cervus wallichii* from Nepal, India.

Elaphus: ἑλάφος, deer.

Elasmodon FALCONER, 1846.

Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidae.

"Fauna Antiqua Sivalensis," 1846; Palæont. Memoirs, I, 20-21, 477 footnote, 1868.

Species: *Elephas hysudricus* Falconer, and *E. namadicus* Falconer, from the Pleistocene of the Narbada Valley, India.

"The designation of *Elasmodon* having been preoccupied by Sir Philip Egerton for a series of fossil fish, Dr. Falconer, in 1857 [Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., London, XIII, 315], substituted *Euelephas* for *Elasmodon*" (l. c., p. 477, 1868).

Extinct.

Elasmodon: ἑλασμός, a thin plate; δδών=δδούς, tooth—in allusion to the laminar pattern of the molars.

Elasmognathus GILL, 1865.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Tapiridae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1865, 183.

Type: *Elasmognathus bairdii* Gill, from Panama.

Name preoccupied by *Elasmognathus* Fieber,* 1844, a genus of Hemiptera. Replaced by *Tapirella* Palmer, 1903.

Elasmognathus: ἑλασμός, a thin plate; γνάθος, jaw—in allusion to the prominent ossified nasal septum or prolongation of the mesethmoid, and the thin lamelliform expansions of the supramaxillaries. (GILL.)

Elasmotherium G. FISCHER, 1808.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidae.

Programme d'Invitation Séance Pub. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, 23-28, 2 plates, 1806;

Mém. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, II, 253, 255-260, tab. xxi, xxii, 1809; V, 413, 1817; Zoognosia, III, 335-337, 1814.

Type: *Elasmotherium sibiricum* Fischer, from the Pleistocene in the vicinity of Miask, Siberia.

Extinct. Based on a lower jaw.

Elasmotherium: ἑλασμός, a thin plate; θηρίον, wild beast—in allusion to the enamel plates of the molars.

Electra (subgenus of *Lagenorhynchus*) GRAY, 1866.

Cete, Delphinidae.

Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 268-272, 1866; Synopsis Whales & Dolphins Brit. Mus., 7, 1868 (raised to generic rank); Suppl. Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 76, 1871.

Species, 7: *Lagenorhynchus electra* Gray (type), locality unknown; *Delphinus caruleo-albus* Meyen, from the east coast of South America; *Lagenorhynchus asia* Gray, locality unknown; *Phocæna acutus* Gray, from the North Sea; *Lagenorhynchus clanculus* Gray, from the Pacific Ocean; *Delphinus breviceps* Pucheran, from the Rio de La Plata, and *Lagenorhynchus thicola* Gray, from the west coast of North America.

Name preoccupied by *Electra* Lamouroux, 1816, a genus of Polyps; and by *Electra* Stephens, 1829, a genus of Lepidoptera.

Electra: Ἠλέκτρα, Electra—in Greek mythology, a nymph, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, wife of Thaumás and mother of the Harpies.

Eleotragus GRAY, 1843.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxvi, 165, 1843; Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., XVIII, 232, 1846; SLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, II, pt. viii, 155, 1897 (in synonymy, type fixed).

Heleotragus KIRK, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 657-658.

* *Entom. Mon. Abhandl.* K. Böhm. Gesellsch. Wiss., V, Bd. 3, pp. 90-91, 1844.

Eleotragus—Continued.

Species, 3: *Antelope babellina* Afzelius (= *A. arundinum* Boddaert, type), *A. villosa* Borchell, and *A. redunca* H. Smith, from South Africa.

Eleotragus: Ἐλεος, marsh; τράγος, goat—from its habitat in swampy ground near springs or river bottoms.

Elaphalces (see Elaphalces).

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.

Elephantus CUVIER & GEOFROY, 1795. Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidae.

Méth. Mammalogique, in Mag. Encyclopédique, 1^{re} ann., II, 189, 1795; LACÉPÈDE & CUVIER, Ménagerie Mus. Nat. Hist. Nat., I, 83-125, pl. facing p. 124; II, 45-65, pl. facing p. 45, 1804.

Modified form of *Elephas* Linnæus, 1758. Species not given in first reference, but the name was used by Lacépède & Cuvier for *E. indicus*.

Elephantus: Lat. elephant.

Elephas LINNÆUS, 1758.

Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidae.

Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., I, 33, 1758; 12th ed., I, 48, 1766; BRISSON, *Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib.*, 2d ed., 12, 28-30, 1762.

Elephantus CUVIER & GEOFROY, Méth. Mammalogique, in Mag. Encyclopédique, 1^{re} ann., II, 189, 1795; LACÉPÈDE & CUVIER, Ménagerie Mus. Nat. Hist. Nat.; I, 83-125; II, 45-65, 1804.

Type: *Elephas maximus* Linnæus, from Ceylon ['Zeylona'].

Elephas: Ἐλέphas, elephant.

Elaphotherium (see Elaphotherium).

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.

Eleutherocercus KOKEN, 1888.

Edentata, Glyptodontidae.

Anhang zu Abhandl. K. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, Nr. I, 1-28, Taf. 1-11, Apr. 26, 1888.

Type: *Eleutherocercus setifer* Koken, from the Pleistocene of Uruguay.

Extinct. Based on "Das Stück, welches nur den hinteren Theil des Schwanzwirbels bildet."

Eleutherocercus: Ἐλευθερος, free; κερκος, tail—"mit Rücksicht auf die lockere Verbindung des Tubus mit dem Endstücke der Schwanzwirbelsäule."

Eleutherodon MERCERAT, 1891.

Edentata, Megalonychidae.

Revue Mus. La Plata, II, 24, 1891.

Type: *Eleutherodon laterodentatus* Mercerat, from the Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia.

Name preoccupied (?) by *Eleutheroda* Brunner de Wattenwyl, 1865, a genus of Orthoptera.

Extinct. Based on an imperfect lower jaw.

Eleutherodon: Ἐλευθερος, free; δὲναις, tooth.

Eleutherura GRAY, 1843.

Chiroptera, Pteropodidae.

Voy. Sulphur, Mamm., pl. n, 29, 1843; List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. xix, 1843; BRIDGES, Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 70 footnote, 1878.

Type: *Pteropus hottentottus* Temminck, from the vicinity of Cape Town, Cape Colony ("dans les environs de la ville du Cap de Bonne-Espérance et dans l'intérieur.")—TEMMINCK, Mon. Mamm., II, 88, 1835.)

Eleutherura: Ἐλευθερος, free; ὀρέα, tail—so called from having the tail free from the interfemoral membrane.

Eligmodon (see Eligmodontia).

Glires, Muridae, Cricetinae.

Eligmodontia F. CUVIER, 1837.

Glires, Muridae, Cricetinae.

Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2^e sér., VII, 168-171, pl. 5, Mar., 1837.

Eligmodontia Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., 1838, n, 388 (misprint)

Eligmodontia AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., Addenda, 5, Index Univ., 136, 175, 1846; 2d ed., 392, 394, 504, 1848.

Eligmodontia—Continued.

Elimodon FITZINGER, Sitzungsab. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien, LV, 463, 1867.

Elimodon THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XVIII, 307, Oct., 1896.

Type: *Eligmodontia typus* F. Cuvier, from the vicinity of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Eligmodontia: ἐλιγμός, a winding, convolution; ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth—in allusion to the zigzag pattern of the molars.

Elimodon FITZINGER, 1867.

Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinae

Sitzungsab. Math.-Naturw. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien, LV, 463, 1867.

This name seems to be a misprint for *Eligmodontia* Cuvier. Fitzinger says: "Se hat er [Wagner] . . . für *Elimodon* die Benennung *Hesperomys angenomen*." In Wagner's Supplement to Schreber's Säugthiere, III, referred to *Eligmodontia* and not *Elimodon*, is the name given.

Eliomys WAGNER, 1843.

Glires, Muscardinidæ

Abhandl. Math.-Phys. Cl. K. Bayerischen Akad. Wiss., München, III, 175-185 Tab. II, figs. 1-4; Tab. III, fig. 1, 1843.

Type: *Myoxus melanurus* Wagner, from the vicinity of Mt. Sinai, Arabia.

Eliomys: ἐλειός or ἐλειός, a kind of dormouse; μῦς, mouse.

Elipsodon ROTH, 1898.

Edentata, Megalonychidæ

Revista Mus. La Plata, IX, 194, lám. VII, fig. 3, 1898 (sep. p. 54).

Type: *Elipsodon heimi* Roth, from the 'toba terciaria' of the Rio Collon-Cuzco Patagonia.

Name preoccupied by *Ellipsodon* Scott, 1892, a genus of Creodonta. Replaced by *Diellipsodon* Berg, 1899.

Extinct. Based on four upper molars.

Elipsodon: ἔλλειψις, ellipse; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the elliptical form of the three anterior molars.

Eliurus MILNE-EDWARDS, 1885.

Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinae

Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 6^e sér., Zool., XX, Art. No. 1 bis, p. 1, 1885.

Type: *Eliurus myoxinus* A. Milne-Edwards, from the west coast of Madagascar.

Eliurus: ἐλειός or ἐλειός, a kind of dormouse; οὐρά, tail—from its resemblance to a dormouse (*Myoxus*).

Elius (subgenus of *Myoxus*) SCHULZE, 1900.

Glires, Muscardinidæ

Zeitschr. Naturwiss., Stuttgart, LXXIII, 200, Dec. 19, 1900.

Species: *Sciurus glis* Linnaeus, from southern Europe; and *Myoxus dryas* Schreber from southern Russia.

Elius: ἐλειός or ἐλειός, a kind of dormouse.

Ellipsodon SCOTT, 1892.

Creodonta, Oxyclenidæ

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Nov. 15, 1892, 298.

Type: *Tricentes inxquidens* Cope, from the Eocene of New Mexico.

Extinct.

Ellipsodon: ἔλλειψις, ellipse; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth. "The molars are oval in shape."

Ellobius G. FISCHER, 1814.

Glires, Muridæ, Microtinae

Zoognosia, III, 72-77, 1814; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1896, 1021.

Species: 4. *Mus talpinus* Pallas, from southern Russia; *Ellobius zocor* Fischer (= *Mus aspalux* Pallas), from Dauria; *Mus capensis* Pallas, from the Cape of Good Hope, and *M. hudsonius* Pallas, from Labrador. Type, by elimination: *Mus talpinus* Pallas.

Name preoccupied by *Ellobium* Boltin, 1798, a genus of Mollusca.

Ellobius: ἐλλόβιον, earring—from the rudimentary external ears, which are somewhat circular in form.

Elocyon AYMARD, 1850.

Feræ, Canidæ

Ann. Soc. Agr., Sci., Arts et Comm. Puy, XIV, 81, 110-112, 1850; POMEL Cat.

Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 66, 1854; GERVAIN, Zool. et Paléont. Franc., 2^e éd., 219, 1859.

Elocyon—Continued.

Type: *Elocyon martini* Aymard, from the Miocene of Puy, Dépt. Haute-Loire, France.

Extinct. Établie "sur une portion de branche horizontale droite de mandibule, et sur une molaire tuberculeuse supérieure droite." (AYMARD.)

Etymology: ἔλος, marsh; κύων, dog.

Emeryx MARSH, 1894.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anthracotheriidae.

Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XLVIII, No. 284, pp. 176-177, figs. 3-5, Aug., 1894.

Type: *Hepiacodon armatus* Marsh, from the Oligocene (eastern Miocippus beds) of South Dakota.

Extinct.

Etymology: ἔλος, marsh; ἑμῶν, ruminant.

Emys AYMARD, 1848.

Glires, Muridae, Murinae?

"Ann. Soc. Agr., Sci., Arts et Comm. Puy, XII, 227, 1848" (sde TROUVERSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., 570, 1897); AYMARD, in Pictet's *Traité Paléont.*, 2d ed., I, 250, 1853; *Comptes Rendus*, Paris, XXXVIII, 675, 1854; *Congrès Sci. France*, 1855, I, 233, 1856.

Type: *Emys prius* Aymard, from the Lower Miocene of Puy-de-Dôme, France.

Extinct. Based on "une mâchoire inférieure."

Etymology: ἔλος, marsh; ὤς, mouse.

Elatherium POMEL, 1847

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidae.

Archiv. Sci. Phys. et Nat., Bibl. Univ. de Genève, V, 307-308, 1847; *Bull. Soc. Géol. de France*, 2^e sér., IV, for 1846-47, feuilles 63-73, 1083-1085, July, 1848; *Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire*, 88-89, 1854.

Type: *Elatherium magnum* (Aymard), from the Oligocene of Ronzon, near Puy-en-Velay, southwestern France.

Extinct.

Etymology: ἔλος, marsh; θῆριον, wild beast.

Eligmodontia (= Eligmodontia).

Glires, Muridae, Cricetine.

Emballonura TEMMINCK, 1838.

Chiroptera, Noctilionidae.

TEMMINCK, in *Van der Hoeven's Tijdschr. Nat. Gesch.*, en *Physiol.*, V, 22-31, 1838.

Emballonura (KÜHL) GRAY, *Mag. Zool. & Bot.*, II, No. 12, p. 500, 1838.

Species: 4: *Emballonura monticola* Temminck (type?), from the Munara Mts., Java; and *Probatocida sarattis* Spix, *Vespertilio caninus* Maximilian, and *V. californicus* Maximilian,* from Brazil.

Emballonura: ἐμβαλλω, to throw in; οὐρά, tail—in allusion to the perforation of the interfemoral membrane by the tail, which appears loose on the upper surface of the membrane for part of its own length.

Embassia COPE, 1873.

Marsupialia, Didelphyidae.

Sci. New Vert. Tert. Colorado, 4, 7, Oct., 1873; *Rept. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr.* for 1873, 468, 1874.

Type: *Embassia alternans* Cope, from the Oligocene (White River) of Colorado.

Extinct.

Emmenodon COPE, 1889.

Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidae.

Am. Naturalist, XXIII, No. 268, p. 194, Apr., 1889.

Type: *Elephas clifti* Falconer & Cautley (= *Mastodon elephantoides* Clift), from the Pliocene in the vicinity of Yenankhoung, on the left bank of the Irrawaddy, Upper Burma (locality from LYDEKKER, *Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus.*, IV, 1, 1886).

Extinct.

Emmenodon: Derivation doubtful, possibly from *ἐμμενῶν*, abiding in, enduring; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth.

*Name preoccupied, see footnote under *Centronycteris*, p. 168.

- Enagrus** RAFINESQUE, 1815. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.
 Analyse de la Nature, 56, 1815; GRAY, Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. iii, Ungulata, 47, 1852 (merely quoted).
Nomen nudum. Type: *Antilope* sp. ('*Enagrus* R. sp. do.' [espèce du genre précédent *Antilope*]).
- Enbradys** (see *Eubradys*). Edentata, Megatheriidae.
- Encheiziphius** RÜTIMEYER, 1857. Cete, Physeteridae.
 Verhandl. Naturforsch. Gesellsch. Basel, I, 559-567, 1857.
Type: *Encheiziphius teretirostris* Rütimeyer, from the Pliocene of Montpellier, Dépt. du Hérault, southern France.
 Extinct. Based on a portion of a skull.
Encheiziphius: ἔγχος, ἔρχεος, spear; + *Ziphius*—in allusion to the form of the type specimen, which is described as "einen einfachen, durchaus gerade gestreckten und regelmässig zugespitzten compacten Speer von fast kreisrunden."
- Enchomys** GLOGER, 1841. Glires, Octodontidae.
 Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxi, 100-101, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 190, Feb. 1, 1895.
 Apparently an emendation or modification of *Echimys* Cuvier, 1809.
Enchomys: ἔγχος, spear; μῦς, mouse—from the spines mixed with the fur.
- Encoubertus** (subgenus of *Dasypus*) McMURTRIE, 1831. Edentata, Dasypodidae.
 [l'Encoubert F. Cuvier, Hist. Nat. Mamm., II, 6^e livr., pl. with 3 pp. text unnumbered, May, 1819]; McMurtrie's Cuvier, Animal Kingdom, I, 163-164, 1831; abridged ed., 94, 1834.
Species: *Dasypus sexcinctus* Linnaeus, and *D. 18-cinctus* Müller, from South America.
Encoubertus: Portuguese *encuberto* or *encubertado*, covered, protected. A name given to the 6-banded armadillo by the Portuguese and adopted in French form, *encoubert*, by Buffon (Hist. Nat., X, 209, 1763).
- Encrotaphus** (see *Eucrotaphus*). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agrioceridae.
- Endeagleura** (subg. of *Gerbillus*) LATASTE, 1882. Glires, Muridae, Gerbillinae.
 Le Naturaliste, Paris, IV, No. 16, p. 127, Aug. 15, 1882.
Hendeagleura THOMAS, Zool. Record for 1882, XIX, Mamm., 28, 1883; LATASTE, Ann. Mus. Civ. Storia Nat. Genova, XX, 258 footnote, 1884 (emendation).
Type: *Gerbillus garumantis* Lataste, from Sidi-Roueld (Ouargla), Algeria.
Endeagleura: ἑνδεκα, eleven; πλευρά, rib.
- Endoptychus** (see *Entoptychus*). Glires, Heteromyidae?
- Engeco** HAECKEL, 1866. Primates, Simiidae.
 Gen. Morph. Organismen, II, cl footnote, clx, 1866; Hist. Creation, Am. ed., II, 275, 1883.
Type: *Engeco troglodytes* (= *Simia troglodytes* Gmelin), from West Africa.
 Name antedated by *Troglodytes* Geoffroy, 1812 (preoccupied); by *Pan* Oken, 1816, and by several other names.
Engeco: Native name. "Der Chimpanze dürfte als generischen Namen am passendsten die Bezeichnung beihalten, welche er in seiner Heimath bei den Negeren führt: *Engeco*." (HAECKEL.)
- Engyscopus** GISTEL, 1848. Insectivora, Chrysochloridae.
 Naturgesch. Thierreichs f. höhere Schulen, p. viii, 1848 (under *Chrysochloria*).
New name for *Chrysochloris* Lacépède, 1799 (supposed to be preoccupied by *Chrysochlora* Latreille [1825], a genus of Diptera).
Engyscopus: ἐγγύς, near; σκοπός, watcher—i. e., nearsighted—in allusion to the concealment of the eyes by skin.
- Enhydra** FLEMING, 1822. Feræ, Mustelidae.
 Philos. of Zoology, II, 187, 1822.

Enhydra—Continued.

Enhydra J. B. FISCHEK, Syn. Mamm., 228-229, 1829; LICHTENSTEIN, Darstellung, pl. XLIX, 1833.

Enhydra TEMMINCK, in Van der Hoeven's Tijdschr. Nat. Gesch. Physiol., V, 285, 1838-39; SCHLIZ, Synopsis Mamm., 357, 1844.

Enhydra JORDAN, Min. Vert. Anim. North U. S., 5th ed., 339, 1888.

Enhydra ZITTEL, Handb. Palaeont., IV, 3^{re} Lief., 652, 1893.

Type: Not given, but probably *Lutra marina* Steller, from the coasts of the North Pacific.

Name preoccupied by *Enhydra* Merrem, 1820, a genus of Reptilia. (See *Lutra* Gloger, 1827.)

Enhydra: *ἔνυδρος*, an otter, from *ἔνυδρος*, living in water.

Enhydrichia STEFANI, 1891.

Ferae, Mustelidae.

"Atti Reale Acc. Economico-Agrar. Georgofili, Firenze, 222-239, 1891," vide MATSCHKE, Archiv Naturgesch., Jahrg. 58, II, Heft 1, für 1892; 366, June, 1897.

Enhydrichia MAJOR, Zool. Anzeiger, No. 661, p. 87, Jan. 13, 1902; Proc. Zool. Soc. London for 1901, II, 625-628, Apr. 1, 1902.

Type: *Enhydrichia palustris* from Sardinia.

Extinct.

Enhydrichia: *Enhydra*+*Ictis*.

Enhydriodon FALCONER, 1868.

Ferae, Mustelidae.

Palaeont. Memoirs, I, 331-338, pl. 27, figs. 1-5, 1868.

Type: *Enhydriodon sindensis* Falconer, from the Tertiary strata of the Siwalik Hills, India.

Extinct. Based on 'three heads.'

Enhydriodon: *ἔνυδρος*, otter; *ὀδών*=*ὀδούς*, tooth.

Enhydra (see **Enhydra**).

Ferae, Mustelidae.

Enhydrocyon COPE, 1879.

Ferae, Canidae.

U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., V, No. 1, pp. 56-58, Feb. 28, 1879; HAY, Min. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 170, 1902 (type fixed).

Species: *Enhydrocyon stenocephalus* Cope (type), and *E. basilaris* Cope, from the Miocene White River beds of the John Day River, Oregon.

Enhydrocyon: *ἔνυδρος*, otter; *κύων*, dog—the dentition resembles that of the *Canis*, but the form of the skull resembles that of *Putorius* and *Lutra*.

Enneodon MARSH, 1890.

Marsupialia, Triconodontidae.

U. S. Nat. Genera established by Prof. O. C. Marsh, 1880-89, 15, New Haven, Conn. (privately issued).

Zittel, Handb. Palaeont., IV, 1ste Lief., 99, 1892; Roemm. Verzeichn. Foss. Säugeth., in Bericht Naturwiss. Ver. f. Schwaben u. Neuburg an, V, Augsburg, XXXI, 19, 1894.

New name: *Enneodon* Marsh, 1887, which is preoccupied by *Enneodon* Prange, 1845, a genus of Reptilia; and by *Enneodon* Heckel, 1853, a genus of Pisces.

Enneodon: *ἐννέα*, nine; *ὄνυξ*, point; *ὀδών*=*ὀδούς*, tooth—from the nine upper teeth behind the canines in the lower jaw.

Enneoonus AMEGHINO, 1901.

Ungulata, Condylarthra, Phenacodontidae.

Atti Acc. Sci. Cl. Sci. Fis. Mat. Nat. Stor. Nat., XVI, 378-379, July, 1901 (sep. pp. 32-33).

Type: *Enneoonus parvidens* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Enneoonus: *ἐννέα*, nine; *κωνος*, cone—in allusion to the number of cones on the upper molars.

Enneodon MARSH, 1887.

Marsupialia, Triconodontidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXIII, 339, 343, pl. x, fig. 4, Apr., 1887;
HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 568, 1902 (type fixed).

Species: *Enneodon crassus* Marsh (type), and *E. affinis* Marsh, from the Atlantosaurus beds of the Upper Jurassic in Wyoming.

Name preoccupied by *Enneodon* Prangner, 1845, a genus of Reptilia; and by *Enneodon* Heckel, 1853, a genus of Pisces. Replaced by *Ennacodon* Marsh, 1890.

Extinct.

Enneodon: ἐννέα, nine; δδών=δδούς, tooth—from the nine teeth behind the canines in the lower jaw.

Entellus (subgenus of *Semnopithecus*) GRAY, 1870.

Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 14-15, 1870.

Species: 3: *Semnopithecus johnii* (Fischer), *S. entellus* (Dufresne, type), and *S. albipes* Geoffroy, all from India.

Entellus: ἐντέλλω, to command—from the fact that the species from which the genus is named, *Semnopithecus entellus*, is held in veneration and treated with great honor by the natives.

Entelodon AYMAR, 1846.*

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Ann. Soc. Agr., Sci., Arts et Comm. du Puy, XII, for 1842-46, 227-242, pl., 1846; GIERVAIS, Zool. et Palæont. Franç., 2d ed., 194-195, 1859.

Species: *Entelodon magnus* Aymard, and *E. ronconi* Aymard, from the Oligocene of Ronzon, near Puy-en-Velay, Dépt. Haute-Loire, France.

Extinct.

Entelodon: ἐντελής, complete; δδών=δδούς, tooth—in allusion to the possession of the full number of teeth.

Entelomorphus AMEGHINO, 1889.

Ungulata, Typotheria, Typotheriidae.

Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 421-422, pl. xvii, fig. 8, 1889.

Type: *Entelomorphus rotundatus* Ameghino, from the Pliocene (Pampean formation) of the Rio de La Plata, province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct. "Sólo conozco de este animal la parte anterior de la mandíbula, con la sínfisis y los dientes en parte destruidos."

Entelomorphus: ἐντελής, complete; μορφή, form.

Entelops AMEGHINO, 1887.

Edentata, Bradypodidae.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 23-24, Dec., 1887; Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 654-655, 1889.

Entelops LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1887, XXIV, Index Genera, 6, 1888.

Type: *Entelops dispar* Ameghino, from the Lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Entelops: ἐντελής, complete; ὄψ, face—probably in allusion to the dentition. "Un género verdaderamente anómalo, pues tiene incisivos en la mandíbula superior y la mandíbula inferior con dentición en serie continua en toda su parte anterior, hasta la misma sínfisis que forma una barba casi vertical." (AMEGHINO, Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, 1889, 654.)

Entelostylops AMEGHINO, 1901.

Tillodontia, Pantostylopidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, XVI, 425-426, July, 1901 (sep. pp. 79-80).

Species: 4: *Entelostylops completus* Ameghino, *E. incolumis* Ameghino, *E. tripartitus* Ameghino, and *E. cestillus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Entelostylops: ἐντελής, complete; στῦλος, pillar; ὄψ, aspect.

Entemnodus (see *Eutemnodus*).

Marsupialia,

?

* See Bush, Am. Journ. Sci., 4th ser., XVI, 96, 1903.

Entocasmus AMEGHINO, 1891.

Edentata, Ganodonta, Stylinodontidae.

Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 3a, 139, fig. 37, June 1, 1891.

Type: *Entocasmus heterogenidens* Ameghino, from the Lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Entocasmus: ἐντός, within; χάσμα, hollow, gulf—in allusion to the enamel of the teeth, "siempre cubierto por una capa de cemento muy espesa."

Entomacodon MARSH, 1872.

Insectivora, Leptictidae.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 214-215, Sept., 1872 (sep. issued Aug. 13).

Type: *Entomacodon minutus* Marsh, from the Eocene of Henry Fork of Green River, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on "a fragment of a lower jaw with the last molar perfect."

Entomacodon: ἐντομον, insect (i. e., insectivore?); ἀκμή, point; δδών=δδούς, tooth.

Entomodon MARSH, 1872.

Primates, Hyopsodidae?

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 214, Sept., 1872 (sep. issued Aug. 13); OSBORN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 173, 180, 189, June 28, 1902 (under *Sarcodon*).

Type: *Entomodon comptus* Marsh, from the Eocene of Henry Fork of Green River, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on "several isolated teeth, one of the most characteristic of which is a last lower molar, in excellent preservation."

Entomodon: ἐντομον, insect; δδών=δδούς, tooth.

Entoptychus COPE, 1878.

Glirres, Heteromyidae?

Paleont. Bull., No. 30, pp. 2-4, Dec. 3, 1878; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XVIII, 64-66, Dec. 30, 1878; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 731, 1902 (type fixed).

Entoptychus: DALTON, Geol. Record for 1878, 293, 432, 1882 (misprint).

Species: 3. *Entoptychus eufraux* (Cope) (type), *E. planifrons* (Cope), and *E. crassarmis* (Cope), from the Miocene (John Day) of Oregon.

Extinct.

Entoptychus: ἐντός, within; πρὸς, πτυχός, fold—from the molars, which when young have a deep inflection of enamel from one side.

Enydris (= **Enhydra**).

Ferae, Mustelidae.

Eoauchenia* AMEGHINO, 1887.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidae.

Apunt. Prelim., sobre Mamíf. Estinguidos de Monte Hermoso, B. 47, Apr., 1887; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fós. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cienc., Córdoba, VI, 598-599, 1889.

Type: *Eoauchenia primitiva* Ameghino, from Monte Hermoso, about 40 miles east of Bahía Blanca, province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on various separate bones.

Eoauchenia: ἑώς, dawn; -Auchenia—i. e., a primitive *Auchenia*.

* The prefix *eo-* was proposed by Owen to indicate a genus occurring in the Eocene and his suggestion has been generally adopted by later authors. The term *Eocene* was invented by Lyell, as Owen explains (Brit. Foss. Mamm., 5, 1846), to indicate "the first commencement, or dawn, of the existing state of the animal creation." It was afterwards used *eo-* in the sense of 'eastern' for a recent genus, and the prefix has been employed with this meaning for a few groups of mammals from the Oriental and Ethiopian regions viz., *Kenyaeris*, *Eocaurus*, *Potheromys*, *Eoverax*, and *Eomys*.

Eobasileus COPE, 1872.

Ungulata, Amblypoda, Uintatheriidae.

Palaeont. Bull. No. 6, pp. 2-3, Aug. 20, 1872; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XII, for July-Dec., 1872, 485, Jan. 1873; XIII, 54, 1873; MARSH, Mon. Dinocerata, 206-208, figs. 180-181, 1886.

Type: *Eobasileus cornutus* Cope, from the Eocene of Haystack Mountain, near the headwaters of Bitter Creek, Sweetwater County, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on the "remains of five individuals."

Eobasileus: ἥως, dawn; βασιλεῖς, king—'Eocene king,' from its large size, second only to that of *Lorolophodon cornutus*.

Eocardia AMEGHINO, 1887.

Glires, Eocardiidae.

Observ. Gen. sobre Mamíf. Estinguidos llamados Toxodontes, 65-66, May, 1887.

Type: *Eocardia montana* Ameghino, from the Oligocene (?) of the upper Rio Santa Cruz, southern Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on a single upper molar.

Eocardia: ἥως, dawn; καρδιά, heart—in allusion to the prisms of the upper molars: "Muelas superiores compuestas de dos prismas triangulares . . . separados por un surco profundo en el lado esterno, y otro poco marcado en el interno." (AMEGHINO.)

Eochalicotherium AMEGHINO, 1901.

Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Isotemnidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, XVI, 417-418, July, 1901 (sep. pp. 71-72).

Species: 4: *Eochalicotherium cretaceum* Ameghino, *E. crassidens* Ameghino, *E. robustum* Ameghino, and *E. minutum* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Eochalicotherium: ἥως, dawn; + *Chalicotherium*—i. e., a primitive *Chalicotherium*.

Eoetodon AMEGHINO, 1902.

Glires, Octodontidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 115, May, 1902 (sep. p. 47).

Type: *Eoetodon securiclatatus* Ameghino, from the Colpodon beds of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Eoetodon: ἥως, dawn; + *Octodon*—i. e., an Eocene *Octodon*.

Eodasypus AMEGHINO, 1894.

Edentata, Dasypodidae.

Enum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Form. Eocènes de Patagonie, 173, Feb., 1894.

Species: *Præaepractus nanus* Ameghino, and *P. limus* Ameghino, from the Eocene of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Eodasypus: ἥως, dawn; + *Dasypus*—i. e., an Eocene *Dasypus*.

Eodidelphys AMEGHINO, 1891.

Marsupialia, Microbiotheriidae.

Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 24, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 310, Oct. 1, 1891.

Species: *Eodidelphys fortis* Ameghino, and *E. famula* Ameghino, from the Lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Eodidelphys: ἥως, dawn; + *Didelphys*—i. e., an Eocene *Didelphys*.

Eodiprotodon AMEGHINO, 1890.

Marsupialia, ?

Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XI, 185, 186, July-Sept., 1890.

Type not mentioned. Name provisionally proposed for a hypothetical genus, the supposed ancestor of *Tritomodon* and *Phascodomys*.

Eodiprotodon: ἥως, dawn; + *Diprotodon*—i. e., a primitive *Diprotodon*.

Eohegetotherium AMEGHINO, 1901.

Ungulata, Typotheria, Hegetotheriidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, XVI, 370, July, 1901 (sep. p. 24).

Type: *Eohegetotherium priscum* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Eohegetotherium: ἥως, dawn; + *Hegetotherium*—i. e., a primitive *Hegetotherium*.

Eohippus MARSH, 1876.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidae.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XII, 401-402, Nov., 1876; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv. 608, 1902 (type fixed).

Species: *Eohippus validus* Marsh (type), from the lowest Eocene Coryphodon beds of New Mexico; and *E. pernix* Marsh, from the Coryphodon beds of Wyoming.

Extinct.

Eohippus: ἑώς, dawn; ἵππος, horse—i. e., an Eocene horse.

Eohyrax AMEGHINO, 1901.

Ungulata, Hyracoidea, Archæohyracidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 363, July, 1901 (sep. p. 17).

Species: *Eohyrax rudicus* Ameghino, and *E. strangulatus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Eohyrax: ἑώς, dawn; + *Hyrax*—i. e., an Eocene *Hyrax*: "ce genre . . . c'est la souche des Archæohyracides." (AMEGHINO.)

Eohipus MARSH, 1894.

Ungulata, Condylarthra, Phenacodontidae.

(Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XIV, 362, Nov., 1877 (nomen nudum); Proc. Am. Assoc. Adv. Sci., XXVI (for Aug., 1877), 240, 1878 (sep. p. 36—nomen nudum).

Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XLVIII, 259-260, fig. 1, Sept., 1894; MATTHEW, Bull. Am. Mus., Nat. Hist., N. Y., XII, 32, 1899.

Type: *Eohipus distans* Marsh (1894), from the Eocene (Coryphodon beds) of New Mexico.

Extinct. Based on a last upper molar.

Eohipus: ἑώς, dawn; υς, εώς, hog—i. e., an Eocene hog.

Ellicaphrium AMEGHINO, 1902.

Ungulata, Litopterna, Proterotheriidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, XVII, 13, May, 1902 (sep. p. 11).

Type: *Ellicaphrium primum* Ameghino, from the upper Notostylops beds of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Ellicaphrium: ἑώς, dawn; + *Licaphrium*—i. e., an Eocene *Licaphrium*.

Emannodon AMEGHINO, 1902.

Allotheria, Plagiaulacidae (Neoplagiaulacidae).

Ann. Sci. Cien. Argentina, LI, 77, Mar. Apr., 1901—nomen nudum];

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 119, May, 1902 (sep. p. 51).

Type: *Emannodon multituberculatus* Ameghino, from the Eocene (Patagonian beds) of Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on the posterior part of the right mandible.

Emannodon: ἑώς, dawn; + *Mannodon*—i. e., an Eocene *Mannodon*.

Eomorox MARSH, 1894.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agrioceridae.

Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XIV, 364, 365, Nov., 1877 (nomen nudum); Proc.

Am. Assoc. Adv. Sci., XXVI (for Aug., 1877), 242, 243, 1878 (nomen nudum)].

Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XLVIII, 266-267, fig. 18, Sept., 1894.

Type: *Agriochorus pumilus* Marsh (1875), from the Eocene of the Uinta Basin, Utah.

Extinct.

Eomorox: ἑώς, dawn; ὀβρυξ, a ruminant—i. e., an Eocene ruminant.

Eomorphippus AMEGHINO, 1901.

Ungulata, Litopterna, Notohippidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, XVI, 373-374, July, 1901 (sep. pp. 27-28).

Species: *Eomorphippus obscurus* Ameghino, and *E. villosus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Eomorphippus: ἑώς, dawn; + *Morphippus*—i. e., a primitive *Morphippus*.

- Eomys** ('POMEL?') SCHLOSSER, 1884. Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinae?
Die Nager Europ. Tertiärs, in *Palæontographica*, XXXI (sep. pp. 84-85), Taf. VIII, figs. 17, 24, 32, 1884.
Type: *Eomys zitteli* Schlosser, from the Phosphorites of Mouillac, Dépt. Tarn et Garonne, France. (*Eomys* Schlosser = *Omegodus* Pomel, 1854?)
Extinct.
Eomys: ἥως, dawn; μῦς, mouse—i. e., an Eocene mouse.
- Eonycteris** DOBSON, 1873. Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.
Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, XLII, pt. II, 204, pl. 14, fig. 10, 1873; Mon. Asiatic Chiroptera, 32, 1876; Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 94-95, 1878.
Type: *Macroglossus spelæus* Dobson, from Farm Caves near Moulmein, Burma.
Eonycteris: ἥως, dawn, the East; νυκτερίς, bat—from its habitat in the far East.
- Eopachyrucos** AMEGHINO, 1901. Ungulata, Typotheria, Hegetotheridæ.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, XVI, 370-371, July, 1901 (sep. pp. 24-25).
Type: *Eopachyrucos pliciferus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Eopachyrucos: ἥως, dawn; + *Pachyrucos*—i. e., a primitive *Pachyrucos*: "c'est la souche des *Propachyrucos*, *Pachyrucos*," etc. (AMEGHINO).
- Eopithecus** OWEN, 1860.* Primates, Cercopithecidæ.
Palæontology, 341, 1860; *ibid.*, 2d ed., 374, 1861 (nomen nudum); GAUDRY, Anim. Foss. et Géol. l'Attique sig. 44, p. 347 footnote, 1866 [*Macacus (Eopithecus) eocænus*]; GORE, Glossary Foss. Mamm., 20-21, 1874.
Type (species not mentioned, but evidently *Macacus eocænus* Owen): From the Eocene sand near Woodbridge, Suffolk, England.
Extinct.
Eopithecus: ἥως, dawn, πίθηκος, ape—i. e., an Eocene ape.
- Eosaccomys** PALMER, 1903. Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.
Science, new ser., XVII, 873, May 29, 1903.
New name for *Saccostomus* Peters, 1846, which is preoccupied by *Saccostoma* Fitzinger, 1843, a genus of Reptilia.
Eosaccomys: ἥως, dawn, eastern; σάκκος, sac; μῦς, mouse—i. e., an eastern, or Old World pouched rat.
- Eosciurus** (subgenus of *Sciurus*) TROUWESSART, 1880. Glires, Sciuridæ.
Le Naturaliste, II, No. 37, p. 291, Oct. 1, 1880; No. 40, p. 315, Nov. 15, 1880; Cat. Mamm. in Bull. Soc. d'Études Sci. d'Angers, X, 1^{er} fasc., 67-69, 1880; Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., VI, No. 2, p. 304, Sept. 19, 1881; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897, 933 (type mentioned).
Eosciurus ELERA, Cat. Sist. Fauna Filipinas, I, 20, 1895.
Species, 5: *Sciurus bicolor* Sparrmann (type), *S. giganteus* MacClelland, *S. indicus* Erxleben, *S. maximus* Gmelin, and *S. macrurus* Pennant—from Asia and Malaysia.
Eosciurus: ἥως, dawn, the East; + *Sciurus*—from its habitat in the far East.
- Eosiren** ANDREWS, 1902. Sirenia, Halitheriidæ.
Geol. Mag., London, Dec. IV, vol. IX, No. VII, 293-295, figs. 1-3, July, 1902.
Type: *Eosiren tithys*, Andrews, from the Eocene of the Province of Fayûm, Egypt.
Extinct.
Based on a skull.
Eosiren: ἥως, dawn; σειρήν, siren, sirenian—i. e., an Eocene sirenian.
- Eosteiomys** AMEGHINO, 1902. Glires, Erethizontidæ.
[Anal. Soc. Cien. Argentina, LI, 77, Mar.-Apr., 1901—nomen nudum.]
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, XVII, 110-111, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 42-43).

* Quoted as 1846 by Trouessart (Cat. Mamm., new ed., 770, 1898) and C. O. Waterhouse (*Index Zool.* 125, 1902), but this date is evidently incorrect.

Eosteiromys—Continued.

Type: *Eosteiromys homogenidens* Ameghino, from the Eocene (Patagonian beds) of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Eosteiromys: ἥως, dawn; + *Steiromys*—i. e., an Eocene *Steiromys*.

Eostylops AMEGHINO, 1901.

Tillodontia, Pantostylopidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, XVI, 424, July, 1901 (sep. p. 78).

Species: *Eostylops discoidens* Ameghino, and *E. obliquatus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Eostylops: ἥως, dawn; στῦλος, pillar; ὄψ, aspect.

Eosyndactylus AMEGHINO, 1890.

Marsupialia, ?

Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XI, 185-186, July-Sept., 1890.

Type not mentioned. Name provisionally proposed for a hypothetical genus supposed to have been the primitive ancestor of the polyprotodont marsupials.

"Agregaré sólo, que no dudo de la existencia de los tipos teóricos *Tritomodon*, *Eudiprotodon* y *Eosyndactylus*, porque sin ellos no hay explicación del parentesco indudable que liga á todos los diprotodontes" (i. e., pp. 189-190).

Eosyndactylus: ἥως, dawn; σύν, together; δάκτυλος, finger.

Eothenomys (subgenus of *Microtus*) MILLER, 1896.

Glires, Muridae, Microtinae.

N. Am. Fauna, No. 12, pp. 9, 45-47, fig. 22, pl. n, fig. 11, July 23, 1896.

Type: *Arvicola melanogaster* Milne-Edwards, from Moupin and western Szechuen, Tibet.

Eothenomys: ἥως, dawn, the East; -γεν, from; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to its habitat in the far East.

Eotherium LEIDY, 1853.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. for 1852-53, No. X, 392, 1853; Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VII, 390, 1859.

Type: *Eotherium americanum* Leidy, from the bad lands (Oligocene) of Nebraska. **Extinct.** Based on "numerous small fragments of bones and teeth, and also several entire superior molars."

Eotherium: ἥως, dawn; θῆριον, wild beast—i. e., a primitive animal.

Eotherium OWEN, 1875.

Sirenia, Halitheriidae.

Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, XXXI, pt. 1, pp. 100-105, pl. iii, figs. 1-4, Feb. 1, 1875.

Type: *Eotherium aegyptiacum* Owen, from the Nummulitic Eocene of the Mokattam hills, south of Cairo, Egypt.

Name preoccupied by *Eotherium* Leidy, 1853, a genus of Ungulata. Replaced by *Eotheroides* Palmer, 1899.

Extinct. Based on "part of the cranium, with a cast of its interior representing the brain."

Eotherium: ἥως, dawn; θῆριον, wild beast—i. e., an Eocene animal.

Eotheroides PALMER, 1899.

Sirenia, Halitheriidae.

Synops. new ser., X, No. 249, p. 494, Oct. 6, 1899.

New name for *Eotherium* Owen, 1875, which is preoccupied by *Eotherium* Leidy, 1853, a genus of Ungulata.

Extinct.

Eotheroides: *Eotherium*; εἶδος, form—i. e., resembling *Eotherium*.

Eotomys (see *Evotomys*).

Glires, Muridae, Microtinae.

Loxerus (subgenus of *Xerus*) FORSYTH-MAJOR, 1893.

Glires, Sciuridae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, June 1, 1893, 189, pl. viii, figs. 5-6, 11-12, 16-18; pl. ix, figs. 5-6, 11-12, 16-18; *Transact. Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss.*, new ed.,

law, ii, 408-409, 1897; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897, 933 (raised to generic rank and type fixed).

Eoxerus—Continued.

Species, 6: *Xerus* (*Rhinosciurus*) *laticaudatus* Müller & Schlegel (type), from Borneo; *X. berdmorei* Blyth, from Indo-China; *X. tristriatus* Charlesworth, from India; *X. palmarum* (Linnaeus), from India; *X. insignis* (Desmarest), from Malacca; and *X. hosei* Thomas, from Borneo.

Eoxerus: ἥως, dawn, the East; + *Xerus*—in allusion to its habitat.

Eozapus (subgenus of *Zapus*) PREBLE, 1899.

Glires, Zapodidae.

N. Am. Fauna, No. 15, pp. 13, 37, pl. 1, fig. 2, figs. 3–4 in text, Aug. 8, 1899.

Type: *Zapus setchuanus* Pousargues, from Ta-tsieu-lou, Szechuen, China.

Eozapus: ἥως, dawn, the East; + *Zapus*—in allusion to its habitat in the far East.

Epanorthus AMEGHINO, 1889.

Marsupialia, Epanorthida.

Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 271–275, pl. 1, figs. 10–16, 1889.

New name for *Palaeothentes* (Moreno) Ameghino, 1887. “Este nombre es imposible, debiéndose escribir *Palaeotuthis*, pero desgraciadamente ya ha sido empleado con anticipación por D’Orbigny para distinguir un género de moluscos.” Extinct.

Epanorthus: ἐπανορθόω, to correct, to amend—possibly in allusion to the fact that this name is a substitute or correction for *Palaeothentes*.

Epanthropos COPE, 1879.

Primates, Homínida.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Nov. 4, 1879, 194.

Provisional name proposed for a genus of man having the number of teeth reduced to 28: I₃, C₁, Pm₃, M₃, if the character becomes constant at some future day. “The absence of one or both pairs of the third molars is still more common [than the absence of the external superior incisors noted in 32 families in Philadelphia].”

Epanthropos: ἐπί, near; ἄνθρωπος, man.

Epiblema AMEGHINO, 1886.

Glires, Chinchillidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, IX, 44–45, 1886.

Type: *Epiblema horridula* Ameghino, from the Tertiary of Paraná, Argentina.

Name preoccupied by *Epiblema* Hübner, 1816, a genus of Lepidoptera. Replaced by *Noepiblema* Ameghino, 1889.

Extinct. Based on the last upper molar of the right jaw.

Epiblema: ἐπίβλημα, cover, patch—in allusion to the enamel on the last upper molar. “Muelas superiores con una hoja de esmalte única replegada sobre sí misma y sin discontinuidad de un extremo á otro de la muela, imitando los repliegues la forma de láminas transversales.” (AMEGHINO.)

Epichriacus SCOTT, 1892.

Creodonta, Oxyelenidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Nov. 15, 1892, 296.

Type: *Chriacus schlosserianus* Cope, from the Eocene of New Mexico.

Extinct.

Epichriacus: ἐπί, near; + *Chriacus*—from the resemblance of the upper molars to those of *Chriacus*.

Epicyon (subgenus of *Canis*) LEIDY, 1858.

Fera, Canidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1858, 21–22; Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 69, 1869 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Canis* (*Epicyon*) *haydeni* Leidy, from the Miocene of the valley of the Niobrara River, Nebraska.

Extinct. Based on “the sectorial molar, the two preceding premolars, and the sockets for the tubercular molars.”

Epicyon: ἐπί, near; κύων, dog.

euryceros AMEGHINO, 1889.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.

Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 613-614, pl. XXXVIII, fig. 1, 1889.

Type: *Epiuryceros truncus* Ameghino, from the Pliocene (Pampean formation) "en los trabajos del puerto de La Plata, en la Ensenada," Argentina.

Extinct. "Conocido por un cuerno casi entero."

Epiuryceros: *ἐπί*, upon, near; *εὐρύς*, broad; *κέρας*, horn—in allusion to the shape of the horns. "Cuernos cortos y anchos, formados por una lamina ósea en forma de abanico, que se ensancha inmediatamente encima de la corona, para terminar en un borde delgado del que salen cuatro ó cinco puntas, poco marcadas." (AMEGHINO.)

hippus MARSH, 1877.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidae.

Proc. Am. Assoc. Adv. Sci., 26th meeting (sep. p. 236 footnote), Aug., 1877; Pop. Sci. Month., XII, 678 footnote, Apr., 1878; Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XLIII, No. 266, p. 353, Apr., 1892; OSBORN & SCOTT, Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXIV, No. 126, p. 257, Sept. 2, 1887; OSBORN, Trans. Am. Philos. Soc., new ser., XVI, pt. III, 529-530, pl. XI, figs. 3-5, Aug. 20, 1889.

No species is given in the original reference; Scott & Osborn (loc. cit.) give two species from the Uinta formation, Utah, *Ephippus uintensis* Marsh, and *E. gracilis* Marsh, referring the first to a separate of Marsh's paper from the Proc. Am. Assoc., p. 24. [The species has not been found in the copy of the separate examined.]

"*Ephippus* might by some be considered to be preoccupied by *Ephippus* [Cuvier, 1829], a genus of fishes; but in my opinion all the names should be retained as they are (if there is no other objection), on the assumption that more confusion would result from sacrifice of priority than of classical excellence." (GILL, Proc. Am. Assoc. Adv. Sci., XLV, address section F, p. 20, 1896.)

Extinct.

Ephippus: *ἐπί*, upon, near; *ἵππος*, horse.

mys—synonym of *Mus*.—TROUSSART, 1881.

Glires, Muridae, Murinae.

Cont. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Rodentia, in Bull. Soc. d'Études Sci. d'Angers, X, 2^e série, 117-122, 1881.

Species: 58. Old World rats, including *Mus caraco* Pallas, *M. decumanus* Pallas, *M. mus* Linnæus, etc., most of which have spiny pelage.

Mys: *μῦς*, near; *μῦς*, mouse.

odon RAFINESQUE, 1814.

Cete, Physeteridae.

Recherches Desouvertes et Travaux Somnologiques entre 1800 et 1814, p. 13, 1814; Encyclop. de la Nature, 60, 1815; DESMAREST, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., 2d ed., IX, 77-78, 1817; GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 528; Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 340-342, 1866; MISA PALUMBO, Cat. Mamm. della Sicilia, in Ann. Agr. Sci., 2^e ser., XII, 118-119, 1868.

Type: *Epibodon capotendens* Rafinesque, from the Mediterranean Sea.

Epibodon: *ἐπί*, upon; *ὀδών* = *ὀδούς*, tooth.

therium AMEGHINO, 1888.

Ungulata, Litopterna, Proterotheriidae.

Estadillo las Especies de Mamíferos Fósiles del Miocene Superior de Monte Herminio, [p.] 15, Junio de 1888." (vide AMEGHINO, Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 569-572, pl. XXX, figs. 1-10, 14, 17, 1889.)

Type: *Epitherium latetrarium* Ameghino, from the upper Miocene of Monte Herminio, about 40 miles east of Bahía Blanca, province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on part of a right upper jaw with two molars, a lower molar, and an incomplete hind foot.

Epitherium: *ἐπί*, upon, i. e., more recent; *θηρίον*, wild beast.

Epomophorus BENNETT, 1836.

Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1835, No. xxxiv, 149, Feb. 12, 1836 (provisionally proposed); Trans. Zool. Soc. London, II, for 1835-38, pp. 31-38, pls. 6, 7, 1841 MATSCHIE, Fledermäuse Berliner Mus. f. Naturkunde, Lief. 1, 43-59, 1899.

Type: *Pteropus epomophorus* Bennett (= *P. macrocephalus* Ogilby), from the Gam-bia River, West Africa. (The name of the type is changed to *P. whitei* in Trans. Zool. Soc. London, II, 37-38, 1841.)

Epomophorus: ἐπί, upon; ὤμος, shoulder; φόρος, bearing—in allusion to the epaulet-like tufts of yellowish-white hairs which project from the glandular pouches near the shoulders of the males.

Epomops GRAY, 1866.

Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 65.

Type: *Epomophorus franqueti* Tomes, from Gaboon, West Africa. (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1860, 55.)

Epomops: Probably an abbreviation of *Epomophorus* and ὄψ, aspect—from its resemblance to that genus.

Eporeodon MARSH, 1875.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriocheridæ

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IX, 249-250, Mar., 1875.

Type: *Oreodon occidentalis* Marsh, from the John Day Miocene of Oregon.

Extinct.

Eporeodon: ἐπί, upon, near; + *Oreodon*.

Eptesicus RAFINESQUE, 1820.

Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ

Annals of Nature, Lexington, Kentucky, I, 2-3, 1820; MILLER, N. Am. Fauna No. 13, pp. 13-14, 95, Oct. 16, 1897 (type fixed).

Species: *Eptesicus melanops* (= *Vespertilio fuscus* Beauvois, type), from Kentucky and *V. mydas*, from the Western States (Ohio Valley).

Eptesicus: ἔπτην (aor. of πέτομαι) to fly; οἶκος, house. "The name means house-flyer." (RAFINESQUE.)

Equus LINNÆUS, 1758.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidæ

Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., I, 73-74, 1758; 12th ed., I, 100-101, 1766; BRISSON Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 12, 69-72, 1762; W. L. SCLATER Mamm. S. Africa, I, 282-297, figs. 73-74, 1900 (type fixed).

Species: *Equus caballus* Linnaeus (type), from Eurasia; *E. asinus* Linnaeus, from Asia; and *E. zebra* Linnaeus, from Africa.

Equus: Lat., horse.

Eraria (see Eirara).

Ferae, Mustelidæ

Eremiomys POLIAKOFF, 1881.

Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ

Annexe au tome XXXIX, Mém. Acad. St. Pétersb., No. 2, pp. 35, 38, figs. 1-2 in text, 1881* (fide LATASTE, Ann. Mus. Civ. Storia Nat. Genova, XX, 26 Mar., 1884); MILLER, N. Am. Fauna, No. 12, pp. 17-18, 1896 (type fixed).

Eremiomys HEUDE, Mem. Hist. Nat. Empire Chinois, IV, pt. II, 61, 1898.

Species: *Georychus luteus* Eversmann, from the vicinity of the Aral Sea; and *Mus lagurus* Pallas (type), from Siberia (see *Lagurus* Gloger, 1841).

Eremiomys: ἐρημία, desert; μῦς, mouse—from the animal's habitat.

Ereptodon LEIDY, 1853.

Edentata, Megalonychidæ

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., for 1852-53, No. VII, 241, 1853.

Type: *Ereptodon priscus* Leidy, from the Pleistocene in the vicinity of Natchez Mississippi.

Extinct. Based on a molar.

Ereptodon: ἐρέπω, to crown; δδών=δδούς, tooth.

*All in Russian except names of species and some citations. The title of the paper is: Систематический обзор полевок, водившихся в Сибири; 8°, pp. 92, with figs. of molar teeth.

Erethizon F. CUVIER, 1822.

Glires, Erethizontidae.

Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, IX, 425-426, 432-433, pl. 20 ter., figs. 1, 2, 8, 1822. *

Erethizon CUVIER, Dente Mamm., 178-179, 256, pl. 68, 1825.*Erethizon* CUVIER, Dict. Sci. Nat., LIX, 484, 1829.*Erethizon* BURNETT, Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. and Art, XXVIII, for Oct.-Dec., 1829, 250, 1830.*Erethizon* McMurtrie, Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, I, 154, 1831; abridged ed., 90, 1834.*Erythron* ALSTON, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1876, 94.**Type:** *Hydric dorsata* Linnaeus, from eastern Canada.*Erethizon*: *ἐρεθίζω*, to excite, to irritate—in allusion to the spines.***Ericius* (subgenus of *Erinaceus*) SUNDEVALL, 1842.**

Insectivora, Erinaceidae.

Kongl. Svenska Vetensk. Acad. Handlingar, Stockholm (för år 1841), 223, 230-237, 1842.

Species: 8: *Erinaceus auritus* Pallas, from southeastern Russia and southern Siberia; *E. platyotis* Sundevall, and *E. aegyptius* Geoffroy, from Egypt; *E. hypomelas* Brandt, from Turkestan; *E. collaris* Gray & Hardwicke, *E. grayi* Bennett, *E. spinosus* Bennett, from India; and '*Erinaceus* e Dauria,' of Pallas.Name preoccupied by *Ericius* Tilesius, 1813, a genus of Pisces.*Ericius*: Lat., hedgehog.***Ericeus* GÜNTHER, 1871.**

Insectivora, Tenrecidae.

Zeitschr. Gesammt. Naturwiss. Halle, neue Folge, III, 57-60, Taf. II, figs. 1-3, 1871.

Ericeus BERGMANN, in C. O. Waterhouse's Index Zool., 129, 1902.**Type:** *Centetes semispinosus* Cuvier, from Madagascar.Name preoccupied by *Ericius* Tilesius, 1813, a genus of Pisces; and by *Ericeus* Sundevall, 1842, a subgenus of Erinaceidae. (See *Hemicentetes* Miyart, 1871.)***Ereolus* I. GEOFFROY, 1837.**

Insectivora, Tenrecidae.

Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2^e sér., VIII, 60, July, 1837; Comptes Rendus, Paris, V, 374, 1837; Mag. de Zool., 1839, I, 20-34, pls. 1-4.*Ereolus* GEOFFROY, Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxix, 78, 1841.**Type** not mentioned in the original description. In 1839 two species from Madagascar, *Ereolus nigrescens* Geoffroy ('espèce bien connue') and *E. spinosus* (= *Centetes spinosus*—'espèce douteuse'), were placed in the genus.*Ereolus*: Dim. of *ericius*, hedgehog—from the close-set spines.***Erignathus* GILL, 1866.**

Ferae, Pinnipedia, Phocidae.

Proc. Essex Inst., V (Communications), pp. 5, 9, July, 1866.

Type: *Phoca barbata* Erxleben, from the North Atlantic, along the coasts of Scotland, Southern Greenland, and Iceland.*Erignathus*: *ἔρ*, intensive prefix; *νάθος*, jaw—so called on account of the depth of the jaws. (GILL, Proc. Am. Assoc. Adv. Sci., XLV, sep. p. xix, 1896.)***Erinaceus* LINNAEUS, 1758.**

Insectivora, Erinaceidae.

Systema Naturae, 10th ed., I, 52, 1758; 12th ed., I, 75, 1766; Brissson, Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 13, 128-131, 1762.

Erinaceus MINA PALUMBO, Cat. Mamm. Sicilia in Ann. Agr. Sic., 2^a ser., XII, 37, 1838.**Type:** *Erinaceus europaeus* Linnaeus, from Europe.*Erinaceus*: Lat., hedgehog.

*In the first reference the name is given as a subgenus, but used as a genus. It seems to be only a French name, except on p. 432, where it is abbreviated ('*Eridum*').

- Eriodes** I. GEOFFROY, 1829. Primates, Cebidae.
 Dict. Class. Hist. Nat., XV, 143-145, * May, 1829; Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, XVII, for 1828, 138-162, pl. 22, figs. 4, 5, 1829; LESSON, Compl. Œuvres Buffon, Mamm., IV, 197-205, 1834.
Species, 3: *Eriodes hemidactylus* Geoffroy, *E. tubifer* Geoffroy, and *Ateles orachnoides* Geoffroy, from Brazil.
Eriodes: ἐριώδης, woolly (from ἔριον, wool: εἶδος, form).
- Eriomys** LICHTENSTEIN, 1829. Glires, Chinchillidae.
 Darstellung neuer oder wenig bekannt. Säugeth., Heft VI, Taf. xxviii (2 p. text), 1829.
Type: *Eriomys chinchilla* Lichtenstein, from South America. Exact locality of specimen unknown, but probably Chile, the species being based on skins without skulls received from the ports of Cartagena, Colombia, and La Guaira, Venezuela.
Eriomys: ἔριον, wool; μῦς, mouse.
- Erioryzomys** (subgenus of *Oryzomys*) BANGS, 1900. Glires, Muridae, Cricetinae.
 Proc. New England Zool. Club, I, 96-97, pl. 1, fig. 3, Feb. 23, 1900.
Erioryzomys LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1900, XXXVII, Mamm., 30, 1901; C. O. Waterhouse, Index Zool., 129, 1902.
Type: *Oryzomys monochromus* Bangs, from Paramo de Macotama, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia (alt. 11,000 ft.).
Erioryzomys: ἔριον, wool; + *Oryzomys*.
- Erithizon** (see **Erethizon**). Glires, Erethizontidae.
- Ernestohaekelia** AMEGHINO, 1901. Ungulata, Condylarthra, Meniscotheriidae.
 Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 382, July, 1901 (sep. p. 36).
Species: *Ernestohaekelia aculeata* Ameghino, and *E. acutidens* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
 Extinct.
Ernestohaekelia: In honor of Ernst Haeckel, 1834-, professor of zoology in the Zoologisches Institut, Jena.
- Ernestokokenia** AMEGHINO, 1901. Ungulata, Condylarthra, Phenacodontidae.
 Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 380, July, 1901 (sep. p. 34).
Species: *Ernestokokenia nitida* Ameghino, and *E. marginata* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
 Extinct.
Ernestokokenia: In honor of Ernst Koken, professor of geology, Tübingen.
- Erpetocetus** (see **Herpetocetus**). Cete, Bakenidae.
- Erythizon** (see **Erethizon**). Glires, Hystricidae.
- Erythrocebus** (subg. of *Cercopithecus*) TROUSSERT, 1897. Primates, Cercopithecidae.
 Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., new ed., I, 19-20, 1897.
Species, 4: *Simia patas* Schreber, from West Africa; *Cercopithecus pyrrhodontus* Hemprich & Ehrenberg, *C. ochraceus* Peters, and *C. rufo-viridis* I. Geoffroy, from East Africa. Based on Selater's 'Section C, *Cercopithecini erythronoti*' (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1893, 249-250).
Erythrocebus: ἐρυθρός, red; κῆβος, a long-tailed monkey.
- Erythrosciurus** (subgenus of *Sciurus*) GRAY, 1867. Glires, Sciuridae.
 Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XX, 285, Oct., 1867; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897, 933 (type fixed).
Species: *Sciurus ferrugineus* F. Cuvier (type), from Cambodia; and *S. siamensis* Gray, from Siam.
Erythrosciurus: ἐρυθρός, red; + *Sciurus*.

* "Ces détails sont extraits d'un Mémoire encore inédit qui doit paraître dans les *Mémoires du Muséum* et qui est actuellement sous presse" (p. 148, footnote).

eschatus COPE, 1884.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidae.

Paleont. Bull., No. 39, p. 18, 1884; *Proc. Am. Philos. Soc.*, XXII, pt. 1, for Jan., 1885, 18-21, Oct. 21, 1884; *HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am.*, Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 680, 1902 (type fixed).

Eschatinus W. L. SCLATER, *Zool. Record* for 1885, XXII, Mamm., 43, 1886.

Species: *Eschatinus emileus* Cope (type), and *E. longirostris* Cope, from the Pliocene of Tequixquiac, on the northern edge of the Valley of Mexico.

Extinct.

Eschatinus *ἑσχατος*, *ἑσχατος*, farthest, extreme—in allusion to "the reduction of the fourth superior premolar to a simple cone, in place of the usual double crescent characteristic of the Ruminantia generally. This is the greatest known reduction of the premolar series in the Ruminantia." (COPE.)

eschrichtius (subgenus of *Megaptera*) GRAY, 1864.

Cete, Balænidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XIV, 350, Nov., 1864; *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1865, 40-43, 1 fig. in text (raised to generic rank).

Species: *Balænoptera robusta* Lilljeborg (type), from the Northern Seas; and *Megaptera novæzelandiæ* Gray, from New Zealand.

Eschrichtius: In honor of Daniel Fredrik Eschricht, 1798-1863, author of several important papers on cetaceans.

esemodontherium AMEGHINO, 1884.

Edentata, Megatheriidae.

Filogenia, 230, 1884; *Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina*, in *Act. Acad. Sac. Cienc.*, Córdoba, VI, 672-673, 1889.

Type: *Megatherium gervaisi* Gervais & Ameghino, from the Rio Salado, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on a complete skull.

Esemodontherium: ἑσχατον, less, weaker; ὀδών, tooth; ἑπιων, wild beast.

esopion AMEGHINO, 1891.

Marsupialia, Epanorthidae.

Sociedad Reptiles Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 20-21, Aug., 1891; *Revista Argentina Nat.*, I, entr. 5, 306-307, Oct. 1, 1891.

Species: *Esopion caracensis* Ameghino, and *E. consumptus* Ameghino, from the Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Esopion: ἑσχατον, less, weaker; πίων, saw.

estomoxys COPE, 1874.

Tillodontia, Esthonychidae.

Proc. Vert. Fossils New Mexico, 6-7, Nov. 28, 1874; *Ann. Rept. Chief of Engineers U. S. A.*, App. FF 3, for 1874, 594-596.

Type: *Estomoxys basileatus* Cope, from the Eocene of New Mexico.

Extinct.

Estomoxys *ἐστωμoxys*, to clothe; ὄνυξ, claw, nail—in allusion to the lower incisors which are for 2, narrow covering of enamel on the external face, "which may be compared with the extremities of the slender fingers of some monkeys with arrow-nails." (COPE, l. c. 594.)

etesces GRAY, 1821.

Insectivora, Tenrecidae.

Med. Repos., XV, 301, Apr. 1, 1821.

Type: *Erinaceus subspinosus* Cuvier? (misprint for *E. semispinosus* Cuvier?).

Erinaceus *ἑτεσκης*, Etæces—in Grecian mythology, son of Œdipus and Jokasta, brother of Polyneices.

euarctos (subgenus of *Ursus*) GRAY, 1864.

Fera, Ursidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 692-694; MERIDAM, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.*, X, 78, Apr. 13, 1896.

Species: *Ursus americanus* Pallas (type), from eastern North America; and *U. onychomachus cinnamonæus* Audubon & Bachman, from the northern Rocky Mts.

Euarctos: εὐ, well, typical; ἄρκτος, bear.

- Eubalaena** GRAY, 1864. Cete, Balenidae.
 Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 201-202; Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 91-98, figs. 6-7, 1866.
Type: *Eubalaena australis* (Desmoulins), from the Cape of Good Hope.
Eubalaena: εὐ, well, typical; + *Balaena*.
- Eubradys** LEIDY, 1853. Edentata, Megatheriidae.
 Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., for 1852-53, No. VII, 241, 1853; Ancient Fauna Nebraska (Smithsonian Cont. Knowledge, VI, art. vii), 10, June, 1853.
Eubradys MARSHALL, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 5, 1873 (misprint).
Type: *Eubradys antiquus* Leidy, from the Ashley River, South Carolina.
 Extinct. Based on "a fragment of a molar tooth."
Eubradys: εὐ, well, typical; βραδύς, slow—i. e., a typical sloth.
- Eucardiodon** AMEGHINO, 1891. Glires, Caviidae.*
 Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 4a, 241, Aug. 1, 1891.
New name for *Cardiodon* Ameghino, 1885, which is preoccupied by *Cardiodon* Owen, 1841, a genus of Reptilia; and by *Cardiodus* Bravard, 1857, a genus of Caviidae.
 Extinct.
Eucardiodon: εὐ, well, typical; + *Cardiodon*.
- Eucastor** (subgenus of *Castor*) LEIDY, 1858. Glires, Castoridae.
 Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1858, 23; ALLEN, Mon. N. Am. Rodentia, 449-451, 1877 (raised to generic rank).
Type: *Castor* (*Eucastor*) *tortus* Leidy, from the Miocene of the valley of the Niobrara River, Nebraska.
 Extinct. Based on "the greater part of an upper jaw, consisting of the upper maxillæ and intermaxillæ containing the greater portion of the incisors, together with the anterior three molars of both sides."
Eucastor: εὐ, well, typical; + *Castor*.
- Eucebus** (subgenus of *Cebus*) REICHENBACH, 1862. Primates, Cebidae.
 Vollständ. Naturgesch. Affen, 56, pls. vi-vii, figs. —, 1862.
Species 8, from South America: *Cebus fistulator* Reichenbach, *C. macrocephalus* Spix, *C. robustus* Maximilian, *C. variegatus* Geoffroy, *C. monachus* Cuvier, *C. cucullatus* Spix, *C. griseus* Desmarest, and *C. crassipes* Fuchcran.
Eucebus: εὐ, well, typical; + *Cebus*.
- Eucervaria** (subgenus of *Iapx*) PALMER, 1903. Ferae, Felidae.
 Science, new ser., XVII, 873, May 29, 1903.
New name for *Cervaria* Gray, 1867, which is preoccupied by *Cervaria* Walker, 1866, a genus of Lepidoptera.
Eucervaria: εὐ, well, typical; + *Cervaria*.
- Eucervus** GRAY, 1866. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.
 Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XVIII, No. 106, pp. 338-339, Oct., 1866.
Species: *Cervus macrofis* Say, from the Canadian River, New Mexico; and *Cervus columbianus* Richardson, from the Columbia River.
Eucervus: εὐ, well, typical; + *Cervus*.
- Eucetites** AMEGHINO, 1901. Cete, Balenidae.
 Anal. Soc. Cien. Argentina, LI, 80, Mar.-Apr., 1901.
Type: *Eucetites juliensis* Ameghino (nomen nudum), from the Eocene (Patagonian formation) of Patagonia.
 Extinct.
Eucetites: κῆτος, whale; with termination -ites,* indicative of its fossil character.

*Compare *Ammonites*, *Belemnites*, *Ceratites*, *Goniatites*; and in Palaeobotany, *Cupressites*, *Pinites*, *Taxites*, *Thujites*, etc.

Eucetotherium (subgenus of *Cetotherium*) BRANDT, 1873.

Cete, Balanidae.

Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersb., XX, 143, 1873.

Species, 0: *Cetotherium rathkei* Brandt, *C. klinderi* Brandt, *C. helmersenii* Brandt, *C. priscum* Brandt, *C. meyeri* Brandt, and one unnamed species—all from the Miocene of southern Russia.

Extinct.

Eucetotherium: $\epsilon\tilde{\nu}$, well, typical; \pm *Cetotherium*.

Eucetus DE BRU, 1867.

Cete, Physeteridae.

Bull. Acad. Roy. Belgique, 2^e sér., XXIV, 571-572, 1867.

Type: *Eucetus amblyodon* Du Bus, from the Antwerp Crag, Belgium.

Extinct.

Eucetus: $\epsilon\tilde{\nu}$, well, typical; $\alpha\tilde{\nu}\rho\sigma$, whale.

Euchaerops (see **Eucherus**).

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tayassuidae.

Euchaetomys FITZINGER, 1867.

Glires, Muridae, Murinae.

Österreich. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien, LVI, 73-74, 1867.

Species 14, chiefly from India and the Cape of Good Hope: *Mus palmarum*, *M. vocans*, *M. setifer*, *M. perchat*, *M. kok*, *M. hardwickii*, *M. rufescens*, *M. ellioti*, *M. lepidus*, *M. vittatus*, *M. pumilio*, *M. parduleus*, *M. zebra* and *Rattus donovani*.
Euchaetomys: $\tau\tilde{\nu}$, well; $\chi\alpha\tilde{\iota}\tau\eta$, hair; $\mu\tilde{\nu}\varsigma$, mouse.

Eucherus LEIDY, 1853.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tayassuidae.

Trans. Am. Philos. Soc., new ser., X, art. xxiii, 340-341, pls. 35-36, 37 figs. 5-8, 17, 19, 1853; Ancient Fauna Nebr. (Smithsonian Cont. Knowledge, VI, art. viii), 9, June, 1853.

Euchaerops THORNTON, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. iv, 817, 1898 (synonym—misprint).

Type: *Eucherus macrops* Leidy (Pleistocene), from a saltpeter cave in Kentucky.

Extinct. Based on 'an almost perfect head.'

Eucherus: $\tau\tilde{\nu}$, well, typical; $\chi\alpha\tilde{\iota}\rho\sigma$, hog.

Euchalcops AMEGHINO, 1887.

Edentata, Megalonychidae.

Faun. Sist. Especies Mammif. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 21-22, Dec., 1887; Act. Acad. Sci. Cienc., Córdoba, VI, 692-695, pl. xxix, figs. 5-9, 1889.

Species: \pm *Euchalcops jagans* Ameghino, *E. infernalis* Ameghino, and *E. caligyr* Ameghino, from the Lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Euchalcops: Contraction of $\tau\tilde{\nu}$, typical; \pm *Chalcops*; $\delta\tilde{\nu}$, aspect. The genus is described as possessing "una mezcla de los caracteres de los géneros *Chalcops*, *Megatherium*," etc. (AMEGHINO, J. c., 1889).

Euchoreutes W. L. SCLATER, 1891.

Glires, Dipodidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1890, 610-613, pl. i, 3 figs. in text, Apr. 1, 1891.

Euchoreutes: LAGÉKKEK, Roy. Nat. Hist., III, 113, 1895 (misprint).

Type: *Euchoreutes naso* Sclater, from (the vicinity of Yarkand?) eastern Turkestan.

Euchoreutes: $\tau\tilde{\nu}$, well; $\chi\alpha\tilde{\iota}\rho\epsilon\tilde{\nu}\tau\tilde{\iota}\varsigma$, dancer—from the animal's manner of progressing, by leaps.

Euenipeltus AMEGHINO, 1891. Edentata, Glyptodontidae (Propalaeoplophuridae).

Nuevos Restos Mammif. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 40, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 326, Oct. 1, 1891.

Type: *Euenipeltus petenatus* Ameghino, from the Lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Euenipeltus: $\tau\tilde{\nu}$, well; $\kappa\tilde{\iota}\nu\epsilon\tilde{\alpha}\nu$, to move; $\pi\tilde{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\tilde{\nu}$, shield—i. e., an easily movable carapace.

Eucladoceros (subg. of *Cervus*) FALCONER, 1868. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.

Falconer Mem., II, 472-480, pl. 37, 1868.

Eucladoceros—Continued.

Eucladocerus C. O. Waterhouse, Index Zool., 132, 1902.

Type: *Cervus* (*Eucladoceros*) *sedgwickii* Falconer, from the Forest bed (Pleistocene?) of the Norfolk coast at Bacton (Gunn), south of Coal Gap, England.

Extinct.

Eucladoceros: εὐ, well; κλάδος, shoot, branch; κέρας, horn—in allusion to the much branched antlers, which exhibit a greater complexity of structure than those of any other deer.

Eucritus G. FISCHER, 1817.

Glires, Erethizontida.

Mém. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, V, 372, 411, 1817; AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 12, 1842.

New name for *Coendou* Lacépède, 1799. **Type,** *Hystrix prehensilis* Linnaeus, from South America.

Eucritus: εὐκριτος, easy to discern < εὐ, well; κρίνειν, to discern.

Eucrotaphus LEIDY, 1850.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriocerida.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. for 1850–51, 90–92; LEIDY in D. D. Owen's Rept. Geol. Surv. Wis., Ia., Minn., etc., 563–564, tab. xv, figs. 1–2, 1852.

Eucrotaphus GORE, Glossary Fossil Mamm., 20, 1874 (misprint).

Type: *Eucrotaphus jacksoni* Leidy, from the Bad Lands in the vicinity of Fort Laramie, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on 'the central portion only of the cranium.'

Eucrotaphus: εὐ, well; κρόταφος, temple—from "the large relative size of the pars squamosa of its temporal bones." (LEIDY l. c., 564.)

Euctenoceros (subg. of *Cervus*) TROUESSART, 1898. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervida.

Cat. Mamm. Viv. Foss., new. ed., fasc. iv, 880, June, 1898.

Type: *Cervus tetraceros* Boyd-Dawkins, from the Upper Pliocene of central France. Extinct.

Euctenoceros: εὐ, well, typical; κτεῖς, κτενός, comb; κέρας, horn—in allusion to the tines of nearly equal length, which somewhat resemble the teeth of a coarse comb.

Eucuscus (subgenus of *Cuscus*) GRAY, 1861.

Marsupialia, Phalangerida.

Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1861, 315–316; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem.: Brit. Mus., 193, 1888 (in synonymy, type fixed).

Species: *Phalungista ursina* Temminck (type), from Celebes; and *Cuscus brevicaudatus* Gray, from Cape York, North Australia. (See *Ceonix* Temminck, 1827.)

Eucuscus: εὐ, well, typical; + *Cuscus*.

Eudelphinus VAN BENEDEN & GERVAIS, 1880.

Cete, Delphinida.

Ostéog. Cétacés Viv. et Foss., 600–604, 1880.

Type: *Delphinus delphis* Linnaeus, from the west coast of Europe. Equals *Delphis* Gray, 1864, which is preoccupied by *Delphis* Wagler, 1830.

Eudelphinus: εὐ, well, typical; + *Delphinus*.

Eudelphis DU BUS, 1872.

Cete, Delphinida.

Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. de Belgique, 2^e sér., XXXIV, No. 12, pp. 500–501, 1872.

Type: *Eudelphis mortzeleusis* Du Bus, from the Black Crag at 'Fort du Vieux-Dieu, à Mortsel, near Antwerp, Belgium.'

Extinct. Based on "nombreux fragments de la tête d'une espèce à courte symphyse."

Eudelphis: εὐ, well typical; δελφίς, dolphin.

Euderma H. ALLEN, 1892.

Chiroptera, Vespertilionida.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., for 1891, 467–470, Jan. 19, 1892.

Type: *Histiotus maculatus* J. A. Allen, from "Piru, western part of Ventura Co." (probably from Castac Creek, near Newhall, Los Angeles County), California.

Euderma: εὐ, well; δέρμα, skin.

Eudiastatus AMEGHINO, 1891.

Primates, Cebida.

Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 6a, 391–392, fig. 93, Dec. 1, 1891.

Eudiastatus LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1891, XXVIII, Mamm., 22, 1892.

diastatus—Continued.

Type: *Eudiastatus lingulatus* Ameghino, from the Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Extinct. "Representado por la parte anterior de la mandíbula inferior con la superficie completa y una pequeña parte de la rama mandibular izquierda."

Definistatus: $\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}$, well; $\delta\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\alpha\tau\omicron\varsigma$, severed, separated.

dolops AMEGHINO, 1897.

Allotheria Polydolopidae.

La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 13 footnote, 1897 (nomen nudum); Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 498-499, fig. 74, Oct. 6, 1897.

Type: *Eudolops tetragonus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Eudolops: $\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}$, well; $\delta\acute{o}\lambda\omicron\phi$, lurker in ambush (from $\delta\acute{o}\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, snare, craft; $\acute{o}\phi$, aspect), i. e., very deceptive.

dorcus FITZINGER, 1869.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien, LIX, Abth. 1, 159, Feb., 1869;

SLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, III, pt. x, 65, Feb., 1898 (in synonymy).

Type: *Gazella laevipes* Sundevall, from northeastern Africa.

Dorcus: $\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}$, well, typical; $\delta\omicron\rho\kappa\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, gazelle.

elephas (subgenus of *Elephas*) FALCONER, 1857.

Ungulata, Elephantidae.

Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, XIII, pt. 4, pp. 315, 317-318, Synopt. Table,

Nov. 1, 1857; W. L. SLATER, Mamm. S. Africa, I, 317, 1900 (type fixed).

New name for *Elumodon* Falconer, 1846, which is preoccupied by *Elasmodus* Egerton, 1843, a genus of extinct Pisces.

Species, 7: 1 living and 6 extinct (Miocene and Pliocene), from Eurasia and America. **Type**, *Elephas planifrons* Falconer & Cautley, from the Siwalik Hills, India. (SLATER.)

Extinct.

Eudlephas: $\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}$, well, typical; $\epsilon\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\phi\alpha\varsigma$, elephant.

geranops AMEGHINO, 1891.

Edentata, Megalonychidae.

Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 6a, 397 footnote, Dec. 1, 1891.

New name for *Geranops* Ameghino, 1891, which is said to be preoccupied by *Geranopus* Lydekker, 1891, a genus of extinct birds.

Extinct.

Egeranops: $\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}$, well, typical; - *Geranops*.

hyaena (subgenus of *Hyaena*) FALCONER, 1868.

Ferae, Hyenidae.

Palaeont. Memoirs & Notes, II, 464, 1868.

Type *Hyaena striata* Zimmermann (= *Canis hyena* Linnaeus), from southwestern Asia and northern Africa. (See *Hyaena* Brisson, 1762.)

Ehyaena: $\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}$, well, typical; - *Hyaena*.

hyrax GRAY, 1868.

Ungulata, Hyracoidea, Procaviidae.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., I, 46-48, Jan., 1868.

Type: *Hyaena habesquicus* Hemprich & Ehrenberg, from Ankober, Abyssinia.

Ehyrax: $\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}$, well, typical; - *Hyrax*.

hys (subgenus of *Sus*) GRAY, 1869.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidae.

Cat. Carniv., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 339, 1869; Ann. & Mag.

Nat. Hist., 4th ser., XI, 435, June, 1873 (raised to generic rank); Hand-List

Edentate, Thick-skin., & Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., 57, 1873.

Type: *Sus barbatus* S. Müller, from Borneo. Possibly an emendation of *Eusus* Gray, 1868, which is based on the same species.

Ehys: $\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}$, well, typical; $\acute{h}\varsigma$, pig.

lagos GRAY, 1867.

Glires, Leporidae.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XX, 222, Sept., 1867.

Species: *Lepus mediterraneus* Wagner, from Sardinia; and *L. judae* Gray, from Palestine.

Eulagos: $\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}$, well, typical; $\lambda\alpha\gamma\acute{o}\varsigma$, hare.

- Eulamaops** AMEGHINO, 1889. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelida.
 Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 594-596, pl. xxxv, fig. 1, 1889.
Eulamops LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1889, XXVI, Mamm., 44, 1890; C. O. WATERHOUSE, Index Zool., 134, 1902.
Type: *Auchenia parallela* Ameghino, from the Pampean formation of the barrancas of the Río Lujan, near Villa de Lujan, province of Buenos Aires, Argentina. Extinct. "Fué fundada la especie sobre un cráneo casi completo, pero en un malísimo estado de conservación que sólo se ha podido conservar de él una parte del paladar con todas las muelas menos la p. 3 izquierdo."
Eulamaops: εὐ, well, typical; + *Lama*; ὄψ, aspect—i. e., having the appearance of typical *Lama*.
- Eulemur** HAECKEL, 1895. Primates, Lemnida.
 Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelthiere, III, 600, 1895.
Nomen nudum; apparently used for the typical lemurs.
Eulemur: εὐ, well, typical; + *Lemur*.
- Eumeles** (subgenus of *Meles*) GRAY, 1865. Ferre, Mustelida.
 Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 140.
Type: *Meles ankuma* Temminck, from Japan.
Eumeles: εὐ, well, typical; + *Meles*.
- Eumerus** I. GEOFFROY, 1829. Insectivora, Macroscelidida.
 Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, XVIII [172, 'Eumère'], 470, Oct., 1829.
Eumeres GÉRAVAIN, Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat., V, 495, 1844; GILL, Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., I, 2d ser., No. 2, p. 109, 1875 (in synonymy).
Type: *Macroscelides typus* A. Smith (= *Sorex proboscideus* Shaw), from South Africa. This name seems to have been published by mistake. The title of Geoffroy's article was changed at the last moment, but the original name on pp. 172 and 470 was evidently overlooked. "Cette notice était déjà livrée à l'impression lorsque j'ai appris, . . . que le genre qui en est l'objet, et que je croyais nouveau, vient d'être établi dans le Zoological Journal, par M. A. Smith . . . j'ai pensé que cette notice pouvait encore présenter quelque intérêt, et je la publie en substituant le nom admis par M. Smith à celui que j'avais moi-même adopté." (GEOFFROY, l. c., 165 footnote.)
 Name preoccupied by *Eumerus* Meigen, 1822, a genus of Diptera.
Eumerus: εὐ, well; ὑπὸς, thigh—in allusion to the well-developed hind legs.
- Eumetopias** GILL, 1866. Ferre, Pinnipedia, Otariida.
 Proc. Essex Inst., V, 7, 11, July, 1866; ALLEN, Mon. N. Am. Pinnipeds, 231-274, fig. 37, 1880.
Eumetopius MARSCHALL, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 6, 1873.
Type: *Otaria californiana* Læsson = *Arctocephalus monteriensis* Gray, the intended type being *Otaria stelleri* of Müller, from the shores of the North Pacific. (ALLEN, l. c. 191.)
Eumetopias: εὐ, well, typical; μετώπιας, having a broad forehead.
- Eumys** LEIDY, 1856. Glires, Muridæ, Cricetina.
 Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1856, 90.
Type: *Eumys elegans* Leidy, from the Oligocene of the Bad Lands of 'Nebraska' (South Dakota?).
 Extinct. Based on "a fragment of the lower jaw containing the middle molar and the fangs of two others."
Eumys: εὐ, well, typical; μῦς, mouse.
- Eumysops** AMEGHINO, 1888. Glires, Octodontida.
 "Lista de los Mamíf. Fós. de Monte Hermoso, 5-6, June, 1888" (vide AMEGHINO Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VI, 142-145, pl. vi, figs. 11-13, 1889).

Eumysops—Continued.

Species, 3: *Eumysops plicatus* Ameghino, *E. leviplicatus* Ameghino, and *E. robustus* Ameghino, from Monte Hermoso, about 40 miles east of Bahía Blanca, province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct.

Eumysops: $\epsilon\upsilon$, well, typical; $\mu\upsilon\varsigma$, mouse; $\delta\psi$, aspect—having the aspect of a typical mouse.

Neomys (subgenus of *Reithrodon*) CORNES, 1874. Glires, Muridae, Cricetinae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Dec. 15, 1874, 185 footnote; **Mon. N. Am. Rodentia**, 118, 119, 1877; **THOMAS, ANN. & MAG. NAT. HIST.**, VIII, 254, Sept. 1, 1901 (raised to generic rank); **ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. N. Y.**, XIX, 194-195, 1903.

Type: *Reithrodon chinchilloides* Waterhouse, from the south shore of the Straits of Magellan, near the eastern entrance, Tierra del Fuego.

Neomys: $\epsilon\upsilon$, well, typical; $\nu\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$, new; $\mu\upsilon\varsigma$, mouse.

Eunuchus RAPINUSQUE, 1832.

Primates, Hominidae.

Atlantic Journ., Phila., No. 3, p. 112, autumn of 1832.

A name sarcastically proposed for the genus *Homo*. "I have substituted the name of *Taurus* (Bull) to the absurd generic name of *Bos* (Ox) ever since 1814 (see **Princ. Soniol.**), as I never could believe it right to call animals by neutral names. If Mr. F[atherstonhaugh] and Dr. H[arlan] think otherwise they may call themselves *Eunuchus sapiens*! instead of *Homo sapiens*!" (**RAPINUSQUE**.)

Eunuchus: $\epsilon\upsilon\nu\omicron\chi\omicron\varsigma$, eunuch.

Myotis GRAY, 1866.

Chiroptera, Pteropodidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 64; **Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus.**, 112-113, 1870; **MATSCHIE, Fledermäuse Berliner Mus. f. Naturkunde**, Lief. 1, 11-12, 1899, (type *P. melanopogon* Schlegel).

Type: *Myotis phaiops* Temminck, from Macassar, Celebes (see **TEMMINCK, Mon.**, II, 66, 1825).

Myotis: $\mu\upsilon$, well, typical; $\nu\kappa\tau\epsilon\rho\iota\varsigma$, bat.

Notaria (subgenus of *Arctocephalus*) GRAY, 1866. Fereu, Pinnipedia, Otariidae.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XVIII, 236, Sept., 1866; *ibid.*, 4th ser., I, 106, Feb., 1868 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Arctocephalus nigrescens* Gray (= *Phoca australis* Zimmermann), from the Falkland Islands, Patagonia.

Notaria: $\epsilon\upsilon$, well, typical; $\alpha\tau\alpha\rho\iota\alpha$.

Nototus (subgenus of *Ologale*) GRAY, 1863.

Primates, Lemuridae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1863, 140-141, 1 fig. in text, pl. XIX; **Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus.**, 81, 1870; **Proc. Zool. Soc. London**, 1872, 850, 860 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Ologale pallida* Gray, from Fernando Po, West Africa.

Nototus: $\epsilon\upsilon$, well; $\acute{\omega}\tau\iota\kappa\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, of the ear—'well eared,' from the large, membranaceous ears.

Notomys (see **Evotomys**).

Glires, Muridae, Microtinae.

Owenia DE VIS, 1891.

Marsupialia, Diprotodontidae.

Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, 2d ser., VI, pt. II, 160-165, Dec. 22, 1891.

New name for *Owenia* De Vis, 1888, which is preoccupied by *Owenia* Presch, 1847, a genus of Mollusca.

Extinct.

Owenia: $\epsilon\upsilon$, well, typical; $\alpha\omega\epsilon\eta\iota\alpha$.

Eupetaurus THOMAS, 1888.

Glires, Sciuridae.

Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, LVII, pt. II, No. 3, pp. 256-260, pls. XXII, XXIII, Oct. 10, 1888.

Eupetaurus—Continued.

Type: *Eupetaurus cinereus* Thomas, based on two 'co-types,' one from the Astor district, the other from the vicinity of Gilgit (alt. 6,000 ft.), Kashmir, India.
Eupetaurus: εὖ, well, typical; + *Petaurus*.

Euphilus AMEGHINO, 1889.

Glires, Chinchillidæ.

Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 903-904, pl. LXXII, figs. 7, 13, 1889.

Species: *Euphilus ambrosettianus* Ameghino, and *E. kurtzi* Ameghino, from the Patagonian formation of the barrancas, near the city of Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct.

Euphilus: εὖ, well; φίλος, loved.

Euphractus WAGLER, 1830.

Edentata, Dasypodidæ.

Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 36, 1830.

Type: *Dasypus sexcinctus* Linnæus, from South America.

Euphractus: εὖ, well; φρακτός, inclosed, protected—in allusion to the carapace.

Euphrosyne (subgenus of *Clymene*) GRAY, 1866.

Cete, Delphinidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 214; Synopsis Whales & Dolphins Brit. Mus., 6, 1868.

Species, 3: *Delphinus microps* Gray, from the coast of Brazil; *D. alope* Gray, from Cape Horn; and *D. euphrosyne* Gray (type), from the North Sea. (For localities, see Synopsis, p. 6).

Name preoccupied by *Euphrosyna* Von Siebold, 1843, a genus of Vermeæ.

Euphrosyne: Εὐφροσύνη, one of the three Graces, who presided over the charm and brilliancy of life (from εὐφρων, cheerful).

Euphysetes WALL, 1851.

Cete, Physeteridæ.

Hist. and Descript. Skeleton of a New Sperm Whale,* 37, 1851 [from reprint 45-47, pl. 2, 1887]; GRAY, Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 392-393, 1866. W. L. SCLATER, Mamm. S. Africa, II, 188, 190, 1901 (in synonymy).

Euphysetes GRAY, ibid., 391, 1866 (suggested emendation not adopted).

Type: *Euphysetes grayii* Wall (= *Physeter breviceps* Blainville), from Maroub Beach, halfway between Coogee and Botany, near Sydney, New South Wales.

Euphysetes: εὖ, well; φυσήτης, blower—"a good or easy blower" (WALL, fig. GILL, Am. Nat., IV, 740, 1871).

Eupithecopa AMEGHINO, 1897.

Primates, Notopithecidæ.

La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 13 footnote, 23, 1897 (nomen nudum); Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 421-422, fig. 7, Oct. 1897.

Type: *Eupithecopa proximus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Eupithecopa: εὖ, well, typical; πίθηκος, ape; ὄψ, aspect—i. e., having the aspect of a typical ape.

Eupleres DOYÈRE, 1835.

Feræ, Viverridæ.

Bull. Soc. Sci. Nat. France, No. 3, p. 45, Mar., 1835; No. 5, p. 103, June, 1835. Ann. Sci. Nat., 2^e sér., IV, Zool., 274-282, pl. 8, Nov., 1835.

Type: *Eupleres goudotii* Doyère, from Tamatave, Madagascar.

Eupleres: εὖ, well; πλήρης, full, complete—in allusion to the full number of toes on both fore and hind feet.

Euprocyon (subgenus of *Procyon*) GRAY, 1864.

Feræ, Procyonidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 705-706.

Type: *Ursus cancrivorus* Cuvier, from South America.

Euprocyon: εὖ, well, typical; + *Procyon*.

* "The work quoted has been lately attributed to Mr. W. S. MacLeay, but as Mr. Wall has assumed the responsibility of authorship with the evident consent of Mr. MacLeay, there seems to be no good reason for accepting ex parte evidence in its favor" (GILL, Am. Nat., IV, 739 footnote, 1871).

Euprotogonia COPE, 1893.

Ungulata, Condylarthra, Phenacodontidae.

Am. Naturalist, XXVII, 378 footnote, Apr. 5, 1893; OSBORN & EARLE, Bull. Am.

Mus. Nat. Hist., New York, VII, 64, Mar., 1895.

Euprotogonius C. O. WATERHOUSE, Index Zool., 136, 1902.**New name** for *Protogonia* Cope, 1881, which is preoccupied by *Protogonius* Hübner, 1816, a genus of Lepidoptera. Antedated by *Tetraclanodon* Scott, Nov. 15, 1892, which is synonymous with *Protogonia*.

Extinct.

Euprotogonia: εὐ, well, typical; + *Protogonia*.**Eureodon** G. FISCHER, 1817.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Mem. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, V, 373, 417-418, 1817; AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 12, 1842.

Type: *Sus aethiopicus* Gmelin, from Africa. *Eureodon* is apparently a new name for *Phacochaerus* F. Cuvier, 1817, and is antedated by the latter, since *Phacochaerus* is quoted as a synonym by Fischer.*Eureodon*: εὐρύς, εὐρύς, wide; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.**Eurhinoceros** (subgenus of *Rhinoceros*) GRAY, 1867. Ungulata, Rhinocerotidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1867, 1009-1015, figs. 1-2; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 300-307, figs. 34-35, 1869.

Species, 3: *Rhinoceros javanicus* Cuvier & Geoffroy, from Java; *R. unicornis* Linnaeus, from India; and *R. nasalis* Gray, from Borneo (?).*Eurhinoceros*: εὐ, well; + *Rhinoceros*.**Eurhinodelphis** DU BUS, 1867.

Cete, Platanistidae.

Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Belgique, 2^e sér., XXIV, 568-569, 1867; Journ. Zool., II, 97-112, 1873.*Eurhinodelphis* PAOLO, Atti Soc. Veneto-Trentina Sci. Nat. Padova, ser. II, vol. III, 33, 1897 (misprint).**Type**: *Eurhinodelphis cocheteuxii* Du Bus, from the Antwerp Crag, Belgium.

Extinct. Based on a nearly entire cranium.

Eurhinodelphis: εὐ, well; ῥίς, ῥινός, nose; δελφίς, dolphin—in allusion to the long beak, which is three and a half times the length of the cranium.**Eurhinorhynchus** VAN BENEDEN & GERVAIS, 1880.

Cete, Platanistidae.

Osteog. Cétacés Viv. et Foss., 493, 1880.

Lapetus for *Eurhinodelphis* Du Bus, 1867.Name preoccupied by *Eurhinorhynchus* Gray, 1840 (= *Euryrhynchus* Nilsson, 1821), a genus of Birds.**Eurhinodelphis** (see **Eurhinodelphis**).

Cete, Platanistidae.

Eurodon (see **Euryodon**).

Edentata, Glyptodontidae.

Euryacodon MARSH, 1872.

Insectivora, Leptictidae.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 223-224, Sept. 1872 (sep. issued Aug. 17).

Type: *Euryacodon lepidus* Marsh, from the Eocene of Grizzly Buttes, near Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on "a fragment of an upper jaw containing the last two molars in perfect condition."

Euryacodon: εὐρύς, wide; ἀκή, point; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.**Euryalus** (subgenus of *Rhinolophus*) MATSCHIE, 1901. Chiroptera, Rhinolophidae.

Zittingsb. Gesellschaft Naturf. Freunde, Berlin, 1901, 225-227.

Type: *Rhinolophus mehelyi* Matschie (= *R. eurgale* Mehely, not Blasius), from Bucharest, Roumania.*Euryalus*: From the specific name *eurgale*, 'Εὐρυάλη, one of the Gorgons.

Euryceros (subg. of *Tragelaphus*) GRAY, 1850. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.
Gleanings from Menagerie & Aviary at Knowsley Hall, 27, tab. xxiii, fig. 1,
1850; Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. iii, Ungulata, 136-138, 1852; Cat. Ruminant
Mamm. Brit. Mus., 47-50, 1872 (raised to generic rank); SCLATER & THOMAS,
Book of Antelopes, IV, 103, 1900 (in synonymy, type fixed).

Species: *Antelope eurycerus* Ogilby (type), from West Africa; and *Tragelaphus
angasii* Gray, from Port Natal, South Africa.

Name preoccupied by *Eurycerus* Illiger, 1807, a genus of Coleoptera. Replaced
by *Boocercus* Thomas, 1902.

Euryceros: εὐρυκερως, with broad, spreading horns (from εὐρύς, wide; κέρας,
horn).

Eurygeniops AMEGHINO, 1896. Ungulata, Litopterna, Notohippidae.

Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVII, p. 92 footnote, 1896 (sep. p. 8).

New name for *Eurygenium* Ameghino, 1895, which is preoccupied by *Eurygenius*
La Ferté, 1849, a genus of Coleoptera.

Extinct.

Eurygeniops: *Eurygenium*; ὄψ, aspect.

Eurygenium AMEGHINO, 1895. Ungulata, Litopterna, Notohippidae.

Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XV, cuad. 11-12, p. 655, 1895 (sep. p. 55).

Type: *Eurygenium latirostris* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds in the inte-
rior of Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on a right intermaxillary with the alveoli of three incisors.

Name preoccupied by *Eurygenius* La Ferté, 1849, a genus of Coleoptera.

Replaced by *Eurygeniops* Ameghino, 1896.

Eurygenium: εὐρύς, broad; γένειον, jaw, cheek—in allusion to the intermax-
illary.

Euryodon LUND, 1838. Edentata, Glyptodontidae.

Écho du Monde Savant, Paris, 6^e ann., No. 430, p. 244, Apr. 17, 1838; OVEAS, K.
Vidensk Selsk. Forehandl., Kjöbenhavn, 1838, 11; Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2^e sér.,
XI, Zool., 216, 231, Apr., 1839; K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Nat. & Math. Afh.
Kjöbenhavn, VIII, 67, 141, Tab. 1, figs. 2-6, 1841.

Eurodon LUND, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., III, 422, Aug., 1839 (misprint).

Type: *Dasygnys latidens* LUND, 1841, from the bone caves between the Rio das
Velhas and Rio Paraopeba, Minas Geraes, Brazil (alt. 2,000 ft.).

See *Eureodon* Fischer, 1817.

Extinct.

Euryodon: εὐρύς, εὐρέος, wide; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth.

Euryodon ('LEIDY') W. L. SCLATER, 1887. Ungulata, Rhinocerotidae.

Zool. Record for 1886, XXIII, Mamm., 56, 1887.

Misprint for *Eusyodon* Leidy, 1886.

Name preoccupied by *Euryodon* Lund, 1838, a genus of Edentata.

Euryosodon (see *Eurysodon*). Edentata, Megalonychidae.

Euryotis BRANTS, 1827. Glires, Muridae, Otomyinae.

Het Geslacht der Muizen, 93-99, pl. —, 1827.

Type: *Mus irroratus* Lichtenstein, from South Africa.

Euryotis: εὐρύς, wide; οὖς, ὠτός, ear—from the large, rounded ears.

Eurypterna GLOGER, 1841. Edentata, Myrmecophagidae.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxi, 112, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag.
Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, Feb. 1, 1895.

Type: *Eurypterna didactyla* (= *Myrmecophaga didactyla* Linnæus), from Guiana.
(See *Cyclopes* Gray, 1821.)

Eurypterna: εὐρύς, wide; πτέρνα, heel.

Eurysodon MCCRACKEN, 1891.

Edentata, Megalonychidae.

Revista Mus. La Plata, II, 18-23, 1891.

Eurysodon LYNDEKER, Zool. Record for 1891, XXVIII, Mamm., 51, 1892 (misprint).**Species** 5, from Patagonia: *Eurysodon nanutus* Mercerat, from Monte Leon; *Eucholoeops colleyi* Ameghino, *Eurysodon boulei* Mercerat, and *E. rostratus* Mercerat, from the Rio Santa Cruz; and *Eucholoeops infernalis* Ameghino.

'Name preoccupied.' (LYNDEKER, Zool. Rec., 1891.)

Extinct.

Eurysodon: εὐρύς, wide; δῶν=δόντις, tooth.**Eurystephanodon** ROTH, 1903. Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Homalodontotheriidae.

Revista Mus. La Plata, XI, 150-152, 1903.

Species 3: *Eurystephanodon cattanii* Roth, *E. angusticephalus* Roth, and *E. crassus* Roth, from the upper 'Cretaceous' of Lago Musters, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.

Extinct.

Eurystephanodon: εὐρύς, broad; στέφανος, crown; δῶν=δόντις, tooth—'broad-crowned tooth.'**Eurytomus** ROTH, 1901.

Ungulata, Litopterna, Notostemmatidae.

Revista Mus. La Plata, X, 256, Oct., 1901 (sep. p. 8).

Type: *Eurytomus dehlini* Roth, from the lower Tertiary of Argentina.Name preoccupied by *Eurytomus* Vieillot, 1816, a genus of Birds. Replaced by *Pleurotomus* Ameghino, 1902.

Extinct.

Eurytomus: εὐρύστομος, wide-mouthed (from εὐρύς, wide, broad; στόμα, mouth).**Eurytherium** Gervais, 1850.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidae.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, XXXI, No. 16, p. 553, July-Dec., 1850; Zool. et Paléont.

Franç. 1^{re} éd., II, expl. pl. No. 36, p. 3, 1848-52; 2^e éd., 165-169, pl. xxvi, figs. 1-7, 1859.**Type**: *Eurytherium latipes* Gervais, from the lignite of Débruge, near Apt, Vaucluse, southeastern France.

Extinct. Based on metacarpals and metatarsals.

Eurytherium: εὐρύς, wide; θήρ, wild beast.**Euryurus** H. Gervais & Ameghino, 1880.

Edentata, Glyptodontidae.

Mamm. Foss. l'Amérique du Sud, 184-187, 1880.

Type: *Glyptodon eulis* Gervais, from the province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on some bones of the limbs, a fragment of the carapace, and a nearly entire caudal tube.

Name preoccupied by *Euryurus* Koch, 1847, a genus of Myriapoda; and by *Euryurus* Von der Mark, 1864, a genus of Crustacea. Replaced by *Nouryurus* Ameghino, 1889.*Euryurus*: εὐρύς, broad; οὐρά, tail—"pour rappeler que leur principal caractère distinctif réside dans la forme particulière de leur région caudale, qui est aplatie."**Euryzgomatomys** GOELDI, 1901.

Glires, Octodontidae.

Bull. Mus. Paraense, III, No. 2, p. 179, Aug., 1901.

Type: *Euryzgomatomys Desmaresti*, from the vicinity of Atira, Paraguay.*Euryzgomatomys*: εὐρύς, wide; ζύγωμα, ζυγώματος, zygoma; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the broad zygoma.**Eusmilus** Gervais, 1876.

Ferae, Felidae.

Zool. et Paléont. Gén., 2^e sér., 3^e livr., 53-54, pl. XII, figs. 8-12, 1876.**Type**: *Machairodus perarmatus* Gervais (= *M. bilentatus* Filhol?), from the Pliocene of Quercy, France.

Extinct.

Eusmilus—Continued.

Eusmilus: εὖ, well, typical; σμίλη, knife. (εὖ, well; σμίλος=σμίλαξ, jaw?) T
ramus of the jaw was greatly expanded to protect the enormous upper canine
COUES, Century Dict., 2032.)

Eusus (subgenus of *Sus*) GRAY, 1868.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suid

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1868, 32.

Type: *Sus barbatus* S. Müller, from Borneo. (See *Euhys* Gray, 1869.)*Eusus*: εὖ, well, typical; σῦς, pig.**Eusyodon** LEIDY, 1886.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinoceroti

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Apr. 6, 1886, 37-38, 2 figs. in text.

Eusyodon W. L. SCLATER, Zool. Record for 1886, XXIII, Mamm., 56, 1887.Type: *Eusyodon maximus* Leidy, from Mixson's bone bed, 10 miles from Arch
Levy County, Florida.

Extinct. Based on "two fragments of a tooth, which together . . . form a
greater portion of the worn extremity of a lower tusk with the point bro
off." First referred to the Suidæ, but afterwards shown to belong to
Rhinocerotidæ. (LEIDY, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1887, 309.)

Eusyodon: εὖ, well, typical; σῦς, pig; δδών=δδούς, tooth.**Eutamias** (subgenus of *Tamias*) TROUSSERT, 1880.

Glires, Sciuri

Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Rodentia, in Bull. Soc. d'Études Sci. d'Angers, X
fasc., 86-87, 1880; J. A. ALLEN, Abstract Proc. Linn. Soc. N. Y., sep. p.
July 20, 1894 (type fixed); MERRIAM, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XI, 189-2
July 1, 1897 (raised to generic rank).

Species, 4: *Tamias striatus asiaticus* (Gmelin, type), from Asia; *T. harrisi* (Audu
& Bachman), from the southwestern United States; *T. lateralis* (Say), fr
the vicinity of Cañon City, Colorado; and *T. lavidens* Cope, from caves in Wy
County, Virginia.

Eutamias: εὖ, well, typical; +*Tamias*.**Eutatus** (Gervais, 1867.

Edentata, Dasypodi

Comptes Rendus, Paris, LXV, 279-280, July-Dec., 1867.

Type: *Eutatus seguini* Gervais, from Argentina.

Extinct.

Eutatus: εὖ, well, typical; tatou, native name for the armadillo.**Eutelops** (see **Entelops**).

Edentata, Bradypod

Eutemnodus BRAVARD, 1858.

Marsupialia,

"Mon. de los Terrenos Marinos Terciarios de las Cercanías de Paraná, 107, 18
(fide WATERHOUSE MS.); Gervais, Zool. et Paléont. Gén., I, 130, 1867
LYDEKKER, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., I, 21, 22, 1885; AMEGHINO, Act. A
Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 340-341, 1889 (in synonymy); TROUSSERT,
Mamm., new ed., 1215, 1898.

Eutemnodus TROUSSERT, Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Carnivores, in Bull.
d'Études Sci. d'Angers, Suppl. for 1884, 96, 1885 (misprint.)

Type: *Eutemnodus americanus* Bravard, from Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct.

Eutemnodus: εὖ, well, typical; τέμνω, to cut; δδούς, tooth.**Eutomodus** AMEGHINO, 1889.

Ungulata, Toxodontia, Toxodont

Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. C
Córdoba, VI, 403, 916-917, pl. LXXI figs. 6, 7, LXXVII figs. 8, 9, 1889.

New name for *Tomodus* Ameghino, 1886, which is preoccupied by *Tom*
Trantschold, 1879, a genus of Pisces. Type, *Tomodus elautus* Ameghino, f
the vicinity of the city of Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct.

Eutomodus: εὖ, well, typical; τέμνω, to cut; δδούς, tooth.

therus AMEGHINO, 1897. Ungulata, Typotheria, Eutrachytheriidae.
Inst. Geoz. Argentino, XVIII, 427-429, fig. 13, Oct. 6, 1897 (sep. pp. 24-26).
chrytherus ROTH, *Am. Journ. Sci.*, 4th ser., IX, 264, Apr., 1900.

ame for *Trachytherus* Ameghino, 1889, which is preoccupied by *Trachytherus* Gervais, 1849, a genus of Sirenia.

et.

Athytherus: $\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}$, well, typical; + *Trachytherus*.

(see *Lutricetus*).

Ferre, Mustelidae.

odon AMEGHINO, 1891.

Ungulata, Toxodontia, Toxodontidae.

Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 4a, 240, Aug. 1, 1891.

ame for *Trigodon* Ameghino, 1887 (subsequently corrected to *Trigonodon*),
 ch is preoccupied by *Trigonodon* Conrad, 1852, a genus of Mollusca.

et.

onodon: $\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}$, well, typical; + *Trigonodon*.

don ROTH, 1903.

? ?

Mus. La Plata, XI, 155, 1903.

Eutrachodon inceptus Roth, from the upper 'Cretaceous' of Lago Musters,
 story of Chubut, Patagonia.

odon: $\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}$, well, typical; $\rho\acute{o}\chi\omicron\varsigma$, badger; $\acute{o}\delta\acute{\omega}\nu = \acute{o}\delta\acute{o}\upsilon\varsigma$, tooth.

(subgenus of *Delphinus*) GRAY, 1862.

Cete, Delphinidae.

Zool. Soc. London, 1862, 145; *Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus.*, 262-263,
 2; *Proc. Zool. Soc. London* 1866, 215 (raised to generic rank).

et GRAY, *Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus.*, 255, 1866.

Delphinus eutropia Gray, from Chile.

preoccupied by *Eutropia* Humphrey, 1797, a genus of Mollusca.

ia: $\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}$, well; $\rho\acute{o}\pi\iota\varsigma$ ($\rho\acute{o}\pi\iota\omicron\varsigma$ or $\rho\acute{o}\pi\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$), keel—with a good keel—in
 sion to the skull, which is described as 'strongly keeled in the centre
 incl.'

erium HAECKEL, 1895.

Ungulata, Typotheria, Typotheriidae.

Phylogenie Wirbelthiere, III, 502, 1895.

etrical genus from South America.

erium: $\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}$, well, typical; — *Typotherium*.

erium ROTH, 1901.

Ungulata, Typotheria, Typotheriidae.

Mus. La Plata, X, 256, Oct., 1901 (sep. p. 8).

Eutypotherium lehmann-nitschei Roth, from the upper Tertiary of Laguna
 and Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.

preoccupied by *Eutypotherium* Haeckel, 1895, a hypothetical genus of
 Theria. Replaced by *Tachytypotherium* Roth, 1903.

et GRAY, 1874.

Gilires, Muridae, Microtinae.

Arch. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1874, 186-187; MILLER, *N. Am. Fauna*, No. 12, pp.
 6, pls. I-III, text figs. 18-19, July 23, 1896; BAILEY, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.*,
 113-138, pl. III, May 13, 1897; MILLER, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.*, XIII, 154,
 p. 13, 1900 (name not invalidated by *Anaptogonia*).

et SCHULZE, *Zeitschr. Naturwiss. Stuttgart*, LXXIII, 203, Dec. 19, 1900.

et FORSYTH-MAJOR, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1902, pt. 1, 107, June 1, 1902.

M. scutillus Pallas, from Siberia.

er: $\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}$, well; $\acute{o}\tilde{\upsilon}\varsigma$, $\acute{\omega}\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$, ear; $\mu\tilde{\upsilon}\varsigma$, mouse—in allusion to the well devel-
 ears, which distinctly overtop the fur.

et KOLENATI, 1858.

Chiroptera, Vespertilionidae.

Abh. Math.-Naturwiss. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien, XXIX, Nr. 9, 251-252,
 1858.

er may be a supergeneric group. The type is not specifically mentioned,
 the diagnosis is followed by a description of the 'subgenus' *Amblyotis*
 from *A. atrotus* Kolenati, from the mountains of Silicia, Austria.
er: $\acute{\epsilon}\zeta\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$, standing out; $\acute{o}\tilde{\upsilon}\rho\acute{\alpha}$, tail.

- Exochurus** FITZINGER, 1870. Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.
Sitzungsber Math.-Naturwiss. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien, LXII, Abth. 1, Heft 1-2,
75-81, 1870.
Species, 3: *Vespertilio macrodactylus* Temminck, from Japan; *V. horsfieldii* Temminck, from Java; and *V. macrotarsus* Waterhouse, from the Philippine Islands. (See *Exochuru Kolenati*, 1858.)

F.

- Fabricia** (subgenus of *Balenoptera*) GRAY, 1866. Cete, Balenidæ.
Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus. [188-194], 382, figs. 49-53 in text, 1866.
Type: *Balæna rostrata* Müller, from the North Sea, etc.
Name preoccupied by *Fabricia* Blainville, 1828, a genus of Vermes.
Fabricia: In honor of Otho Fabricius, 1744-1822, author of 'Fauna Grœnlandica,' 1780.
- Fœtorius** (see **Fœtorius**). Feræ, Mustelidæ.
- Falcifer** REHN, 1900. Edentata, Myrmecophagidæ.
Am. Naturalist, XXXIV, 576, July, 1900; MILLER & REHN, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., vol. 30, p. 10, Dec. 27, 1901.
Type: *Myrmecophaga jubata* Linnæus, from Brazil.
Falcifer: Lat. *falx*, *falcis*, sickle; *fero*, to bear—in allusion to the sickle-shaped claws of the fore feet.
- Farunculus** ('LESSON') GRAY, 1867. Glires, Sciuridæ.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XX, 279, Oct., 1867.
Probably a misprint for *Funambulus* Lesson, 1832. The name is credited to 'LESSON, Ill. Zool.,' but *Funambulus* is the name there used for this group of squirrels. *Farunculus* is not even referred to by Lesson in his *Nouveau Tableau Règne Animal*, 1842.
- Faunus** OKEN, 1816. Primates, Simiidæ.
Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., pp. xi, 1227-1230, 1816.
Type: The Orang utan, *Faunus indicus* (= *Simia satyrus* Linnæus), from Borneo. Name preoccupied by *Faunus* Montfort, 1810, a genus of Mollusca. See *Simia* Linnæus, 1758.
Faunus: Lat. *Faunus*, the protecting deity of agriculture and shepherds, represented with horns, and goat's feet.
- Felis** LINNÆUS, 1758. Feræ, Felidæ.
Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., I, 41-43, 1758; 12th ed., I, 60-73, 1766; BRISSON, Regnum, Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 13, 191-201, 1762; MILLER & REHN, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXX, 197-199, Dec., 1901 (type fixed).
Species, 7: *Felis leo* Linnæus, from Africa; *F. tigris* Linnæus, from Asia; *F. pardus* Linnæus, from India; *F. onca* Linnæus, from South America; *F. pardalis* Linnæus, from tropical America; *F. catus* Linnæus (type), and *F. lynx* Linnæus from Europe.
Felis: Lat., cat; also applied to a marten, ferret, and polecat; probably from root *fe*, to produce, bear young. (Century Dict.)
- Felovia** (subgenus of *Massoutiera*) LATASTE, 1886. Glires, Octodontidæ.
Le Naturaliste, 8^e ann., No. 35, p. 287, June 15, 1886.
Type: *Felovia* *vs* Lataste, from the vicinity of Medina, on the upper Senegal River West Africa.
Felovia: *Felou*, name of a range of hills on the Senegal River, the type locality of the species.
- Felsinotherium** CAPELLINI, 1865. Sirenia, Halitheriidæ.
Atti Soc. Ital. Sci. Nat., Milano, VIII, 281-283, 1865.
Type: *Felsinotherium forestii* Capellini (species not named except by statement 'dedica al signor Foreste'), from Bologna, Italy.

Pelsinotherium—Continued.

Extinct.

Pelsinotherium: Lat. *Pelsino*, the ancient name of Bologna, where the type was found; *impor*, wild beast.

Pennecus DESMAREST, 1804.

Fere, Canidae.

NOUV. Dict. Hist. Nat., XXIV, Tab. Méth. Mamm., 18, 1804; Mammalogie, I, 36, 235, 1830; GRAY, Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 306-208, fig. 29, 1869.

Type: *Pennecus arabicus* Desmarest (= *Canis cerda* Gmelin), from the deserts of northern Africa.

Fennecus: *fenec* or *fenek*, the Moorish name of a fox.

Perra (subgenus of *Orca*) GRAY, 1870.

Cete, Delphinidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1870, 77; Suppl. Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 78, 1871 (raised to generic rank).

Perra FLOWER, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1883, 510.

Type: *Orca intermedia* Gray, locality unknown.

Perra: *Féres*, local French name of a dolphin, used by Bonnaterre as a specific appellation, *Delphinus ferus*, "J'ai conservé à cette espèce de Dauphin le nom de Féres que lui ont donné les matelots provençaux." (BONNATERRE, Tabl. Encycl., Cét., 28, 1789.)

Feroculus KELAART, 1852.

Insectivora, Soricidae.

Prodr. Fauna Zeylanica, 31, 1852; WAGNER, Suppl. Schreber's Säugethiere, V, 306, 1852; BLYTH, Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, XXIV, No. 1, p. 35, 1855.

Type: *Sorex macropus* Blyth, from Nuwera Ellia, Ceylon.

Feroculus: Lat. *feroculus* (dim. of *ferox*, fierce), somewhat fierce or spirited.

Fiber G. CUVIER, 1800.

Glires, Muridae, Microtinae.

(Tableau Élé. Hist. Nat. Anim., 141, 1798—"l'ondatra" (*Castor zibethicus*)]; Leçons Anat. Comp., I, tabl. I, 1800 (names only—"Ondatra, Fiber"); Règne Animal, I, 92, 1817.

Type: *Castor zibethicus* Linnaeus, from eastern Canada.

Fiber: Lat., beaver.

Flowerius LILLIEBORG, 1867.

Cete, Balenidae.

N. v. Acta Reg. Soc. Sci. Upsala, ser. 3, VI, art. vi, 11-12, 1867.

Type: "*Flowerius gigas* (Eschricht) (= *Sibbaldius borealis* Gray)," from the North Sea.

Flowerius: In honor of Sir William Henry Flower, 1831-99, late Director of the Natural History Museum of London, and author of numerous important papers on cetaceans.

Putorius KEYSERLING & BLASIUS, 1840.

Fere, Mustelidae.

Wirbelthiere Europa's, pp. xx, 68, 1840.

Putorius TROUSSART, Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Carnivores, in Bull. Soc. d'Etudes Sci. d'Angers, Suppl. for 1884, 44, 1885.

Species: 7: *Mustela sarmaticus* Pallas, from southern Russia; *M. putorius* Linnaeus, from Europe; *M. furo* Linnaeus, from Africa; *M. erminea* Linnaeus from Europe; *M. beccandula* Bechstein, from Sardinia; *M. vulgaris* Brisson, from Europe; and *M. lutreola* Linnaeus, from Europe.

Putorius: Lat. *fetor*, stench.

Foina* (subgenus of *Martes*) GRAY, 1865.

Fere, Mustelidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 108; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 86, 1869.

Type: *Mustela foina* Erxleben, from Europe.

Foina: Ital. dial. *fuina*, *foina*, *foin*, *polecat*.

* *Foina* BLAINVILLE, 1841, is a specific, not a subgeneric name.

Fossa GRAY, 1864.

Ferae, Viverridae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 516-519; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 52, 1869.

Type: *Fossa duubentonii* Gray (= *Viverra fossa* Schreber), from Madagascar.

Fossa: foussa, native name of this animal.

Fossor ('FORSTER') LICHTENSTEIN, 1844.

Glires, Bathyergidae.

Descriptiones Animalium [edidit Lichtenstein], 31-32, fig., 1844.

Type: *Fossor capensis* Forster (= *Georychus capensis* Illiger), from Cape Colony, South Africa.

Fossor: Lat., a digger.

Fucotherium KAUP, 1840.

Sirenia, Halitheriidae.

Neues Jahrbuch Mineralogie, 1840, 675.

The name seems to have been suggested and then immediately withdrawn by the author. "Da *H. [alicore] Curieri* [from Europe] oder *Hipp. [opotamus] dubius* noch keinen Geschlechts-Namen hat, so nehme ich meine Benennung Tang-Thier (*Fucotherium*), die ich im Begriff war ihm zu geben, zurück." (KAUP.)

Extinct.

Fucotherium: *φῦκος*, seaweed; *θηπιον*, wild beast—from the animal's supposed food.

Funambulus LESSON, 1832.

Glires, Sciuridae.

Ill. Zool., pl. 43, with 2 pages text (unnumbered), Sept., 1832; Hist. Nat. Mamm. Oiseaux découv. depuis 1788 (Compl. Œuvres Buffon), V, 390-398, 1836; Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 108-110, 1842; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897, 933 (type mentioned).

Farunculus GRAY, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XX, 279, Oct., 1867 (misprint).

Type: *Funambulus indicus* Lesson (= *Sciurus palmarum* Linnæus, not *S. indica* Erxleben), from India.

Funambulus: Lat., rope-dancer, rope-walker.

Funisciurus (subgenus of *Sciurus*) TROUESSART, 1880.

Glires, Sciuridae.

Le Naturaliste, II, No. 37, p. 293, Oct. 1, 1880; *ibid.*, No. 40, p. 315, Nov. 15, 1880; Cat. Mamm., in Bull. Soc. d'Études Sci. d'Angers, X, 1^{re} fasc., 84, 1880; Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., VI, No. 2, p. 306, Sept. 19, 1881; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897, 932-933 (raised to generic rank; type given as *S. isabella* Gray, 1862, from the Cameroon Mountains); W. L. SCLATER, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., I, pt. 2, pp. 183-186, Mar., 1899.

Type: *Sciurus lemniscatus* Leconte, 1857, from West Africa.

Funisciurus: Lat. *funis*, rope; + *Sciurus*—from its climbing habits.

Furcifer (subgenus of *Cervus*) WAGNER, 1844. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.

Suppl. Schreber's Säugethiere, IV, 384-385, 1844; SUNDEVALL, Öfversigt Vetensk. Akad. Handlingar, for 1844, 182-183, 1846; GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1850, No. CCXV, 236, Jan. 24, 1852 (raised to generic rank); Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. III, Ungulata, 226-227, 1852.

Type: *Cervus antisienis* Pucheran, from the eastern Cordillera of Bolivia, near La Paz, at an altitude of 4,000 meters.

Name preoccupied by *Furcifer* Fitzinger, 1843, a genus of Reptilia. Replaced by *Cragroceros* Fitzinger, 1874.

Furcifer: Lat., yoke bearer—so called from the furcate antlers, which have a simple beam and a brow antler.

Furia F. CUVIER, 1828.

Chiroptera, Natalidae.

Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, XVI, 149-155, pl. 9, figs. 1-5, 1828.

is—Continued.

Type: *Furia horrens* Cuvier, from the Mana or Amaribo River, French Guiana.
Name preoccupied by *Furia* Linnaeus, 1758, a genus of Vermes. Replaced by *Puripterus* Bonaparte, 1837.

Furia: Lat., a Fury.

Fella GRAY, 1866.

Chiroptera, Natalidae.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XVII, 91, Feb., 1866.

Type: "*Furia Temm[inck]*, *Puripterus* Tones, not Bonap[arte]."

Furella: Dim. of *Furia*.

Puripterus BONAPARTE, 1837.

Chiroptera, Natalidae.

Iconografia Fauna Italica, I, fasc. XXI, 1837 (under *Plecotus auritus* [p. 3]);

Mag. Zool. & Botany, II, No. 12, p. 496, 1838 (quoted by Gray).

Type: *Furia horrens* Cuvier, from the Mana or Amaribo River, French Guiana.

Use name for *Furia* F. Cuvier, 1828, which is preoccupied by *Furia* Linnaeus, 1758, a genus of Vermes.

Puripterus: *Furia*; πτερόν, wing.

G.

Galago F. GEOFFROY, 1796.

Primates, Lemnridae.

Mag. Encyclopéd., 2^e ann., I, 49, 1 pl., 1796; **Bull. Soc. Philomathique**, Paris, I, 1^{re} part., 96, 1796; **CUVIER**, **Tabl. Élément. Hist. Nat.**, 101, 1798.

Gallacho WIEGMANN, **Archiv Naturgesch.**, 1838, II, 394 (misprint).

Type: *Galago senegalensis* Geoffroy (= *Lemur galago* Schreber), from Senegal, West Africa.

Galago: Native name in Senegal, adopted by Adanson, who first made known this lemur.

Galgoides A. SMITH, 1833.

Primates, Lemnridae.

A. Afr. Quart. Journ., 2d ser., II, No. 1, p. 32, Oct.-Dec., 1833.

Species: *Galago demidoffi* A. Smith, and *G. senegalensis* A. Smith, from Senegal, West Africa.

Galgoides: *Galago*; γάδος, form.

Gal. subgenus of Mustela WAGNER, 1841.

Ferae, Mustelidae.

Suppl. Schröder's Säugethiere, II, 234, 1841; **SCHULZ**, **Syst. Verzeich. Säugethiere** oder **Synops. Mamm.**, I, 342, 1844.

Species: 4: *Mustela frontalis* Lichtenstein, from the Valley of Mexico; *M. erminea* Linnaeus, *M. bocanucha* Bechstein, and *M. vulgaris* Erxleben, from Europe.

Gal.: γάδος, weasel.

Galea MEYER, 1833.

Glires, Caviidae.

Verh. Verh. Acad. Ges. Leop.-Carol., XVI, pt. II, 597-599, tab. XLII, figs. 4-7, 12, 1833; **Reise um die Erde**, 109, 1834.

Type: *Galea mustelinus* Meyer, from the pass between Taena and Lake Titicaca, Peru.

Galea: γάδος, weasel—'eine langgestreckte wieselartige Thiere.'

Galecyne subgenus of Canis OWEN, 1847.

Ferae, Canidae.

Part. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, III, No. 9, pp. 55-60, figs. 1, 3, and 5 in text, Feb. 1, 1847.

Type: *Galecyne caninus* Owen, from the Miocene of Eningen, Switzerland.
Extinct.

Galecyne: γάδος, weasel; κύων, dog.

Galemys KAUP, 1829.

Insectivora, Talpidae.

Entw. u. Gesch. und Natürl. Syst. Europ. Thierwelt, I, 118, 119, 1829; **WAGLER**, **Oken's Isis**, 1832, p. 1218.

Galemys—Continued.

Galemys AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Index Univ., 159, 1846; COUËS, Cer Dict., III, 2434, 2443, 1889.

Type: *Mygale pyrenaica* Geoffroy, 'from the foot of the Pyrenees.'

Galemys: γαλή, weasel; μῦς, mouse.

Galemys POMEL, 1848.

Insectivora, Sori

Archiv. Sci. Phys. et Nat., Bibl. Univ. Genève, IX, 249, Nov., 1848.

Subgenera, 3: *Brachysorex* Duvernoy (part), *Crossopus* Wagler, and *Pachyura*: Longchamps, with the following species: *Galemys micrurus* Pomel (= *dekayi* De Kay—not Bachman), and *G. harlani* (Duvernoy); *G. (Cross) fodiens*, *ciliatus*, *palustris*, *platycephalus*, *hymalaicus*; *G. (Pachyura) giganteaegyptia*, *ceruleascens*, *sonnerati* var. *serpentarius et myosurus*, *murina*, *pertusca*, and *gracilis*.

Name preoccupied by *Galemys* Kaup, 1829, a genus of Talpidae.

Galemys: γαλή, weasel; μῦς, mouse.

Galeocebus WAGNER, 1855.

Primates, Lemu

Suppl. Schreber's Säugthiere, V, pp. xii, 147, 1855.

New name for *Lepilemur* I. Geoffroy, which is considered ungrammatical.

Lepilemur mustelinus I. Geoffroy, from Madagascar. (Erroneously given *murinus* on p. xii.)

Galeocebus: γαλή, weasel; κῆβος, long-tailed monkey.

Galeolemur LESSON, 1840.

Insectivora, Galeopithe

Species Mamm., 255, 261–262, 1840; Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, 11, GRAY, Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs, Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 98, 1870.

Type: *Galeopithecus macrurus* Temminck, from Ceylon.

Galeolemur: γαλή, weasel; + *Lemur*.

Galeopardus HEUGLIN, 1866.

Ferae, Fe

Sitzungsber. Math.-Naturwiss. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien, LIV, Abth. I, 1866; Reise in Nordost-Afrika, II, 55, 1877.

Type: *Felis serval* Schreber, from Asia and Africa.

Name antedated by *Leptailurus* Severtzow, 1858.

Galeopardus: γαλή, weasel; λέπρος, leopard.

Galeopithecus PALLAS, 1780.

Insectivora, Galeopithe

"Acta Acad. Sci. Imp. Petrop., IV, pt. 1, p. 208, tab. 7, 8," 1780; CUVIER, Talp. Élément., 106, 1798; SHAW, Gen. Zool., I, pt. 1, Mamm., 115–121, tab. 38, *Galeopus* RAFINESQUE, Analyse de la Nature, 54, 1815.

Type: *Lemur volans* LINNAEUS, from Asia (Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, and Borneo). See *Cynocephalus* BODDAERT, 1768.

Galeopithecus: γαλή, weasel; πίθηκος, ape.

Galeopus RAFINESQUE, 1815.

Insectivora, Galeopithe

Analyse de la Nature, 54, 1815.

New name for *Galeopithecus* Pallas, 1780 ('*Galeopus* Rafinesque, *Galeopithecus* Cuvier').

Galeopus: γαλή, weasel; πούς, foot.

Galeospalax POMEL, 1848.

Insectivora, Talp

Archiv. Sci. Phys. et Nat., Bibl. Univ. Genève, IX, 161, 246, Oct., 1848; Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 12, 1854.

Type: *Galeospalax mygaloides* Pomel, from the Tertiary of Marcouin, near Vézelay, France.

Extinct. Based on a humerus.

Galeospalax: γαλή, weasel; σπάλαξ, mole.

leotherium JÄGER, 1839.

Fere, Canidae?

Die Fossilen Säugethiere in Württemberg, 2te Abtheil., 71, 200, 203, Tab. x, figs. 43-47, 1839.

Type (species not mentioned), from the 'Bohnerzgruben' of Neuhausen, Württemberg, Germany.

Extinct. Based on two teeth—one molar and one canine.

Galeotherium: γαλή, weasel; θηπιον, wild beast.

leotherium WAGNER, 1839.

Fere, Viverridae.

Abhandl. Math.-Phys. Cl. K. Bayer. Akad. Wiss. München, III, 1ste Abth., 163-165, Tab. i, figs. 4-5, 1839; *ibid.*, VIII, 1ste Abth., 119, 1857 (exact date of publication).

Type (species not mentioned), from the foot of Mt. Pentelicus, Greece.

Name pre-occupied by *Galeotherium* Jäger, 1839, a genus of extinct Canidae(?)

Replaced by *Ichtherium* Wagner, 1848.

Extinct. Based on "ein einzelner freier Backenzahn, ein Stück Unterkiefer mit zwei Backenzähnen."

Galeotherium: γαλή, weasel; θηπιον, wild beast.

lera BROWN, 1789.

Fere, Mustelidae.

Civil & Nat. Hist. Jamaica, 2d ed., 485, Tab. 49, fig. 1, 1789; GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xx, 67, 1843.

Type: *Mustela barbara* Linnaeus, from Brazil. "This creature [the 'Guinea Fox'] is often brought to Jamaica from the coasts of Guinea [Guiana], where it is a native." (BROWN.)

Galera: Lat. *galero* = *gulerum*, helmet.

lerella GRAY, 1864.

Fere, Viverridae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 564; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 161-162, 1869; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1882, 63, 68-69.

Type: *Galictis ochraceus* Gerrard (= *Herpestes gracilis* Rüppell), from East Africa. (Dinn. of *Gal.*?)

leriscus THOMAS, 1894.

Fere, Mustelidae.

Trans. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XIII, No. 78, pp. 522-524, June 1, 1894.

Type: *Galiscus jacksoni* Thomas, from Mianzini, Masailand, Africa (alt. 8,000 ft.). (Dinn. of *Gal.*)
Dinn. of Galera—from its resemblance in general build to *Galera alta-*

lerix POMEL, 1848.

Insectivora, Tupaiidae.

Arch. Sci. Phys. et Nat., Bibl. Univ. Genève, IX, 164, 251, Oct., 1848.

Ann. Entom. Bull. Soc. Philomathique, 6^e sér., X, 87-88, 1873.

Species. *Galeric viverridis* Pomel (= *Viverra exilis* Blainville), from Sansan, France; and *G. mungius* Pomel, from the Tertiary of Europe?

Extinct.

Galerix: *Galerix* + *Hystrix*.

Galestes GORE, 1874.

Marsupialia, ?

Canary Foss. Mamm., 22, 1874; SEELEY, in Phillip's Man. Geol., I, 521, 1885; Woodward & Sherborn, Cat. Brit. Foss. Vert., 349, Jan., 1890.

A genus of insectivorous Marsupials, remains of which have been found in the middle Purbeck beds of the Upper Oolites." (GORE.)

A supposed Purbeck Mammal, quoted in geological text-books—the name not existing in zoological literature." (WOODWARD & SHERBORN.)

Galestes—Continued.

"Apparently taken from a drawing of R. Owen's, preserved in the British Museum (Natural History) . . . In the Owen MSS., which I fortunately rescued for the nation, there is a drawing which formed f. 21 of pl. m of Owen, Mesoz. Mamm. (Paleont Soc., 1871), upon which Owen has written 'Gale[le]stes [sic] γαλή, a weasel.'" (SHERBORN in epist., June 28, 1897.)

Extinct.

Galestes: γαλή, weasel; λρστής, robber.

Galethylax Gervais, 1848-52.

Creodonta, Proviverridae?

Zool. et Paléont. Franç., 1^e éd., I, 132-133, 1 fig. in text, 1848-52; 2^e éd., 219-220, fig. 21 in text, 1859.

Type: *Galethylax blainvilliei* Gervais, from the Eocene gypsum beds near Paris, France.

Extinct. Based on a lower jaw.

Galethylax: γαλή, weasel; θύλαξ = θύλακος, pouch—from the supposed mammalian affinities of the genus.

Galictis BELL, 1826.

Feræ, Mustelidae.

Zool. Journ., II, 551-552, 1826; Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1837, 46-48.

Galictis WATERHOUSE, Zool. H. M. S. 'Beagle,' pt. II, Mamm., 21, 1839 (misprint).

Type: *Viverra zibetha* Gmelin, from Surinam (Dutch Guiana).

Galictis: γαλή, weasel; ἰκρίς, weasel or yellow-breasted marten.

Galictis I. GEOFFROY, 1837.

Feræ, Viverridae.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, V, No. 17, p. 581, July-Dec., 1837.

Type: *Mustela striata* É. Geoffroy, from Madagascar.

Name preoccupied by *Galictis* Bell, 1826, a genus of Mustelidae. Replaced by *Galidictis* I. Geoffroy, 1839.

Galidia I. GEOFFROY, 1837.

Feræ, Viverridae.

Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2^e sér., Zool., VIII, 251-252, Oct., 1837; Comptes Rendus, Paris, V, 580-581, 1837; GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 522-524.

Species, 3: *Galidia elegans* (Flacourt), *G. unicolor* Geoffroy, and *G. olivacea* Geoffroy, from Madagascar.

Galidia: γαλιδεύς, dim. of γαλή, weasel.

Galidictis I. GEOFFROY, 1839.

Feræ, Viverridae.

Mag. de Zool., Mamm., art. No. 5, pp. 32-34 footnote, 37 footnote, pls. XVIII-XXI, 1839; GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 547-548; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 144-145, 1869.

New name for *Galictis* Geoffroy, 1837, which is preoccupied by *Galictis* Bell, 1826, a genus of Mustelidae.

Galidictis: *Galidia*; ἰκρίς, weasel.

Gallacho (see **Galago**).

Primates, Lemnidae.

Galictis (see **Galictis** BELL).

Feræ, Mustelidae.

Galogale (see **Calogale**).

Feræ, Viverridae.

Galomys (see **Galemys** KAUP).

Insectivora, Talpidae.

Gamba LIAIS, 1872.

Marsupialia, Didelphidae.

Climats, Géol., Faune et Géog. Botanique du Brésil, 328-330, 1872.

Species and subspecies, 5, from North and South America: *Gamba pulmata* Liais (= *Chironectes yucock* Desmarest); *G. aurita* var. *brasilensis* Liais; *G. aurita* var. *virginiana* (= *Didelphis virginiana*); *Didelphis opossum* Linnaeus; and *D. philander* Linnaeus, "dont les poches sont complètes et les poils de deux sortes."

Gamba: "Dérivé de came ou game, mamelle, et de mbaé, objet, chose, et équivant par conséquent à mamelles recouvertes." (LIAIS.)

Amphotherium LEAIS, 1872.

Marsupialia, Didelphyidae.

(Unat., Géol., Faune et Géog. Botanique du Brésil, 331, 1872; AMEGHINO, Mem. Fac. Repub. Argentina, 28, 1889.)

See name for *Thylacotherium* Lund, 1839, which is preoccupied by *Thylacotherium* Valenciennes, 1838, a genus of Amphitheriidae. Type, *Thylacotherium ferax* Lund, from the basin of the Rio das Velhas, Minas Gerais, Brazil.

Extinct.

Gomphotherium: *Gamba* (from Indian words meaning 'covered breasts'); *θηπιον*, wild beast.**Gomphotherium GLOWER, 1841.**

Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidae.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxii, 119, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, 192, Feb. 1, 1895.

Type: *Mastodon angustidens* Cuvier, from the Miocene of France. (See *Gomphotherium* Burmeister, 1837.)

Extinct.

Gomphotherium (*Gomphotherium*): γόμφος, bolt, nail; *θηπιον*, wild beast—in allusion to the conical tubercles of the molars.**Garzonia AMEGHINO, 1891.**

Marsupialia, Garzonidae.

Nueve Reptes Mamif. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 21-22, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 307-308, Oct. 1, 1891.

Species 4, from the Lower Eocene of southern Patagonia: *Garzonia typica* Ameghino, *G. connectens* Ameghino, *G. captiva* Ameghino, and *G. minima* Ameghino.

Extinct.

Garzonia: In honor of Don Eleazar Garzón, governor of the province of Córdoba, Argentina.**Gazella (see Gazella).**

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Gastromargus SPILL, 1823.

Primates, Cebidae.

Saurama et Vespertilium Brasil. Spec. Nov., 39-42, tab. XXVIII-XXIX, 1823.

Species: *Gastromargus olivaceus* Spix, from Cameta, on the Rio Tocantins, and Vila Nova, on the Amazon, State of Para; and *G. infamatus* Spix, from the Rio Ipa, Brazil.*Gastromargus*: γαστρομάργος, gluttonous.**Gavrus HOBBSOON, 1847.**

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, XVI, pt. II, new ser., No. 7, pp. 705-706, July-Dec., 1847.

Type: *Ibis frontalis* vel *gavrus* vel *sythetanus*, from India.*Gavrus*: *gav* or *gū*, native Indian name of the gayal in Chittagong and Assam.**Gazella (subg. of Antelope) LICHTENSTEIN, 1814.**

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Mag. Gesellsch. Naturforsch. Freunde, Berlin, VI, 152, 171-178, 1814 ('*Gazella*'); ROUESQUE, Analyse de la Nature, 56, 1815; BLAINVILLE, Bull. Soc. Philomatique, Paris, 75, 1816; OGILBY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1836, No. XLVIII, 137, June 27, 1837 (raised to generic rank); SLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, III, 65, 1898.*Gazella*: H. SMITH, Griffith's Cuvier, Anim. Kingdom, V, 329-333, 1827.**Species 12.** Rafinesque's genus was evidently based on *Antelope gazella* Pallas, 1796. (*Cape dorcas* Linnaeus, 1758). Ogilby in 1837 stated: "Typus est *Gazella beana* (Ant. dorcas)," from Africa. Slater & Thomas, however, selected *A. subgutturosa* as the type on the following ground: "This species [*subgutturosa*] may be taken as the type of *Gazella*, as being the only one which is common to Lichtenstein's original genus, and to Blainville's '*Gazella*' of 1816. The latter author is ordinarily quoted as the original founder of the name, and his list includes the best-known species—*G. dorcas*. But Lichtenstein's genus, two years earlier in date, does not contain *G. dorcas* at all, and the only way

Gazella—Continued.

in which the name *Gazella* can be properly retained for this group is by regarding *G. subgutturosa* as its type" (l. c., p. 65).

Gazella: French, *gazelle*; Ital., Pg., *gazella*; from Arabic, *ghazal*, wild goat, gazelle.

Gelada GRAY, 1843.

Primates, Cercopithecidae.

['Les Geladas' LESSON, Species Mamm., 103–104, 1840; Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 6, 1842—French name for a group in the subgenus *Papio*]; GRAY, List. Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xvii, 9, 1843.

Type: *Gelada rüppellii* Gray (= *Macacus gelada* Rüppell), from Abyssinia. (See *Theropithecus* I. Geoffroy, 1841).

Gelada: Native name of this monkey in Abyssinia.

Gelasinus TEMMINCK, 1837.

Chiroptera, Pteropodidae.

Mon. Mammalogie, II, Mon. 11, p. 100, 1837; MATSCHIE, Fledermäuse Berliner Mus. Naturkunde, Lief. 1, Megachiroptera, 81–85, 1899.

Type: *Harpyia pallasii* Temminck (= *Iespertilio cephalotes* Pallas), from the Molucca Islands.

New name for *Harpyia* and *Hypoderma*, mentioned, but not adopted by Temminck: "Cette innovation [substitution de *Hypoderma* pour *Harpyia*] nous paraît aussi superflue que la dénomination générique *Gelasinus*, sous laquelle nos naturalistes dans l'Inde nous ont adressé l'*Harpyia pallasii*." (TEMMINCK.)

Name preoccupied (?) by *Gelasinus* Van der Hoeven, 1827 (Handboek Dierkunde, I, 446). Van der Hoeven's name is merely a variant of *Gelasimus* Latreille, 1817 (Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., XII, 517), a genus of Crustacea.

Gelasinus: γελασίνος, a laugh.

Gelocus AYMARD, 1855.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tragulidae.

"Ann. Soc. Agr., Sci., Arts et Comm. Puy, XX, 1855" (fide GERVAIS); Congrès Sci. France, for 1855, I, 233, 1856; GERVAIS, Zool. et Paléont. Franç., ed. 2, 154–155, 1859; LYDEKKER, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., II, 159–160, 1885.

Gelaeus BONNEY (?), Geol. Record for 1877, 296, 1880.

Species: *Amphitragulus communis* Aymard, and *Gelocus minor* Aymard, from the Oligocene of Ronzon, near Puy-en-Velay, Haute-Loire, France.

Extinct.

Gelocus: γῆ, earth; οἰκέω, to dwell. "Suivant M. Aymard les animaux de Ronzon ont pour la plupart vécu dans des marais; le *Gelocus* devait avoir des habitudes plus terrestres; c'est à cela que son nom fait allusion." (GARDY, Enchaînements Monde Animal, Mamm. Tert., 78, 1895).

Genetta (subgenus of *Viverra*) OKEN, 1816.

Ferae, Viverridae.

Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., 1010–1012, 1816; G. CUVIER, Règne Animal, I, 156–158, 1817; 2^e éd., 155–156, 1829; GRIFFITH, Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, V, 153–155, 1827 (raised to generic rank); W. L. SCLATER, Mamm. S. Africa, I, 52–58, figs. 12–14, 1900 (type fixed as *V. genetta*.)

Species: 5: *Viverra genetta turcica* Oken, from Turkey and the Levant; *Viverra genetta hispanica* Oken, from Spain and France; *V. fossa* Buffon, from Madagascar; *Genetta capensis* (= *V. malaccensis*), and *V. fasciata* Gmelin, from India. Cuvier includes 3 species: *Viverra genetta* Linnæus (type), *V. fossa* Buffon, and *V. fasciata* Gmelin.

Genetta: Old French *genette*, genet, civet cat.

Genyscelus LAJAL, 1872.

Glires, Dasyproctidae.

Climats, Géol., Faune, etc., Brésil, 537, 1872.

Emendation suggested, but never used, for *Celogenus* Cuvier, 1807. "Le *v* grec ne répondant pas à l'*u* latin, le nom de Cuvier n'est pas acceptable, puisqu'il renferme une faute d'orthographe; et, pour faire un nom d'apparence réelle

Genyscælus—Continued.

ment latine, il aurait au moins fallu écrire Genyscælus et non Cælogenys. Ajoutons enfin que ce nom n'a rien de caractéristique pour le genre *Paca*. . . Ici donc encore tout est en faveur de l'adoption du nom américain [*Paca*] déjà choisi par Fischer." (LILLY.)

Genyscælus γένυς, cheek; κελος, hollow—in allusion to the enormous, hollowed zygomaticæ.

Geocapromys (subgenus of *Capromys*) CHAPMAN, 1901. Glires, Octodontidae. Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XIV, 314, Nov. 12, 1901.

Species. 3: *Capromys brownii* Fischer (type), from Jamaica; *C. thoracatus* (True), from Little Swan Island, Gulf of Honduras; and *C. ingrahami* Allen, from the easternmost of the Plana Keys, Bahamas.

Geocapromys: γῆ, earth; + *Capromys*—in allusion to its terrestrial habits compared with the arboreal habits of true *Capromys*. (CHAPMAN.)

Geocyon WAGLER, 1830. Ferre, Protelidae. Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 30, 1830.

Type: *Protelas talandii* L. Geoffroy (= *Fierrea cristata* Sparrmann), from the Cape of Good Hope, Africa.

Geocyon: γῆ, earth; κύων, dog.

Geogale MILNE-EDWARDS & GRANDIDIER, 1872. Insectivora, Potamogallidae. Ann. Sci. Nat., 5^e sér., Zool. et Paléont., XV, art. No. 19, pp. 1-5, July, 1872.

Type: *Geogale aurita* Milne-Edwards & Grandidier, from Mouroundava or Tullear, western Madagascar.

Geogale: γῆ, earth; γαλή, weasel—from the animal's subterranean habits.

Geolabis COPE, 1885. Insectivora, Leptictidae. Tert. Vert., 807-808, pl. LXII, figs. 30-32, Feb., 1885.

Type: *Geolabis rhynchurus* Cope, from the Oligocene of Colorado.

Extinct. "Represented by portions of two crania which are not accompanied by either superior or inferior molar teeth."

Geolabis: γῆ, earth; λαβίς, handle, holder, forceps.

Geomys RAFINESQUE, 1817. Glires, Geomyidae. V. J. Monthly Mag., II, No. 1, p. 45, Nov., 1817; MERRIAM, N. Am. Fauna, No. 8, 189, Jan. 31, 1895 (type fixed).

Species: *Geomys pinetis* Rafinesque (= *Mus truei* Ord, type), from the pine barrens near Augusta, Georgia; and *G. cinerea* Rafinesque (= *Mus bursarius* Shaw), from the upper Mississippi Valley.

Geomys: γῆ, earth; μῦς, mouse—from the animal's subterranean mode of life.

Geopithecus LESSON, 1829. Primates, Cebidae. Hist. Class. Hist. Nat., XV, 52-61, May, 1829 (under "Sagouin").

Geopithecus seems to be used as a supergeneric term. It contains four divisions or groups: *Callithrix* Cuvier, *Nyctipithecus* Spix, *Pithecia* Desmarest, and *Brachyteles* Spix, which are used as genera.

Geopithecus: γῆ, earth; πίθηκος, ape.

Georychus ILLIGER, 1811. Glires, Bathyergidae. Prædromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 87, 1811; ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., VII, 183, June, 1895 (type fixed).

Georychus MINDING, Geog. Vertheilung Säugeth., 80, 1829.

Georychus WAGNER, Suppl. Schreber's Säugeth., III, 369-375, 1843.

Species. 3: *Mus capensis* Pallas (type), from Cape Colony; *M. talpinus* Pallas, from Russia; and *M. aspalus* Pallas, from Siberia.

Georychus: γεωρύχος, throwing up the earth—from the animal's habit of throwing up heaps of earth along the line of its burrows.

- Geosciurus** A. SMITH, 1834. Glires, Sciuridæ.
S. Afr. Quart. Journ., II, No. 2, p. 128, Jan.-Mar., 1834 (provisional name);
GRAY, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XX, 332, 333-334, Nov., 1867;
TROUSSART, Cat. Mamm. in Bull. Soc. d'Études Sci. d'Angers, X, 1^{re} fasc., 85,
1880; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897, 933 (type given as *X. capensis*).
Type: *Sciurus erythopus* Geoffroy, from West Africa.
Geosciurus: γῆ, earth; + *Sciurus*—'ground squirrel,' from its terrestrial habits.
- Geotrypus** POMEL, 1848. Insectivora, Talpidæ.
Archiv. Sci. Phys. et Nat., Bibl. Univ. Genève, IX, 159-160, 246, Oct., 1848;
Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 11-12, 1854.
Species: *Geotrypus acutidens* Pomel, from the Tertiary of Cournon, near Issore; and *G. antiquus* (= *Talpa antiqua* Blainville), from Puy-de-Dôme, France.
Extinct.
Geotrypus: γῆ, earth; τρυπάω, to bore—in allusion to its supposed fossorial habits.
- Gephyranodus** AMEGHINO, 1891. Edentata, ?
Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 2a, 119-120, Apr. 1, 1891.
Type (species not mentioned), from southern Patagonia (near Gallegos?). The description is quoted from a letter from Carlos Ameghino, and the name appears only in a footnote without initials of the author.
Extinct. Based on "un cráneo bastante completo."
Gephyranodus: γέφυρα, bridge; δν-, without; δδούς, tooth.
- Gerbilliscus** (subgenus of *Gerbillus*) THOMAS, 1897. Glires, Muridæ, Gerbillinæ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897, pt. III, 433, Oct. 1, 1897; Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., IX, 441-442, June, 1902 (raised to generic rank).
Type: *Gerbillus böhmi* Noack, from Qua Mpala, on Lake Tanganyika, Marungu, East Africa.
Gerbilliscus: Dim. of *Gerbillus*.
- Gerbillus** DESMAREST, 1804. Glires, Muridæ, Gerbillinæ.
Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., XXIV, Tab. Méth. Mamm., 22, 1804; W. L. SCLATER, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., I, pt. 2, pp. 190-193, Mar., 1899 (type fixed).
Species: 3: *Gerbillus ægyptius* Desmarest (= *Mus longipes* Linnaeus, type), from Egypt; *G. canadensis* Desmarest, from Canada; and *G. pyramidum* Desmarest, from Egypt.
Gerbillus: Dim. of *gerbua* or *jerboa*, from Arabic *yarbū*, the flesh of the back and loins, an oblique descending muscle. Applied to the *jerboa* in allusion to the strong muscles or its hind legs. (CENTURY DICTIONARY.)
- Gerboides** ('I. GEOFFROY') GERVAIS, 1855. Marsupialia, Macropodidæ.
GEOFFROY, in Gervais' Hist. Nat. Mamm., II, 271, 1855.
Type: *Kangurus rufus* Desmarest, from Australia.
Gerboides: *Gerbua* or *jerboa*; εἶδος, form.
- Gerbua** F. CUVIER, 1825. Glires, Pedetidæ.
Dents Mamm., 254, 1825 (synonym of *Helamys*).
Type: *Gerbua capensis* Cuvier (= *Mus caffer* Pallas), from the Cape of Good Hope. Probably a modification of *Yerbua* Forster, 1778.
Gerbua: a form of *jerboa*.
- Gergoviomys** (CROIZET MS.) BLAINVILLE, 1840. Glires, Theridomyidæ.
L'Institut, VIII, 207, 1840; Comptes Rendus, Paris, X, No. 24, p. 931, Jan.-June, 1840 (nomen nudum?).
Type: *Gergoviomys* sp. Name of a genus of fossils from Auvergne, France, in Croizet's manuscript catalogue, quoted by Blainville.
Extinct.
Gergoviomys: *Gergovia*, a mountain near Ménéat, Puy-de-Dôme, France; μῦς, mouse.

Geranops AMMUNIS, 1891.

Edentata, Megalonychidae.

Suevos Bestes Mamm. Fda. Patagonia Austral, 39, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 320, Oct. 1, 1891.

Type: *Geranops circularis* Ameghino, from the Lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Name said by its author to be preoccupied by *Geranopsis* Lydekker, 1891, a genus of extinct birds. Replaced by *Eugeranops* Ameghino, 1891.

Extinct.

Geronops: γέρων, an old man; ὄψ, aspect.

Gigantomys LINK, 1794.

Marsupialia, Macropodidae.

Beitr. Naturgesch., pt. 1, 70, 1794; Mag. Thiergesch., I, pt. II, 38, 1794;

Meyer, Zool. Annalen, I, 319, 1794.

Type: *Gigantomys kanguru* Link (= *Didelphis gigantea* Schreber = *Yerboa gigantea* Zimmermann), from New South Wales.

Name antedated by *Macropus* Shaw, 1790.

Gigantomys: γίγας, γίγαντος, giant; μῦς, mouse.

Giraffa BRISSON, 1762.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Giraffidae.

Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 12, 37-38, 1762; BRÜNNICH, *Zoologie Fundamenta*, 36, 46-47, 1772 (no species mentioned); SCOROLL, *Introd. Hist. Nat.*, 404, 1777; ZIMMERMANN, *Geog. Geschichte Mensch. und vierfüssig. Thiere*, II, 125-127, 1780; MERRIAM, *Science*, new ser., I, No. 14, p. 375, Apr. 5, 1896.

Type: *Giraffa giraffa* Brisson (= *Cervus camelopardalis* Linnaeus), from Africa.

Giraffa: French *giraffe*, Arabic *zaraf*, *zarafa*, giraffe. (Century Dict.) The Arabic word means 'one who walks swiftly.' (BEDDARD, *Mamm.*, 303.) Arabic *zarapha*, 'significant of its graceful appearance.' (TEGETMEIER, *London Field*, vol. 92, p. 226, July 30, 1898.)

Gladiator (subgenus of *Orca*) GRAY, 1870.

Cete, Delphinidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1870, p. 71, figs. 1, 3.

Type: *Orca stenolepichia* Gray (= *Orca gladiator* Gray), from the North Sea.

Gladiator (Lat.) gladiator—probably in allusion to the narrow tapering beak, and the animal's blood-thirsty propensities.

Glossonycteris (subg. of *Chalinolobus*) DOBSON, 1875. Chiroptera, Vespertilionidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1875, 383; Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 247, 252, 1878.

Species: 3. *Chalinolobus paucis* (= *Kerivoula paucis* Gray), from Fernando Po, West Africa; *G. argentatus* Dobson, from the Cameroon Mountains, West Africa; and *G. variegatus* (= *Scotophilus variegatus* Temes), from Ojoro, south-western Africa.

Glossonycteris: γλαυκός, gray; νυκτερίς, bat—from the fur, which is light gray or cream-colored at the tips.

Glisorex (see *Glisorex*).

Insectivora, Tupaiidae.

Glis BRISSON, 1762.

Glirres, Muscardinidae.

Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 13, 113-118, 1762; LINNAEUS, *Amoen. Acad.* VII, 450, 1766" (fide Sherborn, *Index Anim.*, 1902); MERRIAM, *Science*, new ser., I, No. 14, p. 376, Apr. 5, 1895 (type fixed).

Type: *Glis glis* Brisson (= *Sciurus glis* Linnaeus, 1766), from southern Europe.

Glis, Lat., dormouse.

Glis FETTERBES, 1777.

Glirres, Sciuridae?

Syst. Regni Anim., Mamm., 358-377, 1777.

Species: 13. *Glis marmota*, *G. monax*, *G. canadensis*, *G. erectus*, *G. tschackesskum*, *G. cailliax*, *G. zemni*, *G. lemnus*, *G. migratorius*, *G. barabensis*, *G. amurensis*, *G. lagurus*, and *G. oeconomus*.

Name preoccupied by *Glis* Brisson, 1762, a genus of Muscardinidae.

Gliscebus LESSON, 1840.

Primates, Lemuridae.

Species Mamm., 207, 216–217, 1840; Nouv. Tabl. Règne Animal, Mamm., 9, 1842.

Species: *Gliscebus murinus* Lesson, and *G. rufus* Lesson, from Madagascar.Name antedated by *Scirtes* Swainson, 1835.*Gliscebus*: Lat. *glis*, dormouse; *κῆβος*, long-tailed monkey—in the sense of dormouse or mouse lemur.**Glischropus** (subgenus of *Vesperugo*) DOBSON, 1875. Chiroptera, Vespertilionidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1875, 472–474.

Species: *Vesperugo nanus* Peters, from Mozambique, southeastern Africa; and *V. tylops* Dobson, from North Borneo.*Glischropus*: γλίσχρος, sticky; πούς, foot—from the elastic, adhesive fleshy pad at the base of the thumbs and on the soles of the feet.**Glisorex** DESMAREST, 1822.

Insectivora, Tupaiidae.

Mammalogie, II, Suppl., 535–536 footnote, 1822; BLAINVILLE, Ann. Franç. et Étrang. d'Anat. et Physiol., Paris, II, 221, 1838; Ostéog., Descr. Icon. Mamm. Récents et Foss., I, Insectivores, 56, 109, 111, pl. III, figs. in pls. VI–VIII, 1850; OWEN, Odontography, III, 1845.

Glisorex MINDING, Geog. Vertheilung Säugeth., 64, 1829.*Glisorex* GIEBEL, Odontographie, 18, fig. 6, 1855.*Glirisorex* SCUDDER, Nomenclator Zool., pt. II, 131, 1882.Name suggested in place of *Sorexglis* Diard, 1822. “M. Diard, qui a découvert trois espèces de ce genre, lui avait imposé le nom de *Sorexglis* . . . Nous pensons qu'en renversant les deux mots dont ce nom se compose, il en résulterait un autre, plus facile à prononcer, et en cela préférable. Ce nom serait *Glisorex*. Celui de *Tupaia*, adopté par M. Rafflès, peut aussi, à la rigueur, être conservé.”*Glisorex*: *Glis* + *Sorex* (anagram of *Sorexglis*)—‘rodent shrew,’ from its arboreal habits, resembling those of a squirrel.**Globicephala** LESSON, 1828.

Cete, Delphinidae.

Hist. Nat. Mamm. Ois. découv. depuis 1788 (Compl. Œuvr. Buffon), I [276–291 pl. 8, ‘Globicéphale’], 441, 1828; Nouv. Tabl. Règne Animal, Mamm. 200, 1842.

Globiocephalus GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. xxii, 1843; Zool. Erebus & Terror, 32, 1844; Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 243–244.*Globicephalus* VAN BENEDEEN, Ostéol. Cétacés, 554, 1880.*Globiceps* FLOWER, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1883, 508–509 (type fixed); 1884, 411 (preoccupied by *Globiceps* Lepelletier & Serville, 1825, a genus of Hemiptera).Species: *Delphinus deductor* Scoresby (= *D. melas* Traill, type), from the North Atlantic; and *Delphinus rissoanus* Cuvier, from the Mediterranean Sea near Nice, France.*Globicephala*: Lat. *globus*, ball; κεφαλή, head—from the globular shape of the head, due to the great development of fat in front of the blowhole.**Globilemur** FORSYTH MAJOR, 1897.

Primates, Lemuridae.

Proc. Roy. Soc. London, LXII, No. 379, pp. 46–47, pl. 5, figs. 1–3, Sept. 10, 1897.

Type: *Globilemur flacourti* Forsyth Major, from the Pleistocene near Nosy-Vé, southwestern Madagascar.

Extinct. Based on a skull.

Globilemur: Lat. *globus*, ball; + *Lemur*.**Globiocephalus** (see *Globicephala*).

Cete, Delphinidae.

Gloionycteris GRAY, 1866.

Chiroptera, Rhinolophidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 82.

Type: *Gloionycteris armigera* (= *Rhinolophus armiger* Hodgson), from Nepal, India.*Gloionycteris*: γλοιός, gum; νυκτερίς, bat—in allusion to the large glandular elevations on the sides of the forehead.

Glossonycteris PETERS, 1868.

Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae.

Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1868, 364-365.

Type: *Glossonycteris luxiopyga* Peters, from Mexico.*Glossonycteris*: γλωσσοά, tongue; νυκτερίς, bat—from the long, slender, extensible tongue.**Glossophaga** GEOFFROY, 1818.

Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae.

Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, IV, 413-418, pls. 17, 18, 1818; DOBSON, Cat.

Chiroptera Brit. Mus. 499-501, 1878; FLOWER & LYDEKKER, Mamm. Living and Extinct, 674-675, 1891.

Type: *Vespertilio soricinus* Pallas, from tropical America.*Glossophaga*: γλωσσοά, tongue; φαγεῖν, to eat. It was formerly supposed that the long, slender, extensible tongue was used to facilitate the flow of blood in the animal's alleged blood-sucking operations. These bats, however, are frugivorous, and the tongue is used to lick out the soft pulp of fruits. (CENTURY DICTIONARY) "The food appears . . . to consist of both fruit and insects, and the long tongue may also be used for extracting the latter from the deep corolla of certain flowers." (FLOWER & LYDEKKER.)**Glossotherium** OWEN, 1840.

Edentata, Megatheriidae.

Zool. Voy. 'Beagle,' pt. 1, Foss. Mamm., 57-63, pl. xvi, 1840.

Type: *Glossotherium darwini* Owen, from the Rio Sarandis (a branch of the Rio Negro, in Banda Oriental), Uruguay.

Extinct. "Represented . . . by a fragment of the cranium."

Glossotherium: γλωσσοά, tongue; θηρίον, wild beast.**Glyphidelphis** GERVAS, 1859.

Cete, Delphinidae.

Zool. et Paléont. Franç., 2^e éd., 301, 1859; Mém. Acad. Sci. Montpellier, V, 3^e pt., 452, 1863.**Type:** *Delphinus rostratus* F. Cuvier, from the Indian Ocean. (See GRAY, Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 233, 1866.)*Glyphidelphis*: γλῦφις, the notched end of an arrow; δελφίς, dolphin—in allusion to the teeth.**Glyphodon** ROTH, 1899.

Ungulata, Litopterna, Protheroheriidae.

Revista Mus. La Plata, IX, 383-384, 1899; AMEGHINO, Sin. Geol.-Paleont., Segundo Censo Soc. Repúb. Argentina, I, Supl., p. 12, July, 1899.

Type: *Glyphodon lungi* Roth, from the 'upper Cretaceous' of Cañadon Colorado, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.Same preoccupied by *Glyphodon* Günther, 1858, a genus of Reptilia. Replaced by *Axonodon* Berg, 1899.

Extinct. Based on a skull containing the last two molars.

Glyphodon: γλῦφις, carving, notch; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth.**Glyphonycteris** THOMAS, 1896.

Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XVIII, 301-303, Oct. 1, 1896.

Type: *Glyphonycteris sylvestris* Thomas, from Imbaballas, Costa Rica.*Glyphonycteris*: γλῦφις, to chisel; νυκτερίς, bat—from the large, chisel-shaped upper middle incisors.**Glyphotes** THOMAS, 1898.

Glires, Sciuridae.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., II, 250-251, Sept. 1, 1898.

Type: *Glyphotes simus* Thomas, from Mount Kina Balu, North Borneo.*Glyphotes*: γλῦφις, to chisel—from the broad, chisel-shaped lower incisors.**Glyptatelus** AMEGHINO, 1897. Edentata, Glyptodontidae (Propalaeohoplophoridae).

La Argentina al través de las Últimas Epocas Geológicas, 19 footnote, 1897, (nomen nudum); Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 507, fig. 84, Oct. 6, 1897.

Glyptatelus—Continued.

Type: *Glyptatelus latissimus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
Extinct.

Glyptatelus: γλυπτός, carved; ἀτελής, incomplete.

Glyptodon OWEN, 1838.

Edentata, Glyptodontidæ.

"OWEN, in Parish's 'Buenos Ayres and La Plata,' 178, 1838" (fide LYDEKKER);
Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2^e sér., XII, 159, 1839; Proc. Geol. Soc. London, III,
108, 1839; LYDEKKER, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., V, 114–121, fig. 21, 1887.

Type: *Glyptodon clavipes* Owen, from the Pleistocene of the province of Buenos
Aires, Argentina.

Extinct.

Glyptodon: γλυπτός, carved; δδών=δδός, tooth—in allusion to the fluted
teeth.

Glyptotherium OSBORN, 1903.

Edentata, Glyptodontidæ.

Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XIX, 491–494, pl. XLIII, Aug. 17, 1903.

Type: *Glyptotherium texanum* Osborn, from the lower Pleistocene of Texas.

Extinct. Based on a "nearly complete carapace, pelvis, sacrum, caudals, and
complete tail armature."

Glyptotherium: Glypto(don); θηρίον, wild beast.

Gnathopsis LEIDY, 1852.

Edentata, Megalonychidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1852, 117.

Type: *Gnathopsis oweni* Leidy, from Patagonia (= *Megalonyx jeffersonii* Owen, in
Voy. 'Beagle,' Foss. Mamm., pl. XXIX—not *M. jeffersonii* Cuvier).

Extinct.

Gnathopsis: γνάθος, jaw; ὄψις, appearance.

Golunda GRAY, 1837.

Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.

Charlesworth's Mag. Nat. Hist., I, 586, Nov., 1837; W. L. SCLATER, Ann. S. Afr.
Mus., I, pt. 2, pp. 222–223, Mar., 1899 (type fixed).

Species, 3: *Golunda ellioti* (type), and *G. melhada*, from Bombay, India; and *Mus*
barbara Bennett, from Africa.

Golunda: *Gulundi*, native (Canarese) name of the Indian bush-rat.

Gomphotherium BURMEISTER, 1837.

Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidæ.

Handbuch Naturgesch., 795, 1837.

Type not mentioned. Characterized by presence of tusks in both jaws.

Extinct.

Gomphotherium: γόμφος, bolt, nail; θηρίον, wild beast.

Gomphotherium ('Filhol') SCHLOSSER, 1884.

Insectivora, Talpidæ.

"FILHOL, Descr. Mamm. Foss. Phosphorites Quercy, in Ann. Soc. Sci. Phys. Nat.
Toulouse, 1884" (*Gomphotherium* or *Gomphotherium?*); SCHLOSSER, Die Affen,
Lemuren, Chiropteren, Insectivoren, Europ. Tertiärs, Theil III, 69, 1890.

Type: *Gomphotherium elegans* Filhol. Apparently merely a modified form of a
genus originally described as *Camphotherium* (Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris,
VIII, 62, 1884). (See *Gomphotherium* Burmeister, 1837.)

Extinct.

Gomphotherium COPE, 1886.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidæ.

Am. Naturalist, XX, No. 7, pp. 618, 619–620, fig. 10, July, 1886; WORTMAN, Bull.
Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., X, 114–120, figs. 11–19, Apr. 9, 1898.

Type: *Poebrotherium sternbergii* Cope, from the Miocene (John Day) of Oregon.
Name preoccupied by *Gomphotherium* Burmeister, 1837, a genus of Elephantidæ.
Extinct.

Goniacodon (subgenus of *Mioclanus*) COPE, 1888.

Creodonta, Triisodontidæ.

Trans. Am. Philos. Soc., new ser., XVI, pt. II, 320, 321, 1888; SCOTT, Proc. Acad.
Nat. Sci. Phila., Nov. 15, 1892, 301–302 (raised to generic rank).

Goniacodon—Continued.

Type: *Trionacodon levisimus* Cope, from the Eocene of New Mexico.

Extinct. Based on "part of a right mandibular ramus."

Goniacodon: γωνία, angle; δαή, point; δδών = δδούς, tooth—in allusion to the fifth or anterior inner cusp of the lower molars, which forms "an anterior angle in the outline of the crown."

Gorgon GRAY, 1850.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Knowsley Menagerie, 20, pl. xix, fig. 2, 1850 (*Gorgon fasciatus* on plate); Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1850, No. CCIX, 139, Feb. 24, 1851 (subgenus of *Ootoblepas*); SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, I, pt. II, 93, Jan., 1895 (in synonymy).

Type: *Antelope gorgon* H. Smith (= *A. taurina* Burchell), from southeastern Africa.

Gorgon: Γοργώ, Gorgon, the grim one—in allusion to the animal's eccentric or even fierce aspect, due to the facial tufts and throat and dorsal manes.

Gorilla I. GEOFFROY, 1852.

Primates, Simiidae.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, XXXIV, 84, 1852; XXXVI, 933-936, 1853; XLVI, 1130, 1858; HAECKEL, Gen. Morphologie Organismen, II, p. cl footnote, 1866; Hist. Creation, Am. ed., II, 275, 1883.

Type: *Troglodytes gorilla* Savage, from the Gaboon River, West Africa.

Name provisionally proposed in 1852, but formally adopted a year later.

Gorilla: An African word mentioned (in the Greek form γορίλλα) in the Periplus, by Hanno, a Carthaginian navigator of the fifth or sixth century, as the native name of an animal supposed to have been an ape. (Century Dict., 579.)

Grampus (subgenus) GRAY, 1828.

Cete, Delphinidae.

Spicilegium Zoologica, I, p. 2, July 1, 1828; List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., 106, 1843 (raised to generic rank); Zool. Erebus & Terror, 30, 1846; FLOWER, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1883, 510.

Type: *Delphinus griseus* Cuvier, 1812 (= *Grampus curieri* Gray, 1846), from Brest, France—locality vide GRAY, Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 297, 1866).

Grampus: Corruption of the French *grand poisson*, "great fish."

Graphidurus (see Graphiurus).

Glires, Muscardinidae.

Graphimys AMEGHINO, 1891.

Glires, Octodontidae.

Nuevos Restos Mamif. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 14, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 300, Oct. 1, 1891.

Type: *Graphimys prorectus* Ameghino, from the Lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Graphimys: γραφίτιον, pencil; μῦς, mouse.

Graphiodon LEIDY, 1870.

Cete, Squalodontidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1870, 122; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 590, 1902.

Type: *Graphiodon linearius* Leidy, from the Miocene of Gay Head, Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts.

Extinct. Based on a tooth.

Graphiodon: γραφίτιον, pencil; δδών = δδούς, tooth—"having allusion to the lettered appearance of the enamel of the tooth." (LEIDY.)

Graphiurus (F. Cuvier) SMUTS, 1832.

Glires, Muscardinidae.

[*Graphiure* Cuvier, Hist. Nat. Mamm., VI, livr. LX, pl. (*Graphiure du Cap*) with 2 pp. text, Sept. 1829]; SMUTS, Enum. Mamm. Cap., 32-33, 1832; Cuvier

Graphiurus—Continued.

quoted by OGILBY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. LXI, 5, July, 1838; CUVIER, Hist. Nat. Mamm., VII, Table Gén. et Méthod., p. 4, No. 254, 1842; W. L. SCLATER, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., I, pt. 2, pp. 186–190, 1899.

Graphyurus BLYTH, in Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, new ed., 1849, 111; new ed., 1863, 99.

Graphidurus WALLACE, Geog. Dist. Animals, II, 232, 1876.

Type: *Graphiurus cupensis* Smuts, 1832 (= *Graphiure du Cap* F. Cuvier, Sept., 1829 = *Sciurus ocularis* A. Smith, May, 1829), from the Cape of Good Hope, Africa.

Graphiurus: γραφεῖον, pencil; οὐρα, tail—in allusion to the pencil of hairs at the extremity of the cylindrical tail.

Grimmia* (subg. of *Antelope*), LAURILLARD, 1841. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae. LAURILLARD, in D'Orbigny's Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat., I, 623–624, 1841 (art. 'Antilope'); GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. xxvi, 1843; Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1871, 589–592, fig. 1 (raised to generic rank); Cat. Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., 22, 1872; SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, I, pt. III, 121, May, 1895 (in synonymy, type fixed).

Species, 6: *Antilope grimmia*, A. *pigmaea* Pallas, A. *frederici* Laurillard, A. *sylicultrix* Afzelius, A. *mergens* Blainville, from Africa; and A. *quadricornis* Blainville, from Nepal, India. Type, *Cephalophus rufipilatus* (= *Antilope grimmia* Desmarest—fide SCLATER & THOMAS).

Grimmia: From the species named *Capra grimmia* by Linnæus in honor of Dr. Hermann Nicolas Grimm, who described it as early as 1686, under the name *Capra sylvestris africana*. (SCLATER & THOMAS, l. c., 206.)

Grison OKEN, 1816.

Ferre, Mustélidæ.

Lehrb. Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., pp. xi, 1000–1001, 1816; ALLEX, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 377, Oct. 11, 1902 (name revived).

Grisonia GRAY, Ann. Philos., XXVI, 339, 1825 (nomen nudum); J. B. FISCHER, Syn. Mamm., 154 footnote, 1829 (nomen nudum); GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xx, 68, 1843; Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 122.

Type: *Viverra vittata* Gmelin, from Surinam (Dutch Guiana).

Grisonia: Latinized form of *grison*, the common name of the genus, from French *grison*, gray-headed—in allusion to the characteristic marking.

Gronotherium AMEGHINO, 1887.

Ungulata, Toxodontia, Nesodontidæ.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 17, Dec., 1887.

Type: *Gronotherium decrepitem* Ameghino, from the Lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Gronotherium: γρᾶνος, eaten out; θηπίον, wild beast—in allusion to the molars, which are hollowed out at the base like those of *Toxodon*. (AMEGHINO.)

Grymaeomys (subg. of *Didelphis*) BURMEISTER, 1854. Marsupialia, Didelphidæ. Syst. Uebers. Thiere Brasiliens, I, Säugeth., 138–142, 1854; Erläut. zur Fauna Brasiliens, 77, 1856; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 340, 1888 (type fixed).

Species, 6: *Didelphys murina* Linnæus (type), *D. agilis* Burmeister, *D. pusilla* Desmarest, *D. tristriata* Kuhl, *D. brachyura* Schreber, and *D. velutina* Natterer, all from South America.

Name antedated by *Marmosa* Gray, 1821.

Grymaeomys: γρυμῆα, bag; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the pouch.

*This name is not found in the reference given in Agassiz's Nomenclator Zool. "OGILBY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1836." It is usually quoted as 1839, but probably not published until 1841. (See SHERBORN & PALMER, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser., III, 351–352, 1899.)

gryphoca VAN BENEDEN, 1876.

Fera, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.

Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Belgique, 2^e sér., XLI, 798-799, 1876.

Type: *Gryphoca similis* Van Beneden, from the Antwerp basin, Belgium ("forts 2 et 4, de la deuxième et de la troisième section").

Extinct. Based on "des vertèbres lombaires, un bassin presque complet et des os de membres antérieur et postérieur."

gryphus SCHUBERT, 1823.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidae.

"Krüger's Urwelt, II, 718, 1823" (fide BRONN, Lethæa Geognostica, II, 1174, Taf. XLIII, fig. 7, 1828); "SCHUBERT, Naturgesch., 302, 1826" (fide BRONN, Handb. Naturgesch., IV, Index Palæont., p. 1084, 1848).

Type: *Gryphus antiquitatis* Schubert. Based on the report of "fossile Schädel des Rhinoceros tichorhinus mit ihren etwas Geyerschnabel-formigen Nasenhörnern . . . welche die Yukagiren (im nord-östlichen Theil des Yakuten-Gebietes vom Yama bis zum Kolyma Flusse [northeastern Siberia]) als Schädel und Krallen eines . . . Riesenvogels betrachten." (BRONN, l. c., 1838.)

Same preoccupied by *Gryphus* Brisson, 1760, a genus of Birds; and by *Gryphus* Humphreys, 1797, a genus of Mollusca.

Extinct.

Gryphus: Lat. *gryphus* (= *gryps*), griffin—from γρύψ, a fabulous creature, so named from its hooked beak (γρυπός, curved, hooknosed).

grypolophodon ROTH, 1903.

Ungulata, Astropotheroidea, Astrapotheriidae.

Revista Mus. La Plata, XI, 139-141, 1903.

Species, 3: *Grypolophodon morenoi* Roth, *G. tuberculosus* Roth, and *G. imperfectus* Roth, from the upper 'Cretaceous' of Lago Musters, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.

Extinct.

Grypolophodon: γρυπός, curved; λόφος, crest; δδών = δδούς, tooth.

gryotherium REINHARDT, 1879.

Eleutata, Megatheriidae.

K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Skrifter, Kjöbenhavn, 5te Række, XII, No. 4, pp. 23-380, pls. 1, II, 1879 (fide FORBES, Zool. Record for 1879, XVI, Mamm., 26, 1881).

Gryotherium Trouessart, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. VI (Index), p. 1402, 1899; C. O. Waterhouse, Index Zool., 154, 1902.

Type: *Mylodon darwini* Owen, from the Pleistocene of Punta Alta, Bahia Blanca, Patagonia.

Extinct.

Gryotherium: γρυπός, curved; θηριον, wild beast.

gundira GRAY, 1866.*

Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae.

List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xviii, 194, 1843—[nomen nudum]; Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 114.

Type: *Gundira guyanensis* Gray, from Cayenne, French Guiana. (See DOBSON, Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., p. 483.)

gudamu—subgenus of *Chymenia* GRAY, 1868.

Cete, Delphinidae.

Syn. Whales & Dolphins, 6, 1868; Suppl. Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 70, 1871.

Type: *Delphinus gudamu* Owen, from Vizagapatam, Madras Presidency, east coast of India.

Gudamu: *Gudamu*, Telugu or Indian name of this dolphin.

gopardus—subgenus of *Elis* DUVESNOY, 1834.

Fera, Felidae.

L'Institut, Paris, II, No. 51, p. 145, May 3, 1834; Mém. Soc. Mus. Hist. Nat. Strasbourg, II, p. i, 1 fig., 1835.

In 1843 both generic and specific names were nomina nuda; in 1866 the genus described briefly.

Guepardus—Continued.

Guepar BOITARD, Le Jardin des Plantes, Mamm., 174, 1842 (raised to generic rank).

Gueparda GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xx, 46, 1843; Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867, 277.

Species: *Guepardus flavus* Duvernoy (?), and *Felis guttata* Hermann, from Asia and Africa.

Name antedated by *Cynailurus* Wagler, 1830.

Guepardus: French, *guepard*, hunting leopard (possibly a compound of French, *guet*, a watcher, and Latin *pardus*, panther, leopard). "According to Hatfield & Darnstetter, a corruption of the English leopard." (Murray's New English Dict., 1901.)

Guereza GRAY, 1870.

Primates, Cercopithecidae.

Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 5, 19, 1870.

Type: *Guereza rüppellii* Gray (= *Colobus guereza* Rüppell), from Abyssinia.

Guereza: Native Abyssinian name of this monkey.

Guerlinguetus GRAY, 1821.

Glirres, Sciuridae.

London Med. Repos., XV, No. 88, p. 304, Apr. 1, 1821; NELSON, Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci., I, 30-31, 98-101, pl. 1 fig. 7, May 9, 1899.

Type: 'Le guerlinguet,' *Sciurus guerlinguetus* Gray (= *S. xetuanus* Linnæus), from Surinam.

Guerlinguetus: *Guerlinguet*, a name used by the French settlers in Guiana and adopted by Buffon in 1789 (Hist. Nat., Suppl., VII, 261).

Guevei (subgenus of *Cephalophus*) GRAY, 1852. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. III, Ungulata, 86-89, 1852; SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, I, pt. III, 121, May, 1895 (in synonymy, type fixed).

Species, 5: *Cephalophus maxwellii* (H. Smith, type), from Gambia; *C. pygmaeus* (Linnæus), from South Africa; *C. melanorheus* Gray, from Fernando Po; *C. punctulatus* Gray, from Sierra Leone; and *C. whitfieldii* Gray, from Gambia. Possibly only a common name.

Guevei: Native name in Senegal. (BUFFON, Hist. Nat., XII, 310, 1764).

Guilielmofloweria AMEGHINO, 1901. Ungulata, Amblypoda, Pantolambdidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 397-398, July, 1901 (sep. pp. 51-52).

Type: *Guilielmofloweria plicata* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia. Extinct.

Guilielmofloweria: In honor of Sir William Henry Flower, 1831-99, late director of the Natural History Museum, London.

Guilielmoscottia AMEGHINO, 1901.

Primates, Archæopithecidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 360, July, 1901 (sep. p. 14).

Type: *Guilielmoscottia plicifera* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia. Extinct.

Guilielmoscottia: In honor of William Berryman Scott, 1858-, professor of geology and paleontology, Princeton University; author of 'An Introduction to Geology,' 1897, and numerous papers on paleontology.

Guillinomys LESSON, 1842.

Glirres, Octodontidae

Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 126, 1842.

Type: *Guillinomys chilensis* Lesson, from 'the fresh waters of Chile.'

Guillinomys: * *guillino*, native name in Chile; *μῦς*, mouse.

Gulo FRISCH, 1775.

Feræ, Mustelida

Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere in Tabellen, 17, Tab. Gen., 1775; PALLAS, Spicilegia Zoologica, II, fasc. XIV, 25-41, tab. II, 1780; STORR, Prodrum

* AGASSIZ gives the derivation as "Guillino, nom. Insulæ; *μῦς*, mus" (Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., Addenda, 5, 1846).

no—Continued.

Methodi Mamm., 34, tab. 4, 1780 (ex KLEIN, see GILL, *Bull. Philos. Soc. Wash.*, II, App., p. vii, 1875-80).

Type: 'Der Vielfrass' (= *Mustela gulo* Linnaeus) from Europe. Pallas gives a description of *Gulo sibiricus* (= *Mustela gulo* Linnaeus).

Gulo: Lat. glutton.

Gundi ('Fischer') LATASTE, 1881.

Glires, Octodontidae.

LATASTE, *Bull. Soc. Zool. de France*, VI, 223, 1881.

Gundi is erroneously given as a generic name by Lataste, who refers it to Fischer.

Following is a full statement of the question: "En 1829 Fischer (*Syn. Mamm.*, p. 346) mentionne l'*Arctomys gundi* avec une diagnose et une indication d'habitat qu'il emprunte aux auteurs dont il cite les noms: Rothman, Pallas, Pennant, Shaw. Dans cet article, ce dernier nom termine les indications synonymiques, et il est suivi de ces mots: '*Gundi arabicus*' (le Gundi des arabes). C'est vraisemblablement ce passage qui, mal lu, a fait attribuer à Shaw un genre et une espèce qu'il n'a pas créés, et que personne n'a créés, que je sache." (LATASTE.) Shaw merely says (*Gen. Zool.*, II, pt. 1, 123, 1801): "It is called by the Arabs *Gundi*." This statement is translated by Fischer "*Gundi Arabibus*" (nec *arabicus*!), and is evidently intended to show that *Gundi* is a common and not a generic name. The animal was named *Oenodactylus* by Gray in 1830.

Progeomys (see *Zygogeomys*).

Glires, Geomyidae.

Prochelidius M'Coy, 1867.

Marsupialia, Phalangeridae.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XX, 287-288, pl. vi, Oct., 1867; THOMAS, *Cat.*

Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 149-150, 1888.

Prochelidius MARSCHALL, *Nomenclator Zool.*, *Mamm.*, 6, 1873.

Type: *Gymnodelidius leadbeateri* M'Coy, from Bass River, Victoria, Australia.

Prochelidius: γυμνός, naked; + *Belidius*—in allusion to the absence of flying membranes, which are present in the closely allied *Belidius* or *Petaurus*.

Gymnomys subgenus of *Mus* GRAY, 1867.

Glires, Muridae, Murinae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867, 597-598.

Type: *Mus (Gymnomys) celebensis*, from Menado, North Celebes.

Gymnomys: γυμνός, naked; μῦς, mouse—from the naked, scaly tail.

Gymnoptychus COPE, 1873.

Glires, Ischyromyidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. 16, pp. 5-7, Aug. 20, 1873; *Rept. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv.*

Trans. VII., for 1873, 476, 1874; HAY, *Science*, new ser., X, 253, Aug., 1899;

Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., *Bull.* 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 725, 1902 (type fixed).

Species: 4: *Gymnoptychus chrysodon* Cope (type), *G. nasutus* Cope, *G. trilophus* Cope, and *G. minutus* Cope, from the Oligocene of Colorado.

Extinct.

Gymnoptychus: γυμνός, naked; πτυχός, fold.

Gymnopus GRAY, 1865.

Fere, Mustelidae.

[*List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus.*, p. xx, 1843—nomen nudum.]

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 118-119; *Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus.*, 96-97, 1869.

Species: 4: *Gymnopus leucocephalus* Gray, from Sumatra and Borneo; *Mustela bairdii* Hodgson, from Nepal, India; *M. strigidorsa* Hodgson, from Sikkim, India; and *M. africana* Desmarest, from Africa.

Name preoccupied by *Gymnopus* Duméril & Bibron, 1835, a genus of Reptilia; and by *Gymnopus* Blyth, 1843, a genus of Birds.

Gymnopus: γυμνός, naked, πούς, foot—from the bare space behind the pads on the soles of the hind feet.

- Gymnopyga** (subgenus of *Macacus*) GRAY, 1866. Primates, Cercopithecoidea.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 202, pl. xix; Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 129, 1870; FORBES, Handbook Primates (Allen's Nat. Lib.), II, 12, 1894 (locality given under *M. maurus*).
Type: *Macacus inornatus* Gray, supposed to have come from Borneo, but probably from Celebes.
Gymnopyga: γυμνός, naked; πυγή, rump—from the large naked space surrounding the callosities on the buttocks.
- Gymnotis** FITZINGER, 1879. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.
[Anzeiger Math.-Naturwiss. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien, XV, Nr. 19, p. 155, 1878—nomen nudum]; Sitzungsber. Math.-Naturwiss. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien, LXXVIII, Heft II, Abth. I, for July, 1878, 343–350, 1879.
Type: *Gymnotis wiegmanni* Fitzinger (= *Cervus gymnotis* Wiegmann), from northern South America.
Gymnotis: γυμνός, naked; οὖς, ὠτός, ear.
- Gymnura** LESSON, 1827. Insectivora, Erinaceida.
Man. Mammalogie, 171, May, 1827; Suppl. Œuvr. Buffon, IV, 429, 1834 (date of publication); VIGORS & HORSFIELD, Zool. Journ., III, pt. 10, for Apr.-Sept., 1827, 247–249, pl. VIII, Oct., 1827.
Type: *Gymnura rafflesii* Lesson (= *Viverra gymnura* Raffles), from Sumatra.
Gymnura: γυμνός, naked; οὐρά, tail—from the naked, scaly, rat-like tail.
- Gymnuromys** FORSYTH MAJOR, 1896. Glires, Muridae, Cricetinae.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XVIII, 324, Oct. 1, 1896.
Type: *Gymnuromys roberti* Forsyth Major, from the Ampitambè forest, in the Betsimisarakana country, on the border of northeastern Betsileo, Madagascar.
Gymnuromys: γυμνός, naked; οὐρά, tail; μῦς, mouse—from the scaly, almost naked tail.
- Gypsophoca** (subg. of *Arctocephalus*) GRAY, 1866. Feræ, Pinnipedia, Otariidae.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist, 3d ser., XVIII, 236–237, Sept. 1866; ibid., 4th ser., IV, 269, Oct., 1869 (raised to generic rank); ALLEN, Mon. N. Am. Pinnipedia, 191, 213, 1880 (in synonymy).
Type: *Otaria cinerea* Quoy & Gaimard (= *Otaria forsteri*, Lesson), from Australia.
Gypsophoca: γύψος, chalk; + *Phoca*—probably in allusion to the prevailing gray color of the type species.
- Gyriabrus** AMEGHINO, 1891. Glires, Chinchillidae.
Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 4a, 246–247, Aug. 1, 1891.
Gyriabrus LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1891, XXVIII, Mamm., 33, 1892.
Type: *Gyriabrus glutinatus* Ameghino, from the Oligocene of the city of Paraná, Argentina.
Extinct.
Gyriabrus: γύριος, round; ἀβρός, graceful.
- Gyrignophus** AMEGHINO, 1891. Glires, Octodontidae.
Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 14, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 300, Oct. 1, 1891.
Type: *Gyrignophus complicatus* Ameghino, from the Lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.
Extinct.
Gyrignophus: γύριος, circular, round; γνόφος, darkness ('confusedly' AMEGHINO).
- Gyrosus** (subgenus of *Sus*) GRAY, 1862. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidae.
GRAY in Gerard's Cat. Bones Mamm. Brit. Mus., 278, Mar. 10, 1862; Cat. Carr. Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 347, 1869 (in synonymy).

Sus—Continued.

Type: *Sus (Gervinus) pliciceps* Gray, from Japan.

Name antedated by *Centurionia* Gray (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, Jan., 1862, 17).

These dates are, however, merely relative, January being the date of reading before the Zoological Society, and March 10 the date of the preface of the Catalogue, which publication undoubtedly appeared later than the 'Proceedings.'

Gyrosus: γυρός, round; + *Sus*.

H.

Procebus WAGNER, 1839.

Primates, Lemuridae.

Suppl. Schreber's Säugethiere, I, pp. ix, v bis, 257-262, tab. XLII A, 1839; V, 140, 1855.

Species: *Lemur lunatus* Schreber, and *Propithecus diadema* Bennett, from Madagascar.

Habrocebus: ἄβρος, graceful; κήβος, a long-tailed monkey.

Procoma WAGNER, 1842.

Glires, Octodontidae.

Wegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., 1842, I, 5-8.

Emendation of *Abrocoma* Waterhouse, 1837. "Unter dem Namen *Abrocoma*, der sprechrichtiger in *Habrocoma* zu verändern ist, stellte Waterhouse im Jahre 1837 diese Gattung auf."

Habrocoma: ἄβρος, soft, delicate; κόμη, hair—in allusion to the extremely soft pelage, which resembles chinchilla.

Abrothrix (see *Abrothrix*).

Glires, Muridae, Cricetine.

Abrohus LEIDY, 1872.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, ?

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., for 1871, 248, Jan. 16, 1872.

Type: *Hadrohus myrenus* Leidy from the Miocene of 'Alkali Flat,' Bridge Creek Valley, Crook County, Oregon.

Extinct. Based on the greater part of the crown of a last upper premolar or the molar.

Hadrohus: ἄδρος, thick, stout; ὄς, όός, hog.

Hadropithecus LORENZ VON LIBURNAU, 1899.

Primates, Lemuridae.

"Sitzungs-b. Math.-Phys. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 256, 1899" * (fide Zool. Record for 1899, XXXVI, Mamm., 25, 1900); Denksch. K. Akad. Wiss. Wein, LXX, 189, Taf. 1, figs. 1-7, 1901.

Type: *Hadropithecus stenognathus* Lorenz von Liburnau, from the Pleistocene of Andohomana, near Fort Dauphin, southeastern Madagascar.

Extinct.

Hadropithecus: ἄδρος, thick, stout; πίθηκος, ape.

Hadrorhynchus AMEGHINO, 1891.

Marsupialia, Microbiotheridae.

Nuevo Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 25, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 311, Oct. 1, 1891.

Species 3: *Hadrorhynchus tortor* Ameghino, *H. torvus* Ameghino, and *H. conqueus* Ameghino, from the lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Hadrorhynchus: ἄδρος, thick, stout; ῥύγχος, snout.

Hadrotherium (FILLIOL) THOMAS, 1884. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidae.

Zool. Record for 1883, XX, Index new genera, 6, 1884.

Emendation of *Adrotherium* Filliol, 1883.

Hadrotherium: ἄδρος, thick, stout; θηρίον, wild beast.

The name does not seem to be given in this reference, which should probably be 'wiger' instead of 'Sitzungsberichte.'

- Hæmatonycteris** H. ALLEN, 1896. Chiroptera, Phyllostomat
Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XVIII, No. 1099, p. 777, Oct. 27, 1896.
Hæmatonycteris LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1896, XXXIII, Mamm., p. 23, 18 new genera, 8, 1897.
Provisional name for a specimen of *Diphylla ecaudata* from Brazil, in the B. Museum, described by Dobson (Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 551, 1878). "Berlin form is either anomalous as to the number of the upper incisor or is a type of a separate genus. It is most likely the former. . . however, comparisons should not sustain this reference, the name *H. tonycteris* may be assigned the form described by Dobson." (H. ALLEN.)
Hæmatonycteris: αἷμα, blood; νυκτερις, bat—i. e., a blood-sucking bat.
- Halarctus** GILL, 1866. Feræ, Pinnipedia, Otari
Proc. Essex Inst. V (Communications), 7, 11, July, 1866.
Type: *Arctocephalus delalandii* Gray, from the Cape of Good Hope.
Halarctus: ἄλς, ἄλός sea; ἄρκτος, bear—i. e., a 'sea-bear.'
- Halianassa** MEYER, 1838. Sirenia, Halither
Neues Jahrbuch Mineralogie, 1838, 667.
Type: *Manatus studeri* Meyer. "Das weit verbreitete fossile Cetaceum von Iheim [Rhein-Hessen, (Germany)], wird ein eigenes, zwischen der *Ha* (*H. dugong*) und dem Lamantin (*Manatus*) stehendes Genus pflanzenfresser Cetaceen bilden, für das ich den Namen *Halianassa*, Seekönigin, passend . . . Ich bezweifle nicht, dass De Christols *Halicore Curieri* . . . und als auch Cuviers *Hippopotamus medius* und *H. dubius* so wie mein *Manatus* dazu gehören, wesshalb ich das Thier *Halianassa studeri* nenne."
Extinct.
Halianassa: ἄλιος, of the sea; ἄνασσα, queen—'queen of the sea.'
- Halibalsæna** GRAY, 1873. Cete, Balæ
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1873, 139-141, figs. 5a, 5b in text.
Type: *Balæna britannica* Gray, from Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire, England.
Halibalsæna: ἄλιος, of the sea; + *Balæna*—i. e., a 'sea whale.'
- Halibutherium** GLOGER, 1841. Sirenia, Halither
Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, 166-167, 1841.
Type not mentioned. The genus is proposed to include certain extinct sea- from France.
Extinct.
Halibutherium: ἄλιος, of the sea; βούς, ox, cow; θηπιον, wild beast.
- Halichoerus** NILSSON, 1820. Feræ, Pinnipedia, Pho
Skandinavisk Fauna, I, 376-382, 1820; 2d ed., I, 298-310, 1847; ALLEN, Mo
Am. Pinnipeds, 682, 1880.
Halichoerus (HORNSCHUCH) BOITARD, Le Jardin des Plantes, 198, 1842.
Type: *Halichoerus griseus* Nilsson (= *Phoca grypus* Fabricius), from the Atlantic Ocean.
Halichoerus: ἄλιος, of the sea; χοῖρος, hog—i. e., a 'sea hog.'
- Halicore** ILLIGER, 1811. Sirenia, Dugon
Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 140-141, 1811.
Type: *Trichechus dugong* Gmelin (= *Trichechus dugon* Müller), from the coast the Indian Ocean. Name antedated by *Dugong* Lacépède, 1799.
Halicore: ἄλιος, of the sea; κόρη, maiden—i. e., a mermaid, from the suggestion that the dugong has given rise to the myth of the mermaid.*

* Les Cétacés herbivores "ont deux mamelles sur la poitrine et . . . qui de quand ils font sortir verticalement leur partie antérieure hors de l'eau, ont pu faire trouver quelque ressemblance avec des femmes ou des hommes et ont probablement donné lieu aux récits de quelques voyageurs qui prétendent avoir vu des t et des sirènes." (CUVIER, Règne Animal, 2e ed., 283, 1829.)

Halcyon GRAY, 1864.

Fere, Pinnipedia, Phocidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 28-31, figs. of skull in text.

Type: *Halcyon richardii** Gray, from Frazer River and Vancouver Island, British Columbia.*Halcyon*: ἄλιος, of the sea; κῆνυρ, dog—i. e., 'a sea-dog.'**Halopodiscus GÜBEL, 1848.**

Sirenia, Trichechidae.

Naturgesch. Tierreichs (höhere Schulen), 83, 1848.

See name for *Manatus* Brännich, 1772. Type, *Manatus americanus*, from the east coast of tropical America.*Halopodiscus*: ἄλιος, of the sea; παρθένον, maiden—i. e., a mermaid.**Halophilus GRAY, 1866.**

Fere, Pinnipedia, Phocidae.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XVII, 446, June, 1866.

Type: *Halicharrus antarcticus* Peale, from the Antarctic Ocean [possibly from the coast of California or Oregon].*Halophilus*: ἄλιος, of the sea; φίλος, loving—in allusion to its habitat.**Halitherium? KAUP, 1838.**

Sirenia, Halitheriidae.

[*Halitherium* KAUP, Neues Jahrb. Mineralogie, 1838, 319, Taf. II, fig. D, 1, 2.]

Neues Jahrbuch Mineralogie, 1838, 536.

Type: *Halitherium dubium* Kaup, from Flonheim, Rhein-Hessen, Germany.

Extinct. Based on "einen schön erhaltenen unteren vorletzten Backenzahn."

Halitherium: ἄλιος, of the sea; θηρίον, wild beast—i. e., a 'sea beast.'**Hallomys JENTINK, 1879.**

Glires, Muridae, Cricetinae.

Notes Leyden Museum, I, Note XXVII, 107-109, Mar., 1879.

Type: *Hallomys auleberti* Jentink, from Maisine and Savary, northeastern Madagascar.*Hallomys*: ἁλλομαι, to leap—in allusion to the supposed habit of leaping indicated by the long feet.**Halmadromus AMEGHINO, 1891.**

Marsupialia, Epanorthidae.

Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 20, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 306, Oct. 1, 1891.

Type: *Halmadromus rugosus* Ameghino, from the Lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Halmadromus: ἅλμα, spring, leap; δρόμος, running.**Halmarhiphus AMEGHINO, 1891.**

Marsupialia, Garzonidae.

Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 22, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 306, Oct. 1, 1891.

Species: *Halmarhiphus didelphoides* Ameghino, and *H. nanus* Ameghino, from the Lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Halmarhiphus: ἅλμα, spring, leap; ριπή, throw (from ρίπτω, to throw.)**Halmaselus AMEGHINO, 1891.**

Marsupialia, Epanorthidae.

Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 20, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 306, Oct. 1, 1891.

Type: *Halmaselus rubens* Ameghino, from the Lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Halmaselus: ἅλμα, spring, leap; ὁῦλος, 'brilliant.' (AMEGHINO.)

*This is the original spelling, but the name should evidently be *richardsi*, the species having been named in honor of Captain Richards, Hydrographer to the Admiralty. (SCLATER, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1873, 556 footnote.)

†Spelled *Halytherium* in the first description, but this form is evidently a misprint.

Halmaturus ILLIGER, 1811.

Marsupialia, Macropodida.

Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 80, 1811; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 10, 1888 (in synonymy, type fixed).

Species: *Didelphis gigantea* Gmelin (= *Yerboa gigantea* Zimmermann, type), from New South Wales, Australia; and *D. brunii* Gmelin, from the Aru Islands.

Halmaturus: ἄλμα, spring; οὐρά, tail—in allusion to the use of the tail in leaping.

Halodon MARSH, 1889.

Allotheria, Plagiaulacida.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXVIII, 87, pl. III, figs. 1-3, 11-13, July, 1889.

Type: *Halodon sculptus* Marsh, from the Cretaceous (Laramie) of Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on "the characteristic fourth premolar of the lower jaw."

Halodon: ἅλως, disk; δδών = δδούς, tooth.

Halticus (subgenus of *Scirtopoda*) BRANDT, 1844.

Glikes, Dipodida.

Bull. Cl. Phys.-Math. Acad. Imp. Sci., St.-Petersbourg, II, 213-215, 1844.

Type: *Dipus halticus* Illiger, from southwestern Siberia. *Halticus* forms a section of *Scirtopoda*, which latter is a subgenus of *Dipus*.

Name preoccupied by *Halticus* Hahn, 1831, a genus of Hemiptera.

Halticus: ἄλτικός, good at leaping.

Haltomys (subgenus of *Scirtopoda*) BRANDT, 1844.

Glikes, Dipodida.

Bull. Cl. Phys.-Math. Acad. Imp. Sci., St.-Petersbourg, II, 215-217, 1844.

Species: 4: *Dipus aegyptius* Hemprich & Ehrenberg, *D. hirtipes* Lichtenstein, *D. macrotarsus* Wagner, and *D. mauritanicus* Duvernoy, from Africa and Arabia.

Haltomys forms a section of *Scirtopoda*, which latter is a subgenus of *Dipus*.

Haltomys: ἄλτο (2d aorist, 3d sing., of ἅλλομαι), to spring, to leap; μῦς, mouse.

Halychoerus (see **Halichoerus**).

Ferre, Pinnipedia, Phocida.

Halytherium KAUP, 1838.

Sirenia, Halitheriida.

Neues Jahrbuch Mineralogie, 1838, 319, Taf. II, fig. D, 1, 2.

The original spelling of *Halitherium* KAUP, 1838; evidently a typographical error.

Hamadryas LESSON, 1840.

Primates, Cercopitheciida.

Spécies Mamm., 107-111, 1840; GRAY, Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 34, 1870.

Species: *Simia porcaria* Boddaert, from the Cape of Good Hope; and *Hamadryas cheropithecus* (= *Simia hamadryas* Gmelin? type), from Abyssinia, East Africa.

Name preoccupied by *Hamadryas* Hübner, 1806, a genus of Lepidoptera.

Hamadryas: Ἀυχδρυάς, in Greek mythology, a wood nymph, supposed to live and die with the tree to which she was attached.

Hamela (see **Huamela**).

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervida.

Hamster LACÉPÈDE, 1799.

Glikes, Muridae, Cricetinae.

Tabl. Mamm., 10, 1799; Nouv. Tableau Méthod. Mamm., in Buffon's Hist. Nat., Didot, ed., Quad., XIV, 167, 1799; Mém. P'Institut, Paris, III, 495, 1801; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1896, 1019, 1897.

Type: *Hamster nigricans* Lacépède, from Europe.

Hamster: German *hamster*, the common name of this mouse.

Hanno GRAY, 1821.

Primates, Cercopitheciida.

London Med. Repos., XV, 297, Apr. 1, 1821.

Type: *Simia nasica* Schreber, from Borneo. (See *Nasalis* Geoffroy, 1812.)

Hanno: Possibly in honor of Hanno, a Carthaginian admiral, who visited the west coast of Africa in the fifth or sixth century B. C. The narrative of his voyage contains the earliest account of some of the larger apes.

Hapalo ILLIGER, 1811.

Primates, Hapalidæ.

Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 71-72, 1811.

Harpale Gray, London Med. Repos., xv, No. 88, p. 298, Apr. 1, 1821 (misprint).

Hapales F. CUVIER, Diet. Sci. Nat., LIX, 401, 1829.

Species: 3: *Simia rosalia* Linnaeus, *S. midas* Linnaeus, and *S. jacchus* Linnaeus (type), from South America. Name antedated by *Callithrix* Erxleben, 1777.

Harpale: ἀπαλός, soft—from the long, soft fur.

Hapalemur I. GEOFFROY, 1851.

Primates, Lemuridae.

L'Institut, 19^e ann., No. 929, p. 341 footnote, Oct. 22, 1851; Cat. Method. Mamm.Muséum Hist. Nat., Paris, 1^r part., 74-75, 1851 ("en ce moment sous presse"—

L'Institut, p. 341); GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1870, 828.

Hapalolemur GIEBEL, Die Säugethiere, 1018, 1855; 2d ed., 1018, 1859.**Type:** "le Maki gris et des auteurs" (*Lemur griseus* F. Geoffroy), from Madagascar.*Hapalemur*: ἀπαλός, soft; + *Lemur*.**Hapaloides** AMEGHINO, 1902.

Edentata, Megalonychidae.

[Anal. Soc. Cien. Argentina, 11, 78, Mar.-Apr., 1901—nomen nudum.]

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 131-133, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 63-65).

Species: 3: *Hapaloides ignavus* Ameghino, *H. ponderosus* Ameghino, and *H. laeviusculus* Ameghino, from the Patagonian formation (Eocene) of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Hapaloides: *Hapale*; ἡλός, form.**Hapalolemur** (see *Hapalemur*).

Primates, Lemuridae.

Hapalomys BLYTH, 1859.

Glires, Muridae, Murinae.

Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, Calcutta, XXVIII, 296, 1859.

Type: *Hapalomys longicaudatus* Blyth, from the valley of the Sitang River, Tenasserim, India.*Hapalomys*: ἀπαλός, soft; μῦς, mouse—from the long, soft, dense fur.**Hapalops** AMEGHINO, 1887.

Edentata, Megalonychidae.

Exam. Sist. Especies Mamif. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 22, Dec., 1887.

Species: *Hapalops rectangularis* Ameghino, *H. indifferens* Ameghino, and *H. ellipticus* Ameghino, from the Lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Hapalops: *Hapale*; ὄψ, aspect.**Hapalotis** LICHTENSTEIN, 1829.

Glires, Muridae, Murinae.

Darstellung neuer oder wenig bekannter Säugethiere, Heft vi, tab. xxix [2 pp. of text unnumbered], 1829.

Type: *Hapalotis albiges* Lichtenstein, from Australia.Name preoccupied by *Hapalotis* Hübner, 1816, a genus of Lepidoptera. (See *Camilus* Ogilby, 1838, the next available name).*Hapalotis*: ἀπαλός, soft; οὖς ὠτός, ear.**Hapanella** (subgenus of *Edipus*) GRAY, 1870.

Primates, Hapalidae.

Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 65-66, 1870.

Type: *Hapale geoffroyi* Pucheran, from Panama, Colombia.*Hapanella*: Dim. of *Hapale*.**Haplacodon** COPE, 1889.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriidae.

Am. Naturalist, XXIII, 153, Mar., 1889.

Type: *Menodus angustigenis* Cope, from the Oligocene (White River beds) of Swift Current River, Northwest Territory.

Extinct.

Haplacodon: ἀπλός, simple; ἀκή, point; δδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to "the presence of but a single internal cusp of the first (posterior) superior premolar."**Iaploceros**, **Haplocerus** (see *Aplocerus*).

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Iaploconus COPE, 1882.

Ungulata, Amblypoda, Periptychidae.

Am. Naturalist, XVI, for May, 1882, 417-418, Apr. 25, 1882; Tert. Vert., 415-423, pl. xxv^r figs. 1-5, xxv^r figs. 4, 5, 1885.**Species:** *Haploconus lineatus* Cope (type), and *Mioclanus angustus* Cope, from the Eocene (Torrejon) of New Mexico.

Haploconus—Continued.

Extinct.

Haploconus: ἀπλόος, simple: κῶρος, cone—in allusion to the crown of the third upper premolar, which is a simple cone, lacking the large crescentic crest of the inner side seen in *Anisomachus*.

Haplodon WAGLER, 1830.

Glires, Aplodontiidae.

Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 22, 1830.

Haplodon and *Haplodon* BRANDT, Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Petersbourg, 6^e sér., VII, 150 footnote, 1855.

Emendation of *Aplodontia* Richardson, 1829.

Haplodon: ἀπλόος, simple: δδών=δδούς, tooth.

Haplodontherium AMEGHINO, 1885.

Ungulata, Toxodontia, Toxodontidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VIII, entr. 1, pp. 79–81, 1885; Cont. Conocimiento Mamf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 394–396, 915–916, pls. XVI fig. 3, XVII fig. 1, LXX fig. 4, xcvi fig. 2, xcvi figs. 1–2, xcvi figs. 2, 3, 1889; Revista Jardín Zool. Buenos Ayres, II, entr. 7, pp. 220–221, July 15, 1894.

Haplodontherium W. L. SCLATER, Zool. Record for 1885, XXII, Index New Genera, 5, 1886.

Type: * *Haplodontherium wildei* Ameghino, from the barrancas del Paraná, Argentina (?).

Extinct. Based on upper molars and an upper canine.

Haplodontherium: ἀπλόος, simple; δδούς, δδόντος, tooth; θηρίον, wild beast.

Haplogale SCHLOSSER, 1887.

Ferae, Mustelidae.

SCHLOSSER, in Roger's Verzeich. Foss. Säugethiere, 29ter Bericht Naturwiss. Ver. Augsburg, 135, 1887; "SCHLOSSER, Beiträge Palaeont. Oesterr.-Ungarns und des Orients, VII, 372, 1888."

Species: *Proclurus medius* Filhol, *P. julieni* var. *priscus* Filhol, and *Plenictis mutata* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France.

Extinct.

Haplogale: ἀπλόος, simple; γαλή, weasel.

Haplomeryx SCHLOSSER, 1886.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidae.

Morphol. Jahrbuch, Leipzig, XII, 1tes Heft, 96, Taf. vi, figs. 2, 20, 1886.

Type: *Haplomeryx zitteli* Schlosser, from the Quercy Phosphorites of France, or from Egerkingen Switzerland. (Locality fide ZITTEL, Handb. Palaeont., IV, 390.)

Extinct. Based on a fragment of the upper jaw with three molars.

Haplomeryx: ἀπλόος, simple; μῆρυξ, ruminant.

Haplodon BRANDT, 1855.

Glires, Aplodontiidae.

Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Petersbourg, 6^e sér., VII, 150 footnote, 1855.

Emendation of *Aplodontia* Richardson, 1829. "Nach streng grammaticalischen Gesetzen muss man *Haplodon* schreiben. Allenfalls könnte man auch *Haplodon* sagen." (BRANDT.)

Haplostropha AMEGHINO, 1891.

Glires ?

Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 3a, 140, fig. 38, June 1, 1891.

Type: *Haplostropha scalabriniana* Ameghino, from the Lower Oligocene of the Arroyo Espinillo, 15 miles from the city of Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct.

Haplostropha: ἀπλόος, simple; στροφή, turning.

*In the Revista Jardín Zool., p. 221, Ameghino states that *H. limum* should be considered as the type; but *H. wildei* is the only species given in the original description.

apludon (see **Aplodontia**).

Glires, Aplodontidae.

arana (subgenus of *Cervus*) HODGSON, 1838. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.

Ann. Nat. Hist., I, 154, Apr., 1838.

Type: *Cervus wallachi* auct., from India.

arianus* OWEN, 1846.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., III, No. 4, pp. 94-96, July-Aug., 1846.

Type: *Sus americanus* Harlan, from the Pleistocene of the Brunswick canal, near Darien, Georgia.

Extinct. Based on "the middle part of the right ramus of the lower jaw. . . with the last three (or true) molars, part of the premolar next in advance, and part of the socket of another premolar."

Harlanus: In honor of Dr. Richard Harlan, of Philadelphia, 1796-1843; author of "Fauna Americana," 1825.

Harpagmotherium G. FISCHER, 1808. Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidae.

Programme d'Invit. Séance. Pub. Soc. Imp. Naturalistes, Moscou, 19-20, Sept.,

1808: Zoognosia, III, 337, 339, 1814 (synonym of *Mastotherium*); LEIRDY, Journ.

Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 393, 1869 (in synonymy).

Type: *Harpagmotherium canadense* Fischer (= *Mammouth ohioicum* Blumenbach = *Elephas americanus* Kerr), from the Pleistocene of the Ohio River. "Il faut supprimer le nom de Mammouth pour cette espèce, les Russes l'attribuant de temps immémorial à l'espèce fossile d'Éléphants dont les dents donnent l'ivoire faussé." (FISCHER, l. c., 19 footnote.)

Harpagmotherium: ἀρπαγμός, robbery; ὄπιον, wild beast—"animal vorace ou carnassier de préférence, parce qu'il n'est surpassé par aucun animal carnivore en grandeur." (FISCHER.)

Harpagodon MEYER, 1837.

Ferr., Canidae.

Neues Jahrbuch Mineralogie, 1837, 674; 1838, 413.

Type: *Harpagodon maximus* Meyer, 1838, from "der Bohnerz-Ablagerung der Altstadt bei Mosskirch," Baden, Germany.

Extinct. Based on "der grosse Backenzahn aus dem Oberkiefer, oder der Reisszahn."

Harpagodon: ἀρπαξ, ἄρπαγος, rapacious; ὀδών=ὀδοῦς, tooth.

Harpagolestes WORTMAN, 1901.

Credonta, Mesonychia.

Am. Journ. Sci., 4th ser., XII, 286-290, pl. I, fig. 44 in text, Oct., 1901.

Type: *Harpagolestes macrocephalus* Wortman, from the lower part of the Bridger Beds (Eocene) near the mouth of Smith Fork, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on "the greater portion of a skull, together with a complete hemerus of the right side, a distal end of a femur, and a centrum of an axis, all belonging to one individual."

Harpagolestes: ἀρπαξ, ἄρπαγος, rapacious; Ἀγοράς, robber.

Harpale ↔ **Hapale**.

Primates, Hapalidae.

Harpalodon MARSH, 1872.

Credonta, Uintacyonidae.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 216-217, Sept., 1872 (sep. issued Aug. 13);

Hav. Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 761, 1902 (type fixed).

Species: *Harpalodon sylvestris* Marsh (type), and *H. vulpinus* Marsh, from the Eocene of Henry Fork of Green River, Wyoming.

Extinct.

Harpalodon: ἀρπαλέος, rapacious; ὀδών=ὀδοῦς, tooth.

* The name is spelled *Harlanus* at the head of the description, but written *Harlanus* in the third line from the end of the article.

- Harpiocephalus** GRAY, 1842. Chiroptera, Vespertilionida.
 Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., X, 259, Dec., 1842.
Harpiocephalus GRAY, *ibid.*, 3d ser., XVII, 90, Feb., 1866.
 Type: *Harpiocephalus rufus* Gray (= *Vespertilio harpia* Temminck, from Volcan de Guédé, Java).
Harpiocephalus: *Harpyia*; κεφαλή, head.
- Harpyia** ILLIGER, 1811. Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.
 Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 118-119, 1811.
Harpyia GLOGER, Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., pp. xxviii, 49, 1841.
 Type: *Vespertilio cephalotes* Pallas, from the Molucca Islands.
 Name preoccupied by *Harpyia* Ochsenheimer, 1810, a genus of Lepidoptera.
Harpyia: ἄρπυια, harpy—a mythological winged monster, ravenous and filthy, with the head of a woman and the wings of a bird of prey.
- Harpiocephalus** (see *Harpiocephalus*): Chiroptera, Vespertilionida.
- Harpyionycteris** THOMAS, 1896. Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.
 Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XVIII, No. 105, pp. 243-244, Sept. 1, 1896.
 Type: *Harpyionycteris whiteheadi* Thomas, from Mindoro, Philippine Islands (alt. 5,000 ft.).
Harpyionycteris: *Harpyia*; νυκτερίς, bat—'harpy bat.'
- Harpyja** (see *Harpyia*). Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.
- Hathliacynus** AMEGHINO, 1887. Marsupialia, Borhyaenidæ.
 Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 7, Dec., 1887.
Hathliacynus AMEGHINO, Enum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Eocènes de Patagonie, 126, Feb., 1894.
 Type: *Hathliacynus lustratus* Ameghino, from the Lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.
 Extinct.
Hathliacynus: ἄθλιος, wretched, i. e., low, imperfect; κύων, κυνός, dog.
- Hebetotherium** AMEGHINO, 1898. Edentata, Megatheriidæ.
 Sin. Geol.-Paléont., in Segundo Censo Nacional Repúb. Argentina, I, 204, 1898.
 Type: *Hebetotherium silenum* Ameghino, from the Lower Pampean of La Plata, Argentina.
 Extinct. Based on a left mandibular ramus.
Hebetotherium: ἡβητής (= ἡβητήρ), youth; θηρίον, wild beast.
- Hedimys** (see *Hedymys*). Glires, Eocardiidæ.
- Hedralophus** AMEGHINO, 1901. Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Leontiniidæ.
 Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 406-407, July, 1901 (sep. pp. 60-61).
 Type: *Hedralophus bicostatus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
 Extinct.
Hedralophus: ἔδρα, seat, base; λόφος, crest.
- Hedymys** AMEGHINO, 1887. Glires, Eocardiidæ.
 Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 14, Dec., 1887; Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 218, 1889.
Hedymys ZITTEL, Handb. Palaeont., IV, 544, 555, 1893.
 Type: *Hedymys integrus* Ameghino, from the Lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.
 Extinct.
Hedymys: ἡδύς, pleasing; μῦς, mouse.
- Hegetotherium** AMEGHINO, 1887. Ungulata, Typotheria, Hegetotheriidæ.
 Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 14, Dec., 1887; Revista Jardín Zool. Buenos Ayres, II, entr. 7, pp. 205-206, July 15, 1894 (type fixed).

Hegetotherium—Continued.

Species: *Hegetotherium mirabile* Ameghino (type), and *H. strigatum* Ameghino, from the Lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Hegetotherium: ἡγετήρης, leader, chief; ὄπιον, wild beast.

Helalestes MASON, 1872.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Lophiodontidae.

Ann. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 218, Sept., 1872 (sep. issued Aug. 13).

Helalestes TROUSSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. IV, 761, 1898 (misprint).

Type: *Helalestes laops* Marsh, from the Eocene of Grizzly Buttes, near Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on "the greater portion of a skull with teeth, and the more important parts of the skeleton of the same individual."

Helalestes: ἑλαός, marsh; δάηρης, wanderer.

Helomys F. CUVIER, 1817.

Glirres, Pedetidae.

Règne Animal, I, 202-203 footnote, 1817; 2^d ed., I, 200, 1829; Nouv. Dict. Hist.

Nat., nouv. ed., XIII, 117, 1817; Dents des Mammifères, 254, 1825.

Helomys F. CUVIER, Dict. Sci. Nat., XX, 341-344, 1821.

Type: *Mus cafer* Pallas, from the Cape of Good Hope.

Name antedated by *Pedetes* Illiger, 1811.

Helomys: ἑλῶν=ἑλαῶν, the sun's heat; μῦς, mouse.

Helarctos (subgenus of *Ursus*) HORSFIELD, 1825.

Fere, Ursidae.

Zool. Journ., II, 221-234, pl. vii, July, 1825.

Helarctos OLIGER, Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., pp. xxviii, 53, 1841.

Type: *Helarctos eurypilus* Horsfield, from Borneo.

Helarctos: ἑλῶν=ἑλαῶν, the sun's heat; ἄρκτος, bear—probably from its tropical habitat.

Helastetes (see *Helalestes*).

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Lophiodontidae.

Helicotragus KINK, 1864.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 657-658.

Emendation of *Helicotragus* Gray, 1843. "The three genera *Helicotragus*, *Adenota*, and *Kobus* are most intimately related, forming together a single tolerably well-defined and natural genus, the subdivision of which is quite artificial and very inconvenient." (p. 658.)

Helicoceras WEITHOFER, 1888.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Beitr. Palæont. Oesterr.-Ung., VI, 288, pl. xviii, 1888" (cf. LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1888, XXV, Mamm., 51, 1890).

Type: *Helicoceras rotundicorne* Weithofer, from the Pliocene beds of Pikermi, Greece.

Name preoccupied by *Helicoceras* D'Orbigny, 1840, a genus of Mollusca. Replaced by *Helicophora* Weithofer, 1889 (preoccupied by *Helicophora* Gray, 1842, a genus of Mollusca); and by *Helicotragus* Palmer, 1903.

Extinct.

Helicoceras: ἑλῆξ, ἑλαῖκος, spiral; κέρας, horn—in allusion to the spiral horns.

Helicelophodon ROTH, 1903.

Ungulata, Astrapotheroidea, Astrapotheriidae.

Revista Mus. La Plata, XI, 141, 1903.

Type: *Helicelophodon giganteus* Roth, from the "upper Cretaceous" of Lago Musters, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on an upper premolar and a lower incisor.

Helicelophodon: ἑλῆξ, ἑλαῖκος, spiral; λόφος, crest; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Helicophora WEITHOFER, 1889.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Jahrbuch K. K. Geol. Reichsanstalt, Wien, XXXIX, Heft 1-2, p. 79 footnote, July 1, 1889.

Helicophora—Continued.

Helicophorus ZITTEL, Handb. Palæont., IV, 2^{te} Lief, 418, 1893; TROUSSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. IV, 932, 1898.

New name for *Helicoceras* Weithofer, 1888, which is preoccupied by *Helicoceras* D'Orbigny, 1840, a genus of Mollusca. *Helicophora* is also preoccupied by *Helicophora* Gray, 1842, a genus of Mollusca. Replaced by *Helicotragus*, Palmer, 1903.

Extinct.

Helicophora: ἑλιξ, ἑλικος, spiral; φορός, bearing—in allusion to the spiral horns.

Helicotragus PALMER, 1903.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Science, new ser., XVII, 873, May 29, 1903.

New name for *Helicophora* Weithofer, 1889, which is preoccupied by *Helicophora* Gray, 1842, a genus of Mollusca.

Extinct.

Helicotragus: ἑλιξ, ἑλικος, spiral; τράγος, goat, antelope—in allusion to the spiral horns.

Helictis GRAY, 1831.

Feræ, Mustelidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, pt. 1, No. VIII, 94–95, Aug. 5, 1831; Philos. Mag., new ser., X, 234, 1831.

Helictes GRAY, List Osteol. Spec. Brit. Mus., pp. x, 20, 1847.

Type: *Helictis moschata* Gray, from China.

Helictis: ἑλη=ἑλῆη, the sun's heat; ἱκρίς, weasel. (Probably ἑλος, marsh; ἱκρίς, weasel—Century Dict.)

Heligmodontia (see **Eligmodontia**).

Glires, Muridae, Cricetinae.

Heliomys GRAY, 1873.

Glires, Muridae, Murinae.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., XII, 417–418, fig. 2, Nov., 1873.

Type: *Heliomys jeudei* Gray, locality unknown.

Heliomys: ἥλιος, sun; μῦς, mouse.

Heliophobius PETERS, 1846.

Glires, Bathyergidae.

Bericht Bekanntmachung geeign. Verhandl. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 259, Aug., 1846; Naturwiss. Reise Mossambique, Säugeth., 139–145, Taf. xxxi fig. 2 [*Bathyergus*], xxxv fig. 2, 1852.

Heliophobius BEDDARD, Mamm., Cambridge Nat. Hist., X, 481, 1902 (misprint).

Type: *Heliophobius argenteo-cinereus* Peters, from Tette, Mozambique, southeastern Africa (S. lat. 16°–17°).

Name preoccupied by *Heliophobius* Boisduval, 1829, a genus of Lepidoptera. Replaced by *Myoscalops* Thomas, 1890.

Heliophobius: ἥλιος, sun; φοβέω, to fear—from its subterranean mode of life.

Heliophoca GRAY, 1854.

Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidae.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 2d ser., XIII, 201–202, Mar., 1854; Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1854, No. CCLXII, 43–44, Jan. 10, 1855; ALLEN, Mon. N. Am. Pinnipeds, 465, 1880 (in synonymy).

Type: *Heliophoca atlantica* Gray (= *Phoca monachus* Hermann), from Desert Grande Island, Madeira.

Heliophoca: ἥλιος, sun; φώκη, seal—in allusion to its habitat near the tropics.

Heliosciurus (subgenus of *Sciurus*) TROUSSART, 1880.

Glires, Sciuridae.

Le Naturaliste, II, No. 37, p. 292, Oct. 1, 1880; Ibid., II, No. 40, p. 315, Nov. 15, 1880; Cat. Mamm. in Bull. Soc. d'Études Sci. d'Angers, X, 1^{re} fasc., 82–84, 1880; Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., VI, No. 2, p. 306, Sept. 19, 1881 THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897, 933 (type mentioned).

Heliosciurus—Continued.

Species 11, from Africa: *Sciurus rufobrachiatulus* Waterhouse, *S. punctatus* Temminck, *S. aubryi* A. Milne-Edwards, *S. olivaceus* A. Milne-Edwards, *S. annulatus* Desmarest (type), *S. aubimii* Gray, *S. sharpei* Gray, *S. abyssinicus* (Gmelin) Prevost, *S. bongensis* Henglin, *S. pennis* A. Smith, and *S. pumilio* Le Conte.

Heliosciurus: ἥλιος, sun; + *Sciurus*—from its tropical habitat.

Eliphobius (see **Heliophobius**).

Glires, Bathyergidae.

Helicomya Cope, 1873.

Glires, Geomyidae?

Syn. New Vert. Tert. Colorado, 3-4, Oct., 1873; Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., for 1873, 475, 1874.

Type: *Helicomya vetus* Cope, from the Oligocene of Colorado.

Extinct. Based on 'mandibular rami.'

Helicomya: ἥλιος, (dim. of ἥλιος), a little nail; μῦς, mouse.

Helladotherium GAUDRY, 1860.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Giraffidae.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, LI, No. 22, p. 804, July-Dec., 1860; FORSYTH MAJOR, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1891, 323-326, fig. 3.

Type: *Helladotherium duvernoyi* Gaudry, from the Lower Pliocene, Pikermi beds, of Greece.

Extinct. Based on "une tête presque complète."

Helladotherium: Ἑλλάς, Ἑλλάδος, Greece; θῆπιον, wild beast—in allusion to the type locality.

Helogale GRAY, 1861.

Ferae, Viverridae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1861, 308, 2 figs.; Ibid., 1864, 571; Cat. Bones Mamm. Brit. Mus., 76, 1862; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1882, 79-80.

Species: *Herpestes jurnalus* Sundevall (type), from Natal; and *H. lunionotus* A. Smith, from South Africa.

Helogale: ἑλος, marsh; γάλη, weasel.

Helohippus MARSH, 1892.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidae.

Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XLIII, No. 256, p. 353, Apr. 1892.

Type: *Lophiodon punctus* Marsh, from the Eocene near Marsh Fork, western Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on a portion of a left upper jaw containing three premolars and two molars.

Helohippus: ἑλος, marsh; ἵππος, horse.

Helohyus MARSH, 1872.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Helohyidae.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 207-208, Sept. 1872 (sep. issued Aug. 7).

Type: *Helohyus plicodon* Marsh, from the Eocene of Grizzly Buttes, near Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on "an upper molar tooth in perfect preservation."

Helohyus: ἑλος, marsh; ὕς, βός, hog.

Helotherium Cope, 1872.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriidae.

Pal. cont. Bull. No. 2, p. 1, Aug. 3, 1872; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XII, for Jan. 1871-Dec. 1872, 466, Jan. 1873; Sixth Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., for 1873, 606 (under *Oreohippus*).

Type: *Helotherium progonium* Cope, from the Bridger Eocene of Wyoming.

Extinct.

Helotherium: ἑλος, marsh; θῆπιον, wild beast.

Hemiacis Cope, 1869.

Ferae, Mustelidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1869, 3; [Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XI, 177-178, pl. III, fig. 1, 1869—given as *Galea perdicida*.]

Hemiakis—Continued.

Type: *Hemiakis perdicida* Cope, from the limestone breccia of a cave in Wythe County, Virginia.

Extinct. "Represented by a left ramus of the mandible, with dentition complete.

Hemiakis: ἡμί-, half; ἀκίς, point—in allusion to the molar. "The tubercular molar is relatively as in the allied genera (*Mephitis* and *Lutra*) but without sharp tubercle." (COPE.)

Hemiacodon MARSH, 1872.

Primates, Anaptomorphide?

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 212–213, Sept., 1872 (sep. issued Aug. 13); OSBORN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 200, June 28, 1902; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 794, 1902 (type fixed).

Species, 3: *Hemiacodon gracilis* Marsh (type), and *H. nanus* Marsh, from Henry Fork of Green River; and *H. pucillus* Marsh [sic], from Grizzly Buttes, near Fort Bridger, all from the Eocene of Wyoming.

Extinct.

Hemiacodon: ἡμί-, half; ἀκίς, point; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Hemiauchenia Gervais & AMEGHINO, 1880. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelida.

Mamm. Foss. l'Amérique du Sud, 120–123, 1880.

Type: *Hemiauchenia paradoxa* Gervais & Ameghino, from the Pleistocene of the province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on a portion of a cranium, including the two maxillaries with all the molars in place, and the canine on the left side.

Hemiauchenia: ἡμί-, half; + *Auchenia*. Este genero "está caracterizado por la presencia de seis muelas superiores en série continúa, debido á la existencia del p² que falta tanto en *Auchenia* como en *Palaolama*" (AMEGHINO, Mam. Foss. Argentinos, 503, 1889).

Hemibelideus (subgenus of *Phalangista*) COLLETT, 1884. Marsupialia, Phalangerida.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1884, 385–387, pl. xxxi, 2 figs. in text.

Type: *Phalangista* (*Hemibelideus*) *lemuroides* Collett, from northern Queensland.

Hemibelideus: ἡμί-, half; + *Belideus*. "Evidently a transition stage between the true Phalangers and the genus *Petaurista*, having the skull, but not the patagium of the latter, and the bushy cylindrical tail, but not the skull of the Phalanger subgenus *Trichosurus*." (COLLETT.)

Hemibos FALCONER, 1865.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovida.

FALCONER, quoted by RÜTIMEYER, in Verhandl. Naturforsch. Gesellsch. Basel, IV, 2tes Heft, 330, 1865; RÜTIMEYER, Versuch. Natürl. Gesch. Rindes, Abth. 2, p. 23, 1867; FALCONER, Paleont. Memoirs & Notes, I, pp. 23, 280, 546, 555, 1868; LYDEKKER, Mem. Geol. Surv. India (Palæont. Indica), ser. 10, I, pt. III, 145–149, pls. XXII–XXIII [Reissue pls. XX–XXIV], 1878.

Type: *Hemibos triquetricornis* Falconer, from the Siwalik Hills, India.

Extinct. Based on a cranium.

Hemibos: ἡμί-, half; + *Bos*.

Hemicaulodon COPE, 1869.

Sirenia, Halitheriida.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XI, 190–191, pl. v, fig. 6, 1869.

Type: *Hemicaulodon effodiens* Cope, from the Eocene marl pits of Shark River, Monmouth County, New Jersey.

Extinct. Based on a 'right upper incisor.'

Hemicaulodon: ἡμί-, half; καυλός, stalk; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the form of the upper incisor.

Hemicentetes MIVART, 1871.

Insectivora, Tenrecida.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1871, 58–65, 72–73, pl. v, 9 figs. in text.

ites—Continued.

Erinaceus madagascariensis Shaw (= *E. semispinosus* Cuvier), from Madagascar.

Centetes: *hnt-*, half; + *Centetes*. This genus differs from *Centetes* in the presence of a third upper incisor, smaller canines, and in the form of the skull.

us (JOURDAN) DEXÉRET, 1887.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Mus. Lyon, IV, 236, 1887.

Hemicherus typus Jourdan (Mus. Lyon), from the Miocene of Drôme,

France.

Hemicherus FILHOL, 1882.

Based on a cranium.

terus (*Hemicherus*): *hnt-*, half; *χοῖρος*, hog.

us FILHOL, 1882.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ?

Ann. Mus. Phosphorites Quercy, Toulouse, 106-111, 1882.

Hemicherus lamandini Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France.

Based on a lower jaw.

LARTET, 1851.

Fera, Canidæ.

Sur la Colline de Sansan, 10, 1851.

Hemicyon santanienensis Lartet, from the Miocene of Sansan, Dépt. du Gers, France. Extinct.

cus: *hnt-*, half; *κύων*, dog.

a GERVAIN, 1855.

Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

Compte de Castelneau, dans l'Amérique du Sud, Zool., Mamm., 43, pls. VII, IX figs. 8, 8', 1855.

Myotis brevicaudatus Maximilian, from the Fazenda of Coroba in the State of Rio de Janeiro, not far from the Rio do Espírito Santo, southeastern Brazil.

ma: *hnt-*, half; *δέρμα*, skin.

us FITZINGER, 1866.

Insectivora, Erinaceidæ.

Sber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien, LIV, Abth. I, 565, 1866; Ibid., Abth. I, 858, 1867.

us, from Egypt, Nubia, Abyssinia, and Sennar: *Erinaceus brachydactylus* Ger., *E. platyotis* Sundevall, *E. libycus* Hemprich & Ehrenberg, *E. aegyptius* Froy, and *Hemichinus pallidus* Fitzinger.

inus: *hnt-*, half; *ἐχίς*, hedgehog.

go DAHLBOM, 1857.

Primates, Lemuridæ.

Indier, I. Tredje Hæftet, 224, 225, 230, Tab. x, 1857; Gray, Cat. Monkeys, Bats & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 86, 1870.

Galago demidoffi Fischer, from Gaboon, West Africa. (See *Galagoides* Smith, 1833.)

ago: *hnt-*, half; - *Galago*.

(Jourdan) Gray, 1864.

Fera, Viverridæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 542; Flower & Lydekker, Mamm. Living Extinct, 533, 1891.

Section of *Hemigalus* Jourdan, 1837.

a (see *Hemigalus*).

Fera, Viverridæ.

lia MIVART, 1882.

Fera, Viverridæ.

Zool. Soc. London, 1882, 143, 188-189, 206.

Galidia olivacea Geoffroy, and *G. concolor* Geoffroy, from Madagascar.

Antedated by *Salanoia* Gray, 1864.

galidia: *hnt-*, half; - *Galidia*—in allusion to the tail, muzzle, claws, and other characters, in which it differs from *Galidia*.

- Hemigalus** JOURDAN, 1837. Ferae, Viverrid
 Comptes Rendus, Paris, V, No. 12, pp. 442-443; No. 17, p. 593, July-Dec., 1837.
Hemigalea BLAINVILLE, *ibid.*, V, 595, 1837; Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2^e sér., VI [276], 279, Nov., 1837; GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 524-525.
Hemigale GRAY, *ibid.*, 1864, 542; FLOWER & LYDEKKER, Mamm., Living & Extinct, 533, 1891.
Type: 'L'hémigale zébré' (= *Viverra hardwickii* Gray), from Malacca or Borneo.
Hemigalus: ἡμι-, half; γαλή, weasel.
- Hemiganus** COPE, 1882. Edentata, Ganodonta, Stylinodonti
 Am. Naturalist, XVI, for Oct. 1882, 831-832, Sept. 28, 1882; Tert. Vert., 1885 (date of publication, under *Hemithlæus*).
Type: *Hemiganus vultuosus* Cope, from the Puerco Eocene of New Mexico.
 Extinct.
Hemiganus: ἡμι-, half; γάρος, brightness, polish—in allusion to the enamel of the incisors, which "extends but a short distance on the anterior face of the tooth."
- Hemimeryx** LYDEKKER, 1878. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anthracotheri
 Rec. Geol. Surv. India, [X, pt. 2, p. 78, May, 1877—not named]; XI, 79-80, 1878.
 Palæont. Indica (Mem. Geol. Surv. India), ser. 10, II, pt. v, 167-169, pl. x figs. 1, 5, Feb., 1883.
Type: *Hemimeryx blanfordi* Lydekker (1883), from the Miocene of the Indus Valley, near the Mansoor of Sind, India.
 Extinct. Based on molar teeth.
Hemimeryx: ἡμι-, half; μῆρυξ, ruminant.
- Hemiomus** SEELEY, 1899. Ungulata,
 Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, LV, pt. 3, pp. 413-415, 3 figs. in text, Aug. 1899.
Type: *Hemiomus major* Seeley, from the River Medway, near Tonbridge, England.
 Extinct. Based on the distal end of the right humerus.
Hemiomus: ἡμι-, half; ὤμος, shoulder—"in reference to the absence of ossification of the hinder aspect of the distal end of the bone."
- Hemiopsalodon** (see *Hemipsalodon*). Creodonta, Hyænodont
- Hemiotomys** (subg. of *Arvicola*) SÉLYS LONGCHAMPS, 1836. Gillies, Muridæ, Microt
 Essai Monographique sur les Campanols des Environs de Liège, 7-8, pl. 1, 1836.
 Études Micromammalogie, 85-86, 146-147, pls. 1-2, 1839; BAIRD, Mamm. Am., 515-516, 1857; MILLER, N. Am. Fauna, No. 12, p. 16, July 23, 1896.
 The subgenus was originally formed for the reception of *Arvicola fulvus* and *amphibius* (= *A. terrestris*), from Europe, but *fulvus* was subsequently found to be based on a mutilated specimen of *A. arvalis* and was withdrawn. (See Postscript to Essai Monographique, 1862.) Sélys states (l. c., 87, 1839) he does not wish this section considered as a genus or subgenus!
Hemiotomys: ἡμι-, half; οὖς, ὠτός, ear; μῦς, mouse—from the small size of ears.
- Hemipsalodon** COPE, 1885. Creodonta, Hyænodont
 Am. Naturalist, XIX, 163, Feb., 1885; Ann. Rept. Geol. & Nat. Hist. Surv. Canada, new ser., I, for 1885, App., 80c-81c, 1886.
Hemipsalodon Cope, Am. Naturalist, XIII, 151, Mar. 1889 (misprint).
Type: *Hemipsalodon grandis* Cope, from the Oligocene (White River bed) of the Swift Current River, Northwest Territory.
 Extinct. Based on a jaw.

Hemipsalodon—Continued.

Hemipsalodon: *ἡμι-*, half; *φαλίς*, pair of scissors; *δόν* = *δούς*, tooth—probably in allusion to the 'heel' of the third molar, which "is quite short, and has a cutting keel" . . . The molars "are interesting on account of their illustrating the most primitive form of a sectorial tooth." (COPE.)

Hemyntrachelus (subg. of *Delphinapterus*) BRANDT, 1873. Cete, Delphinidae.

Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Petersbourg, XX, 239-242, 1873.

Species: *Delphinapterus cortesi* (Laurillard), and *D. brochii* (Balsamo Crivelli), from Europe.

Extinct.

Hemyntrachelus: *ἡμι-*, half; *όν*, together; *ρῆιγγλος*, neck—in allusion to the character: "Die beiden oder drei vorderen Halswirbel vereint, die übrigen frei."

Hemithlus COPE, 1882.

Ungulata, Amblypoda, Periptychidae.

Am. Naturalist, XVI, for Oct. 1882, 832, Sept. 28, 1882; *Tert. Vert.*, 405-408, pl. XX¹, figs. 6-9, 1885.

Type: *Hemithlus kovalevskianus* Cope, from the Puerco Eocene of northwestern New Mexico.

Extinct.

Hemitragus HODGSON, 1841.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Calcutta Journ. Nat. Hist., II, No. VI, 218, July, 1841; *Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal*, X, pt. II, 913, July-Dec., 1841; XVII, pt. II, 486, Nov., 1848; GRAY, *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.*, XVIII, 230, Oct., 1846; Knowsley Menagerie, 1850.

Type: *Capra quadrinannia* vel *jharal* Hodgson, from Nepal, India.

Hemitragus: *ἡμι-*, half; *τράγος*, goat—from the absence of a beard and presence of some of the characters of a goat. The habits are those of the goat.

Hemitragus VAN DER HOEVEN, 1855.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Handbook Dierkunde, 2d ed., II, 943, 1855.

New name for *Nemorhodus* H. Smith, 1827. Includes *Antelope sumatrensis* Shaw, from Sumatra, and *A. goral* Hardwicke, from India.

Name preoccupied by *Hemitragus* Hodgson, 1841, which is based on *Capra quadrinannia* vel *jharal* from India. Van der Hoeven considered the name available for this group, as he did not regard Hodgson's *Hemitragus* distinct.

Hemirus Gervais, 1855.

Marsupialia, Didelphyidae.

Exp. Comte de Castelnau dans l'Amérique du Sud, I, Mamm., 101-102, pl. xvi fig. 2, pl. xv fig. 1, 1885 (pl. xvi is marked *Hemirus concolor*, but referred to in text as *H. houteri*); THOMAS, *Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus.*, 354, 1888.

Type: *Didelphys houteri* Waterhouse (= *D. brevicaudata* Erxleben), from Brazil or Guiana.

Name preoccupied by *Hemirus* Rudolphi, 1809 (*Entozoorium Hist. Nat.*, II, pt. 1, p. 180) : a genus of Trematodes.

Hemirus: *ἡμι-*, half; *οὐρά*, tail.

Hemutaetus AMEGHINO, 1902.

Edentata, Dasypodidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 65-66, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 63-64).

Type: *Hemutaetus constellatus* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Hemutaetus: *ἡμι-*, half; *-taetus*.

Endecapleura (see *Endecapleura*).

Glires, Muridae, Gerbillinae.

Henricofilholia AMEGHINO, 1901. Ungulata, Astrapotheroidea, Astrapotheriidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 404-405, July, 1901 (sep. pp. 58-59).

Type: *Henricofilholia cingulata* (= ? *Parastrapotherium cingulatum* Ameghino, 1895), from the Pyrotherium beds of Patagonia.

Henricofilholia—Continued.

Extinct.

Henricofilholia: In honor of Henri Filhol, 1843–1902, late professor of comparative anatomy and director of the anatomical laboratory of the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris.

Henricosbornia AMEGHINO, 1901.

Primates (Henricosbornidae).

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 357–358, July, 1901 (sep. pp. 11–12).

Type: *Henricosbornia lophodonta* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia. Extinct.

Henricosbornia: In honor of Henry Fairfield Osborn, 1857–, Da Costa professor of zoology, Columbia University, and curator of vertebrate paleontology, American Museum of Natural History, New York; author of numerous papers on paleontology.

Hepoona GRAY, 1841.

Marsupialia, Phalangeridae.

GRAY, in Gray's Journ. Two Expd. Northwest & West Australia, App. II, 402, 407–408, 1841; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 166, 1888 (in synonymy).

Type: *Phalangista cookii* Desmarest, from Tasmania. (See *Pseudochirus* Ogilby, 1837.)

Hepoona: *Hepoona Roo*, native name used in John White's 'Voyage to New South Wales,' 1790.

Heptacodon MARSH, 1894.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anthracotheriidae.

Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XLVII, No. 281, p. 409, 3 figs. in text, May, 1894.

Type: *Heptacodon curtus* Marsh, from the Oligocene of South Dakota.

Extinct. Based on a last upper molar.

Heptacodon: ἑπτὰ, seven; ἀκμή, point; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth—from the seven cusps of the last upper molar.

Heptaconus AMEGHINO, 1894.

Ungulata, Litopterna, Proterotheriidae.

Enum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Form. Eocènes Patagonie, 44, Feb., 1894.

Type: *Heptaconus acer* Ameghino, from the Eocene of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Heptaconus: ἑπτὰ, seven; κώνος, cone.

Heptodon COPE, 1882.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Lophiodontidae.

Am. Naturalist, XVI, 1029, Dec. (2?), 1882; Tert. Vert., 492, 1885 (date of publication, under *Diacoderis*).

Type: *Lophiodon ventorum* Cope, from the Eocene of Wyoming.

Name preoccupied (?) by *Heptodonta* Hope, 1838, a genus of Insects.

Extinct.

Heptodon: ἑπτὰ, seven; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the upper molariform teeth which are seven in number.

Herichus (see *Ericulus*).

Insectivora, Tenrecidae.

Herinaceus (see *Erinaceus*).

Insectivora, Erinaceidae.

Herpailurus (subgenus of *Felis*) SEVERTZOW, 1858.

Ferae, Felidae.

Revue et Mag. de Zool., Paris, 2^e sér., X, 385, 390, Sept., 1858.

Species: *Felis* (*Herpailurus*) *yaguarundi* Desmarest, and *Felis* (*H.*) *cyra* Desmarest from Paraguay.

Herpailurus: ἑρπῶ, to creep; αἴλουρος, cat—in allusion to the animal's habits and manner of approaching its prey.

Herpestes ILLIGER, 1811.

Ferae, Viverridae.

Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 135, 1811 (*Herpetes*, corrected to *Herpestes* in Errata, 302); THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1882, 63–78, fig. 1 (type fixed).

Herpestes—Continued.

Species, 3: *Furca schauinslandi* Gmelin (type), *F. mungo* Gmelin, and *F. cafra* Gmelin, from Africa and Asia.

Herpestes: ἑρπῆρης, a creeper—probably in allusion to its habits, especially in pursuit of its prey. This is the derivation given by the original describer, but the following has been suggested: irregularly from ἑρ(ε)ών, a reptile, serpent = φάλαγε, to eat, devour. Cf. *Spermestes*. (Century Dict.)

Herpetocetus VAN BENEDEN, 1872.

Cete, Balenidae.

Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. de Belgique, 2^e sér., XXXIV, 20, 1872.

Herpetocetus VAN BENEDEN, *ibid.*, I, 25, 1880; Ann. Mus. Roy. Hist. Nat. Belgique, VII, 84, 1882.

Type: *Herpetocetus scaldiensis* Van. Beneden, from Stuyvenberg and St. Nicholas, in the vicinity of Antwerp, Belgium.

Extinct. Based on maxillary bones.

Herpetocetus: ἑρπῆρης, reptile; κῆτος, whale, "à cause du talon qui termine la mandibule en arrière et qui rappelle ce même os des reptiles sauriens." (VAN BENEDEN.)

Herptomys (subgenus of *Microtus*) MERRIAM, 1898. Glires, Muridae, Microtinae.

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XII, 107-108, Apr. 30, 1898.

Type: *Microtus guatemalensis* Merriam, from Todos Santos, Huehuetenango,

Guatemala (alt. 10,000 ft.).

Herptomys: ἑρπῆς, ἑρπῆτος, creeper; μῦς, mouse—from the animal's mode of

progression.

Herpotherium COPE, 1873.

Marsupialia, Didelphyidae.

Paleont. Bull. No. 16, p. 1, Aug. 20, 1873; Synop. New Vert. Colorado, 4, 1873; Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., VII, for 1873, 465, 1874.

Type: *Herpotherium fuscum* Cope, from the Oligocene (White River) of Colorado.

Extinct. Based on "a left mandibular ramus incomplete at both extremities, but exhibiting the crowns and alveoli of five molar teeth."

Herpotherium: ἑρπῆρης, reptile; θηρίον, wild beast.

Hesperocyon SCOTT, 1890.

Ferae, Canidae.

Princeton College Bull., II, No. 2, pp. 37-38, Apr., 1890.

Genus described, but no species mentioned: "*Hesperocyon* becomes extremely abundant in the John Day beds [Oregon], but does not pass up in the higher Miocene. Its nearest European allies are *Cynodon* and *Cynodictis*." (SCOTT.)

Hesperocyon: ἑσπερος, western; κύων, dog—in allusion to the type locality.

Hesperomys WATERHOUSE, 1839.

Glires, Muridae, Cricetinae.

Zool. Voy. H. M. S. 'Beagle,' pt. II, Mamm., 74-77, pl. 12, 1839.

Type not designated, but *Mus bimaculatus* Waterhouse, from Maldonado, Uruguay, may perhaps be so considered, since this species is compared with *Mus rattus* in showing the differences between the mice of the New and Old World.

Hesperomys: ἑσπερος, western; μῦς, mouse—i. e., belonging to the western hemisphere.

Hesperoptenus (subgenus of *Vesperus*) PETERS, 1868. Chiroptera, Vespertilionidae.

Monatsh. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, Nov. 1868, 626-627; Dec. 1868, 638-639.

Type: *Vesperus* (*Hesperoptenus*) *doria* Peters, from Sarawak, Borneo.

Hesperopterus: ἑσπερος, evening; πτενός, winged—i. e., a crepuscular winged

creature, a bat.

Hesperosciurus (subgenus of *Sciurus*) NELSON, 1899.

Glires, Sciuridae.

Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci., I, 27, 83, pl. I, fig. 5, May 9, 1899.

Hesperosciurus—Continued.

Type: *Sciurus griseus* Ord, from the Dalles of the Columbia River, Oregon.

Hesperosciurus: ἑσπερος, western; + *Sciurus*—'western squirrel,' from its habitat in the extreme western United States.

Heteroborus COPE, 1880.

Creodonta, Arctocyonida.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XIX, 79, 80, Aug. 3, 1880; Tert. Vert., 259, Feb., 1885.

Type: *Arctocyon duclii* Lemoine, from the Lower Eocene of France.

Extinct.

Heteroborus: ἑτερος, other, different; βορός, gluttonous.

Heterocephalus RÜPPELL, 1842.

Glires, Bathyergida.

Mus. Senckenberg., Frankfurt a. M., III, Heft 2, pp. 99–101, 175, Taf. VIII fig. 1, x figs. 3 a–c, 1842.

Type: *Heterocephalus glaber* Rüppell, from Shoa, southern Abyssinia, northeastern Africa.

Heterocephalus: ἑτερος, other, different; κεφαλή, head.

Heterocetus VAN BENEDEN, 1880.

Cete, Balenida.

Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Belgique, 2^e sér., L, 21–22, 1880; Ann. Mus. Roy. Hist. Nat., Bruxelles, XIII, 23, 1886.

Species, 3: *Heterocetus affinis* Van Beneden, *Cetotherium brevifrons* Van Beneden, and *Heterocetus sprangii* Van Beneden from the vicinity of Antwerp, Belgium. "Depuis longtemps nous avons proposé ce nom générique de *Heterocetus*, mais nous avions cru devoir l'abandonner pour un autre nom plus ancien [*Cetotherium*] donné par le docteur Brandt de Saint-Petersbourg. En étudiant avec plus de soin les caractères et en comparant les derniers ossements découverts, nous avons cru devoir revenir à notre première dénomination." (l. c. p. 21.)

Extinct.

Heterocetus: ἑτερος, other, different; κῆτος, whale—i. e. distinct from *Cetotherium*.

Heterodelphis BRANDT, 1873.

Cete, Platanistidæ

Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci., St.-Petersbourg, XX, 248–253, Taf. xxv, xxvi figs. 1–26 1873.

Type: *Heterodelphis klinderi* Brandt, from Nikolajew (=Nikolaief), northeast of Odessa, southern Russia.

Extinct.

Heterodelphis: ἑτερος, other, different; δελφίς, dolphin.

Heterodon (subgenus of *Delphinus*) BLAINVILLE, 1817.

Cete, Physeteridæ

Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., IX, 151, 175–179, 1817.

Species, 8: *Anarhacis groenlandicus* Lacépède, *Delphinus chemnitzianus* Blainville (= *Balaena rostrata* Chemnitz), *D. edentulus* Schreber, *D. bidentatus* Bonnaterre, *D. butskode* Blainville (= *Hyperoodon butskopf* Lacépède), *D. sonnerbiensis* Blainville, *Epidorhynchus organatus* Rafinesque, and *Delphinus densirostris* Blainville.

Name preoccupied by *Heterodon* Beauvois, 1800, a genus of Reptilia. (GILL Arrangement Fam. Mamm., 96, 1872).

Heterodon: ἑτερος, other, different; δδών = δδούς, tooth.

Heterodon LUND, 1838.

Edentata, Glyptodontidæ

Overs. K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Forhandl. Kjöbenhavn, 1838, 11; Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2^e sér., XI, Zool., 216–217, 231, Apr., 1839; Écho du Monde Savant Paris, 6^e ann., No. 430, p. 244, Apr. 17, 1839; Afhandl. K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Nat. & Math. Afh., Kjöbenhavn, VIII, 67, 141, Tab. 1, fig. 1, 1841; LIAIS, Climat, Géol., Faune, et Géog. Botanique Brésil, 366–367, 1872.

Type: *Dasypus diversidens* Lund, 1841, from the bone caves between the Rio das Velhas and Rio Paraopeba, Minas Gerais, Brazil (alt. 2,000 ft.).

Name preoccupied by *Heterodon* Beauvois, 1800, a genus of Reptilia; and by *Heterodon* Blainville, 1817, a genus of cetaceans.

Heterodon—Continued.

Extinct.

Heterodon: *ἑτερος*, other, different; *ὀδών*=*ὀδούς*, tooth—in allusion to the inequality in size and form of the teeth.**Heterogeomys** MERRILL, 1895.

Glires, Geomyiidae.

N. Am. Fauna, No. 8, pp. 23, 26, 179-185, numerous plates and figures, Jan. 31, 1895.

Type: *Geomys hispidus* Le Conte, from the vicinity of Jalapa, Vera Cruz, Mexico.*Heterogeomys*: *ἑτερος*, different; + *Geomys*—i. e., different from true *Geomys*.**Heteroglyphia** Roth, 1899.

Ungulata, Litopterna, Macraucheniidæ.

Revista Mus. La Plata, IX, 387, 1899; AMEGHINO, Sin. Geol.-Palæont., Segundo Censo Nac. Repáb. Argentina, I, Supl., p. 12, July, 1899.

Type: *Heteroglyphia dezaletsky* Roth, from the 'upper Cretaceous' of Lago Musters, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on a single upper molar.

Heteroglyphia: *ἑτερος*, other, different; *γλυφή*, carving, notch.**Heterohyrax** (subgenus of *Dendrohyrax*) GRAY, 1868.

Ungulata, Procaviidae.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., I, 50-51, Jan., 1868; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 233-294, 1869.

Type: *Dendrohyrax blainvillii* Gray, from East Africa.*Heterohyrax*: *ἑτερος*, other, different; + *Hyrax*—from the fact that the skull "has all the characters of the genus *Dendrohyrax* except that the orbit is incomplete behind." (GRAY.)**Heterohyrax** Gervais, 1848-52.

Primates, Microchoiridae?

Zool. et Palæont. Franç., 1^{re} ed., II, expl. pl. 35, fig. 14, p. 7, 1848-52; 2^{de} ed., 391-392, pl. 35, fig. 14, 1859.**Type**: *Heterohyrax armatus* Gervais, from the Eocene of Buschweiler, Lower Alace, Germany.

Extinct. Based on a portion of the lower jaw with teeth.

Heterohyrax: *ἑτερος*, other, different; *ὕς*, *ὄς*, hog.**Heterolophodon** Roth, 1903.

Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Homalodontotheriidae.

Revista Mus. La Plata, XI, 145-146, 1903.

Type: *Heterolophodon ampliatus* Roth, from the upper 'Cretaceous' of Lago Musters, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on two upper molars.

Heterolophodon: *ἑτερος*, other, different; *λόφος*, crest; *ὀδών*=*ὀδούς*, tooth.**Heteromys** DE-MARSH, 1817.

Glires, Heteromyiidae.

Nov. Diet. Hist. Nat., nouv. ed., XIV, 180-181, 1817; Mammalogie, I, 313, 1820.

Type: *Mus anomalus* Thompson, from the island of Trinidad, West Indies.*Heteromys*: *ἑτερος*, other, different; *μῦς*, mouse—i. e., different from *Mus*.**Heteropus** Jourdan, 1837.

Marsupialia, Macropodidae.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, V, 522, 1837; Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2^e sér., VIII, Zool., 268, Dec., 1837.**Type**: *Heteropus albigularis* Jourdan (= *Kangurus penicillatus* Gray), from the mountains southwest of Sydney, New South Wales.Name preoccupied by *Heteropus* Palisot de Beauvois, 1805, a genus of Orthoptera.*Heteropus*: *ἑτερος*, other, different; *πούς*, foot—in allusion to the posterior limbs and tarsi, which are shorter than in other kangaroos, and exhibit other minor differences.**Heterosciurus** (subgenus of *Sciurus*) TROUSSART, 1880.

Glires, Sciuridae.

Le Naturaliste, II, No. 37, p. 292, Oct. 1, 1880; Cat. Mamm., in Bull. Soc. d'Études Sci. d'Angers, X, 1^{re} fasc., 69-73, 1880; Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., VI, No. 2, p. 304, Sept. 19, 1881; ELERA, Cat. Sist. Fauna Filipinas, I, 20, 1895(raised to generic rank); THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897, 933 (type given as *S. erythreus* Pallas).

Heterosciurus—Continued.

Species, 18, from Asia and Malaysia: *Sciurus erythræus* Pallas (= *S. ferrugineus* F. Cuvier, type), *S. hippurus* I. Geoffroy, *S. prevostii* Desmarest, *S. lokrioides* Hodgson, *S. lokriah* Hodgson, *S. leucomus* Müller, *S. alstoni* Anderson, *S. pernyi* A. Milne-Edwards, *S. rufigenys* Blanford, *S. modestus* Müller & Schlegel, *S. diardii* (Temminck) Jentink, *S. chinensis* Gray, *S. tenuis* Horsfield, *S. philippinensis* Waterhouse, *S. steeri* Günther, *S. rosenbergii* Jentink, *S. murinus* Müller & Schlegel, and *S. lis* Temminck.

Heterosciurus: ἑτερος, other, different; + *Sciurus*—in allusion to the differences between this group and true *Sciurus*.

Heterotalpa* (subgenus of *Talpa*) PETERS, 1863.

Insectivora, Talpidae.

Handb. Zool., I, 6ter Bogen, 86, Sept., 1863.

Type: *Talpa mogura* Temminck, from Japan. (See *Mogera* Pomel, 1848.)

Heterotalpa: ἑτερος, other, different; + *Talpa*—i. e., different from true *Talpa*.

Heterotherium BLAINVILLE, 1836.

Marsupialia, Amphitheriidae.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, VII, No. 8, p. 417, 1 pl. figs. 1–5, July–Dec., 1838.

Species: *Didelphis prevostii* Cuvier MS., and *D. bucklandii* Broderip, from Stonefield, England. "Il est plus certain que cet animal doit former un genre distinct auquel on pourrait donner le nom de *Heterotherium* ou d'*Amphitherium*." Extinct. Based on lower jaws.

Heterotherium: ἑτερος, other, different; θηριον, wild beast. "On pourrait donner le nom de *Heterotherium* ou d'*Amphitherium*, afin d'éviter les inductions que l'on pourrait tirer de l'existence si ancienne d'un mammifère de la classe des Didelphes." (BLAINVILLE.)

Hexaprotodon (subgenus of *Hippopotamus*) FALCONER & CAUTLEY, 1836.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Hippopotamidae.

Asiatic Researches, Calcutta, XIX, pt. I, 51, 1836.

Species: *Hippopotamus siwalensis* Falconer & Cautley, and *H. dissimilis* Falconer & Cautley, from the Pliocene of the Siwalik Hills, India.

Extinct.

Hexaprotodon: ἕξ, six; πῶρος, first; δῶν = δούς, tooth—in allusion to the six incisors in each jaw.

Hexodon COPE, 1884.

Edentata, Ganodonta, Conoryctidae.

Am. Naturalist, XVIII, 794, 795–796, fig. 3 in text, Aug., 1884; Trans. Am. Philos. Soc., new ser., XVI, pt. II, 316–317, 1888 (under *Conoryctes*).

Type: *Hexodon molestus* Cope, from the Puerco Eocene of New Mexico.

Name preoccupied by *Hexodon* Olivier, 1789, a genus of Coleoptera.

Extinct. Based on "the superior and inferior dentitions of a single individual."

Hexodon: ἕξ, six; δῶν = δούς, tooth—in allusion to the three premolars on each side, in contrast with those of related genera in which the number is four.

Hinnulus OGILBY, 1837.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1836, No. XLVIII, 136, June 27, 1837.

No species known. "Two [genera *Hinnulus* and *Capreolus*] are more especially indicated . . . [and there is] every reason to believe in their actual existence, and to anticipate their discovery. They will be characterized nearly as follows,† and will probably be found, one in the tropical forests of the Indian Archipelago, and the other on the elevated table lands of Mexico or South

* *Heterotalpa* may not have been properly published. Peters' 'Handbuch,' although printed, seems never to have been generally distributed, and the copy examined is perhaps unique. It lacks both title-page and date and is deposited in the library of the 'Zoologische Sammlungen,' Berlin.

† *Hinnulus*: "Rhinaria magna. Sinus lachrymales distincti. Fossæ interdigitales nullæ. Folliculi inguinales nulli. Mammaræ quatuor."

Hinnulus—Continued.

America. . . . It may appear a bold, perhaps a presumptuous undertaking, thus to predict the discovery of species and define the characters of genera, of whose actual existence we have no positive knowledge; but . . . all the analogies of nature . . . are in favor of the supposition." (Ogilby.)

Hinnulus Lat., young mule.

Hipparion CHRISTOL, 1832.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidæ.

"Ann. Sci. Indust. du Midi de France, Marseilles, I, 215, 1832" (fide WATERHOUSE MS.); Bull. Géol. de France, III, p. cxxviii, 1833; L'Institut, II, 75, 1834; Neues Jahrbuch Mineralogie, 1834, 500; Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2^e sér., IV, 225, 1835; LYDEKKER, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., III, 50-65, fig. 11 in text, 1886.

Apparently no type was named in the original description. Lydekker includes 4 species: *Epous* (*Hippotherium*) *gracilis* Kaup (1843), from Europe; *Hippotherium antelopinum* Falconer & Cautley (1849), from India; *Hipparion richthofeni* Koken (1885), from China; and *Sivalhippus theobaldi* Lydekker (1877), from India.

Extinct.

Hipparion: ἵππίριον, pony, dim. of ἵππος, horse.

Hipparitherium CHRISTOL, 1847.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, XXIV, 374-376, Jan.-June, 1847.

Type: *Palæotherium hippoides* Lartet, from France.

Extinct.

Hipparitherium: *Hipparion*; ἵππίριον, wild beast.

Hippelaphus (subg. of *Antelope*) REICHENBACH, 1835.

Ungulata, Bovidæ.

Bildergallerie Thierwelt, oder Naturgesch. Thierreichs, 2te Auflage, Heft VII, 4-5, Taf. v figs. 3-5, XXV fig. 11, 1835.

Species: 3: *Antelope gnu*, and *A. oreus*, from Africa; and *A. picta* (= *A. tragocamelus*), from northern India. (See *Boselaphus* Blainville, 1816.)

Hippelaphus: ἵππέλαφος, horse deer (from ἵππος, horse; ἔλαφος, deer.)

Hippelaphus subg. of *Cervus*) BONAPARTE, 1836. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Monografia Fauna Italica, I, fasc. xv-xvi, under *Cervus dama* [p. 4], 1836; "SEN-DEVAL, K. Vetensk. Akad. Handlingar, Stockholm, for 1844, 178-183, 1846."

Type species not given but evidently *Cervus hippelaphus* Cuvier, from Java. This group is simply the subgenus *Rosa* H. Smith, 1827, under another name.*

Name preoccupied by *Hippelaphus* Reichenbach, 1835, a subgenus of *Antelope*.

Hippaplous AMEGHINO, 1885.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidæ.

[Catálogo de la sección de la provincia de Buenos Aires en la Exposición Continental Sudamericana, pág. 39, año 1882, nomen nudum.]

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VIII, 94, 1885; Ibid., IX, 146, 1886.

Hippaplous AMEGHINO, Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 521, 1889.

"Fundé el género sobre restos de dos especies distintas, *H. barardii* y *H. darwini*, que no hice más que nombrar en el catálogo arriba mencionado." (AMEGHINO, l. c., 1885.)

Extinct.

Hippaplous: ἵππος, horse; ἀπλόος, simple.

*Nella edizione del Regno animale del Cuvier, data in Inglese dal Griffith, il Signor Hamilton Smith distribuisce le specie dei Cervi in gruppi d'ordine inferiore, secondo un piano che a noi par lodevole, e che adottiamo con leggiera modificazioni." Bonaparte. These modifications consist in changing the names of four of the ten subgenera, viz: *Alce* to *Alces*, *Rangifer* to *Tarandus*, *Elaphus* to *Cervus*, and *Rosa* to *Hippelaphus*.

Hippidion OWEN, 1869.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidæ.

Proc. Roy. Soc. London, XVII, No. 109, p. 268, for Feb., 1869; Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. London for 1869, 159, pt. II, 572-573, pl. LXII, figs. 1-10, 14, 16, 1870; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 618, 1902 (type). *Hippidium* BURMEISTER, Los Caballos Fós. de la Pampa Argentina, 5-68, pls. I-VIII, 1875; Supl., 3-13, pl. XI, figs. 3-6, 1889.

Species, 3: *Equus neogæus* Lund (type), and *E. principalis* Lund, from Brazil; and *E. arcidens* OWEN, from the Arroyo Negro, near Paysandu, Uruguay.

Extinct.

Hippidion: ἵππος, horse; ἵδιος (neuter ἵδιον*), peculiar.

Hippocamelus LEUCKART, 1816.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Dissertatiuncula Inaug. de Equo bisulco Molina, 24, 1816; GRAY, Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. III, Ungulata, 226, 227, 1852 (under *Furcifer*); THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1898, 212.

Type: *Hippocamelus dubius* Leuckart (= *Equus bisulcus* Molina), from the Cordillera of Chile.

Hippocamelus: ἵππος, horse; κάμηλος, camel—from the supposition that the animal was intermediate between a horse and a llama.

Hippodactylus COPE, 1888.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidæ

Am. Naturalist, XXII, 449, May, 1888.

Type: *Hippotherium antelopinum* Falconer & Cautley, from the Siwalik Hills, India.

Extinct.

Hippodactylus: ἵππος, horse; δάκτυλος, toe—in allusion to the single metapodials.

Hippodon LEIDY, 1854.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidæ

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1854, 90.

Type: *Hippodon speciosus* Leidy, from the Upper Miocene of the Bijou Hills, east of the Missouri River, South Dakota.

Extinct. Based on an inferior molar.

Hippodon: ἵππος, horse; δδών=δδούς, tooth—in allusion to the type specimen "an inferior molar of a solipedal animal apparently intermediate to *Equus* and *Anchitherium*." (LEIDY.)

Hippohyus FALCONER & CAUTLEY,† 1845.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ

[FALCONER & CAUTLEY, in] Owen's Odontography, pt. III, 562-563, Descr. Plate 35, pl. 140, fig. 7, 1845; Lydekker, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., II, 259, 1885.

Type: *Hippohyus sivalensis* Falconer & Cautley, from the Pliocene of the Siwalik Hills, India.

Extinct.

Hippohyus: ἵππος, horse; ὕς, ὄς, hog.

Hippopotamodon LYDEKKER, 1877.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Hippopotamidæ

Records Geol. Surv. India, X, pt. 2, p. 81, May, 1877.

Type: *Hippopotamodon sivalense* Lydekker, from the Pliocene of the Siwalik Hills, in the vicinity of the village of Asnot, Punjab, India.

Extinct. Based on part of the left maxilla, including three imperfect teeth.

Hippopotamodon: *Hippopotamus*; δδών=δδούς, tooth.

Hippopotamus LINNÆUS, 1758.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Hippopotamidæ

Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., I, 74, 1758; 12th ed., I, 101-102, 1766; BRISSON, *Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib.*, 2d ed., 12, 83-84, 1762; W. L. SCLATER, *Mamm. S. Africa*, I, 267-272, figs. 67-78, 1900 (type fixed).

* The neuter form was probably adopted to agree with *Hipparion* and *Hippotherium*.

† *Hippohyus* is credited to Falconer & Cautley by Lydekker (Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. II, 259, 1885), but their names do not appear in the description of the genus in Owen's Odontography.

Hippopotamus—Continued.

Species: *Hippopotamus amphibius* Linnaeus (type), from the Nile; and *H. terrestris* Linnaeus, from Brazil.

Hippopotamus: ἵπποπόταμος, river horse.

Hippops MARSH, 1892.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidae?

Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XLIII, No. 256, p. 351, Apr., 1892.

Type species not named. "The oldest ancestor of the horse, as yet undiscovered, undoubtedly had five toes on each foot, and probably was not larger than a rabbit, perhaps much smaller . . . It may be called *Hippops*, and its remains will be found at the base of the Tertiary, or more likely in the latest Cretaceous." (MARSH.)

Hypothetical.

Hippops: ἵππος, horse; ὄψ, aspect.

Hipporussa HEUDE, 1899.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.

Mém. Hist. Nat. Empire Chinois, IV, pt. 3, p. 134, 1899; *ibid.*, pt. 4, p. 208, 1899.

Type: *Cervus equinus* F. Cuvier, from Borneo and Sumatra.

Hipporussa: ἵππος, horse; Malay, *rusa* or *russa* deer—"horse deer."

Hippos GRAY, 1869.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidae?

(*at Carn.*, Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 262, 1869 (nomen nudum).)

"A large number of fossil genera belong to this suborder [Nasuta], as *Anoplotherium*, *Xiphodon*, *Diclotrichus*, *Cainotherium*, *Merycopotamus*, *Adapis*, *Microcherus*, *Hippos*, . . . but many of these are only known from a few bones or teeth." (GRAY.)

Extinct.

Hippos: ἵππος, horse.

Hipposideros GRAY, 1831.

Chiroptera, Rhinolophidae.

Zool. Miscellany, 37-38, 1831; Mag. Zool. & Bot., II, 492, 1838.

Hipposideros GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. XVIII, 52-53, Sept. 26, 1834;

BEANFORD, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1887, 637-638; W. L. SCLATER, Mamm. S. Africa, II, 116-118, fig. 121, 1901 (type fixed).

Species: *Hipposideros speoris* (type), *H. diadema*, *H. laceratus*, *H. calyptris*, *H. deformis*, all from Asia; and *H. tridens* from Africa.

Hipposideros: ἵππος, horse; σίδηρος, iron—i. e., horseshoe—in allusion to the form of the anterior part of the complicated nose leaf.

Hipposyus LEIDY, 1872.

Primates, Notharetidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., June 25, 1872, 37; OSBORN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat.

Hist., N. Y., XVI, 198, June 28, 1902.

Hipposyus AMEGHINO, Act. Acad. Sac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 960, 1889.

Type: *Hipposyus formosus* Leidy, from the Eocene (Bridger) of Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on "an upper jaw fragment with two molars; . . . [and] a lower jaw fragment with a single molar."

Hipposyus: ἵππος, horse; σῦς, σῦος, pig.

Hippotamus RAFINESQUE, 1815.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Hippopotamidae.

Analyse de la Nature, 56, 1815.

New name for *Hippopotamus* Linnaeus, 1758 ("Hippotamus R. Hippopotamus L.').

Hippotamus: Old French *hippotame* (from Lat. *hippopotamus*), hippopotamus.

Hippotherium (subg. of *Equus*) KAUP, 1833.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidae.

Neues Jahrbuch Mineralogie, 1833, 327; *ibid.*, 1835, 622; Oken's Isis, 1834, 314 (raised to generic rank); Nova Acta Acad. Ges. Leop.-Carol., XVII, pt. 1, 174-181, tab. 12 B, 1835 (subgenus).

Hippotherium—(Continued).

Species: *Equus (Hippotherium) gracilis* Kaup, and *Equus (H.) nanus* Kaup, from the Pliocene of Eppelsheim, near Darmstadt, Rhein-Hessen, Germany.
Extinct.

Hippotherium: ἵππος, horse; θηρίον, wild beast.

Hippotigris H. SMITH, 1841.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equide.

H. SMITH in Jardine's Nat. Library, *Mamm.*, XII, 321-334, pls. 21-25, 1841; 2d ed., *Mamm.*, VI, 321-334, pls. 21-25, 1866; TROUVESSART, *Cat. Mamm.*, new ed., fasc. IV, 797-799, 1898; W. L. SCLATER, *Mamm. S. Africa*, I, 282, 1900 (in synonymy, type fixed); ПОКОК, *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.*, 7th ser., X, 306, Oct., 1902.

Species, 5: *Equus zebra* Linnaeus (type), *Hippotigris antiquorum* H. Smith, *Equus burchelli* Gray, *Hippotigris quacha*, H. Smith, and *H. isabellinus* H. Smith, from Africa.

Hippotigris: ἵπποτίγρις, a supposed kind of tiger, in reality a wild ass, or possibly a zebra.

Hippotragus SUNDEVALL, 1846.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

K. Vetensk. Akad. Handlingar, Stockholm, for 1844, 196-197, 1846; SCLATER & THOMAS, *Book of Antelopes*, IV, pt. XIII, 3-39, pls. LXXVI-LXXX, Feb., 1899.

Type: *Hippotragus leucopharus* (Pallas), from Africa. (See Ozanna Reichenbach, 1845.)

Hippotragus: ἵππος, horse; τράγος, goat.

Hircus BRISSON, 1762.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 12, 38-48, 1762; BODDART, *Elenchus Animalium*, I, 50, 1785; RAFINESQUE, *Analyse de la Nature*, 56, 1815.

Species: *Hircus et Capra domestica*, *Capra angorensis*, *Ibex*, *Ibex imberbis*, *Capra parva americana*, *Ibex parvus americanus*, *Rupicapra*, *Rupicapra siberica*, *Gazella indica*, *Gazella*, *Gazella bezoartica*, *G. africana*, *G. novae hispaniae*, *Capra orientalis*, *C. syriaca*, *C. novae hispaniae*, and *C. cretensis*.

Hircus: Lat., male goat.

Histiophorus (see *Istiophorus*).

Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae.

Histiops PETERS, 1869.

Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae.

Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1869, 399.

Type: *Artibeus undatus* Gervais, from tropical America, exact locality unknown.
Histiops: ἱστρίον, web, sail; ὄψ, aspect—evidently in allusion to its relationship to *Phyllops*. The name suggests characters of the ears or nose-leaf, but the description was based on the teeth and skull without reference to the skin, the type specimen of the species having been lost.

Histiotus GERVAIS, 1855.

Chiroptera, Vespertilionidae.

Expéd. Comte de Castelnau dans l'Amérique du Sud, *Zool.*, *Mamm.*, 77, pl. XII, figs. 6, 6a, 6b, 1855.

Type: *Plecotus velatus* I. Geoffroy, from Brazil.

Histiotus: ἱστρίον, web, sail; οὖς, ὠτός, ear—from the ears, which are very large, triangular, and united at their bases posteriorly.

Histriophoca GILL, 1873.

Ferae, Pinnipedia, Phocidae.

Am. Naturalist, VII, 179, Mar., 1873; ALLEN, *Hist. N. Am. Pinnipeds*, 675-682, 1880.

Type: *Phoca fasciata* Shaw (= *P. fasciata* Zimmermann, from the Kuril Islands, North Pacific).

Histriophoca: Lat. *histrio*, stage-player; + *Phoca*—'harlequin seal,' from its peculiar and striking pattern of coloration.

Hodobænus SUNDEVALL, 1860.

Ferae, Pinnipedia, Odobenidae.

Öfversigt K. Vetensk. Akad. Förhandl., Stockholm, XVI, No. 10, for Dec. 14 1859, 442 footnote, 1860.

andation suggested for *Odobenus* Brisson, 1762.

Hodobænus—Continued.

"It might be best to take this name [*Hodobænus*] as it is, although its meaning is not quite clear. The derivation is not given; but it may be from $\delta\delta\omega\varsigma$, $\delta\delta\omega\varsigma$ - $\rho\omega\varsigma$, tooth, in which case the name should read *Odontobænus*, as proposed by Steenstrup, i. e. walking with the assistance of the teeth, which here seems to be correct; or from $\delta\delta\omega\varsigma$, way, in which case it ought to read *Hodobænus* (a sea animal which can also walk on a path); or from $\omega\delta\omega\varsigma$, field, earth, in which case it should be written *Udobænus*." (SUNDKVALL.)

Uromys MERRIAM, 1894.

Glires, Muridae, Neotominae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Sept. 24, 1894, 232-237, pl. ix, figs. 1-4, 7-8, text figs. 3 a-d.

Type: *Neotoma affinis* Merriam, from Manzanillo, Colima, Mexico.

Uromys: $\omega\delta\omega\varsigma$, road, path; $\mu\upsilon\varsigma$, mouse—in allusion to the animal's habit of making roads or runways among the agaves and other plants on the brushy hillsides where it lives. (MERRIAM.)

Hematomycteris (see **Hematomycteris**).

Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae.

Holochilomys ('BRANDT') PETERS, 1861.

Glires, Muridae, Cricetinae.

Abhandl. K. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, for 1860, 150, 151, 1861.

Possibly an emendation of *Holochilus* Brandt, 1835. On page 150 the name is given "*Holochilus* (*Holochilomys* Brt.)," while on page 151 appears the statement "Zu der Gattung *Holochilomys* (*Holochilus* Wagn. nec Brandt) können diese Arten [*Mus aquaticus* und *M. squamipes*?] nicht gestellt werden." No earlier reference has been found.

Holochilomys: $\omega\lambda\omega\varsigma$, whole, entire; $\chi\epsilon\lambda\omega\varsigma$, lip; $\mu\upsilon\varsigma$, mouse. (See *Holochilus*.)

Holochilus (subgenus of *Mus*) BRANDT, 1835.

Glires, Muridae, Cricetinae.

Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersbourg, sér. 3, III, 428, 1835; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XIX, 495-496, May, 1897 (raised to generic rank); MILLER & REHN, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXX, 89, Dec., 1901 (type fixed).

Holochilus: LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 137, 1842.

Species: *Mus (Holochilus) leucogaster* Brandt (type), and *Mus (Holochilus) angaya* Ismarést, both from Brazil.

Holochilus: $\omega\lambda\omega\varsigma$, whole, entire; $\chi\epsilon\lambda\omega\varsigma$, lip—"ob labium superius integrum."

Homomeniscus COPE, 1884.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidae.

Paleont. Bull., No. 39, p. 16, 1884; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXII, pt. 1, for Jan., 1885, 16-18, Oct. 21, 1884; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 679, 1902 (type fixed).

Species: *Anchoma vitakeriana* Cope, from the Pliocene of Oregon; and *A. hosterna* Leidy (type), from the Pleistocene of California?

Extinct.

Homomeniscus: $\omega\lambda\omega\varsigma$, whole; $\mu\eta\nu\iota\sigma\kappa\omega\varsigma$, crescent—in allusion to the "fourth upper premolar, [which is] composed of two crescents."

Holophorus (see **Hoplophorus**).

Edentata, Glyptodontidae.

Homacodon MAREH, 1872.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Homacodontidae.

A. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 126, Aug., 1872 (sep. issued July 22.)

Type: *Homacodon vagans* Marsh, from the Eocene of the Bad Lands near Henry Fork of Green River, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on "the greater part of the skull and skeleton, in excellent preservation."

Homacodon: $\omega\mu\omega\varsigma$, similar; $\pi\acute{\kappa}\eta$, point; $\delta\delta\omega\varsigma$ — $\delta\delta\omega\varsigma$, tooth.

Homalodon BURMEISTER, 1891.

Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Homalodontotheriidae.

Atal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, III, entr. xvii, 389 footnote, 1891.

Abbreviation of *Homalodontotherium* Flower, 1874, "para evitar la repetición innecesaria del nombre extenso."

Homalodon: $\omega\mu\alpha\lambda\omega\varsigma$, even, level: $\delta\delta\omega\varsigma$ — $\delta\delta\omega\varsigma$, tooth—in allusion to the 'even row of teeth without a diastema.'

Homalodotherium ('HUXLEY') FLOWER, 1873. Ungulata, Homalodontotheria [HUXLEY, Ann. Address, in Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, XXVI, pt. 102, p. lvii, May 2, 1870—nomen nudum]; FLOWER, Proc. Roy. Soc. London, XXI, No. 145, p. 383, 1873.

Homalodontotherium FLOWER, Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, vol. 164, pp. 182, pl. xvi, 1874.

Homalodon BURMEISTER, Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, III, entr. xvii footnote, 1891.

Type: *Homalodotherium cunninghami* Flower, from the Tertiary deposits of Rio Gallegos, Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on "a nearly complete set of teeth and some fragments of bone." *Homalodotherium*: *ὁμαλός* even; *ὀδούς*, *ὀδόντος*, tooth; *θηρίον*, wild bear allusion to the 'even row of teeth without a diastema' (BEDDARD, Ma p. 216, 1902).

Homalostylops AMEGHINO, 1901. Tillodontia, Notostylo Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 422, July, 1901 (sep. p. 76).

Species: *Homalostylops rigeo* Ameghino, and *H. interlisus* Ameghino, from 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Homalostylops: *ὁμαλός*, even; *στῦλος*, pillar; *ὄψ*, aspect.

Homalurus (subgenus of *Sorex*) SCHULZE, 1890. Insectivora, Sori Schriften Naturwiss. Vereins Harzes in Wernigerode, V, 28, 1890; Zeits Naturwiss., LXVI, 166-167, 1893; BRANDES, Zeitschr. Naturwiss., 5te 1 VI, 450, 1895 (raised to generic rank).

Species: 3: *Sorex alpinus* Schinz, *S. vulgaris* Linnæus, and *S. pygmaeus* Pallas, Europe.

Name preoccupied by *Homalura* Meigen, 1826, a genus of Diptera.

Homalurus: *ὁμαλός*, even; *ὀυρά*, tail.

Homelaphus GRAY, 1872. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cerv. Cat. Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., 90, 1872 (provisional name).

Type: *Homelaphus inornatus* Gray, said to have come from South America.

Homelaphus: *ὁμός*, same; *ἐλαφος*, deer.

Homo LINNÆUS, 1758. Primates, Homi Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., 20-24, 1758; 12th ed., 28-33, 1766.

Type: *Homo sapiens* Linnæus, which includes five races: *americanus*, *euroasiaticus*, *afar*, and *monstrosus*.

Homo: Lat., man (archaic Lat. *homo*).

Homocamelus LEIDY, 1869. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camel. Extinct Mamm. Dak. & Nebr., in Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser.

158-159, 382, pl. xiv, figs. 16, 17, 1869.

Type: *Homocamelus caninus* Leidy, from the Miocene of the Niobrara, Nebraska.

Extinct. "Represented by several fragments of jaws with teeth."

Homocamelus: *ὁμός*, like; *Camelus*.

Homocentrus AMEGHINO, 1891. Primates, Cat. Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 6a, 389-391, fig. 92, Dec. 1, 1891.

Type: *Homocentrus argentatus* Ameghino, from the Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Extinct. "Conocido hasta ahora por un fragmento de la parte posterior de la rama derecha de la mandíbula inferior con la última muela intacta y la penúltima."

Homocentrus: *ὁμός*, same, like; *κέντρον*, center.

Homocœtus DU BUS, 1867. Cete, Physeta Bull. Acad. Roy. Belgique, 2^e sér., XXIV, 572-573, 1867.

Homocœtus VAN BENEDEEN, ibid., XLIV, 855, 1877.

Homocetus—Continued.

Homocetus **LYDEKKER**, Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, XLIII, pt. 1, No. 169, p. 14, Feb. 1, 1887.

Type: *Homocetus cillerii* Du Bus, from the Antwerp Crag of Wilryck, Belgium.
Extinct. Based on fourteen vertebrae of the same individual, including the atlas and the five following cervicals.

Homocetus: ὁμοῖος, like; κῆτος, whale—from its resemblance to the cachalots, both in having the atlas free, and in the form and manner of union of the cervicals.

Homoplax **HAY, 1899.**

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Tapiridae.

Science, new ser., IX, 593, Apr. 21, 1899; Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 627, 1902.

Type: *Systemodon primarius* Wortman, from the Eocene (Wasatch) of the Big Horn Basin, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on two fragments of skulls.

Homoplax: ὁμοϋλάει, foster brother—in allusion to its relationships with *Echippus* and *Hyracotherium*. (HAY.)

Homorhinoceros **AMEGHINO, 1882.**

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidae?

"Cat. Ser. de la Prov. de Buenos Aires, en la Exp. Cont. Sud-Am., Mar., 1882"
(*Id.* AMEGHINO, Mamm. Foss. Repub. Argentina, 500, 1889).

Type: "*Homorhinoceros platensis* Ameghino (nomen nudum)," a synonym of *Plicatodon percurus* Ameghino, from Argentina.

Extinct.

Homorhinoceros: ὁμοῖος, like; + *Rhinoceros*.

Homotherium **FABRINI, 1890.**

Ferae, Felidae.

"Boll. R. Comitato Geol. Italia, Roma, 3^a ser., I, 121-144, 161-176, pls. iv-vi, 1890" (*Id.* **LYDEKKER**, Zool. Record for 1890, XXVII, Mamm., 27, 1892).

Type: *Machairodus nebulosus* Weithofer, from the Pliocene of the Val d'Arno, Italy.

Extinct. Name provisionally proposed.

Homotherium: ὁμοῖος, same, like; ὄμιον, wild beast.

Homunculus **AMEGHINO, 1902.**

Primates, Cebidae.

[Anal. Soc. Cien. Argentina, LI, 76, Mar.-Apr., 1901—nomen nudum];
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 73-74, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 5-6).

Type: *Homunculus pristinus* Ameghino, from the Eocene (Patagonian formation) of Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on a left mandible with the fifth molar in place.

Homunculus: *Homunculus*, with the suffix -*ites* indicative of its fossil character.
(Compare *Eucytes*.)

Homunculus **AMEGHINO, 1891.**

Primates, Cebidae.

Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 4a, 217, Aug. 1, 1891; entr. 5a, 290-291, Oct. 1, 1891.

Type: *Homunculus patagonicus* Ameghino, from the Santa Cruz beds, Patagonia.
Extinct.

Homunculus: dim. of Lat., *homo*, man.

Hoplocetus **GERVAIS, 1848-52.**

Cete, Physeteridae.

Zool. et Paléont. Franç., 1^{re} ed., I, 161; II, expl. pl. 20 figs. 10, 11, 1848-52;
2^e ed., atlas, V, pl. 3 fig. 12, pl. 20 figs. 10, 11, 1859; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 596, 1902 (type fixed.)

Species: *Hoplocetus crassidens* Gervais (type), from the Miocene in the vicinity of Romans, Dépt. du Drôme; and *H. curridens* Gervais, from the Pliocene of Montpellier, Dépt. Hérault, southern France.

Extinct. Based on teeth.

Hoplocetus: ὄπλα, arms, armor; κῆτος, whale—"il renferme des espèces armées de dents très fortes, au moins dans leur partie radiculaire." (GERVAIS.)

Hoplophoneus COPE, 1874.

Ferae, Felidae

Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., No. 1, p. 23, Jan. 21, 1874; Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., for 1873, 509, 1874.

Hoplophomus SCUDDER, Nomenclator Zool., pt. II, 153, 1882.

Type: *Machaerodus oreodontis* Cope, from the Oligocene (White River) of north-eastern Colorado.

Extinct. Based on "a young individual with part of the temporary dentition."

Hoplophoneus: ὅπλα, arms, armor; φονεύς, murderer—i. e., an armed carnivore.

Hoplophorus LUND, 1838.

Edentata, Glyptodontidae

Overs. K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Forhandl. Kjöbenhavn, 1838, 11; Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2^e sér., XI, Zool., 217-218, 231, Apr., 1839.

Holophorus LUND, Écho du Monde Savant, Paris, 6^e ann., No. 430, pp. 244-245, Apr. 17, 1839.

Species: *Hoplophorus euphractus* LUND, and *H. selloi* LUND, from the bone cave between the Rio das Velhas and Rio Paraopeba, Minas Geraes, Brazil (at 2,000 ft.).

Name preoccupied by *Hoplophora* Perty, 1830, a genus of Orthoptera. Replaced by *Sclerocalypthus* Ameghino, 1891.

Extinct.

Hoplophorus: ὅπλα, arms, armor; φορός, bearing—"armor-bearing," in allusion to the carapace.

Hoplotherium ('LAIZER & PARIEU') MEYER, 1841.

Ungulata, Anoplotheriidae

MEYER, Neues Jahrb. Mineralogie, 1841, 461; AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool. Mamm., 15, 1842, Index Univ., 186, 1846; 2d ed., 535, 1848; MEYER, "Soc. Sci. Nat. Wiesbaden" (fide Journ. l'Institut, X, 100, Mar. 17, 1842).

Emendation of *Oplotherium* Laizer & Parieu, 1838. "Der Name *Oplotherium* kann aus schon aus dem Grund nicht bleiben, weil es gar kein Wort ist. Die Benennung beruht auf dem Worte ὅπλον, Waffe, und das Wort hätte daher *Hoplotherium* heissen sollen." (MEYER.)

Houtia AGASSIZ, 1842.

Glires, Octodontidae

Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 15, 1842.

Native name for *Capromys*, included in the list of genera, without reference to description, or mention of any species.

Huamela GRAY, 1872.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., X, 445, Dec., 1872; XI, 214-219, 1 fig., Mar., 1873.

Huamela AMEGHINO, Cont. Conocimiento Mamif. Fós. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VI, 611, 1889 (misprint).

Type: *Capreolus leucotis* Gray, from Port Famine, Straits of Magellan (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1849, 65, pl. XII).

Huamela: *Guamul*, *guemul*, *huamul*, or *huamel*, native name of this deer among the Araucanian Indians of Patagonia.

Hunterus GRAY, 1864.

Cete, Balenidae

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XIV, 349, Nov., 1864.

Hunterius GRAY, Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 78, 98-100, fig. 8, 1866.

Type: *Hunterus temminckii* Gray, from the Cape of Good Hope.

Hunterus: In honor of Dr. John Hunter, 1728-1793, an eminent anatomist and surgeon, who studied the anatomy of whales.

Huro I. GEOFFROY, 1835.

Ferae, Mustelidae

I. GEOFFROY, in Gervais' Résumé Leçons de Mammalogie professées au Muséum de Paris pendant l'année 1835, par I. Geoffroy St.-Hilaire (extract Écho du Monde Savant, I, 1835), p. 37.

inned.

ulo barbatus Retzius, from tropical America. "Le genre Huron, *Huro*, professeur [I. Geoffroy] établit, renferme le *Gulo barbatus*."

occupied by *Huro* Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828, a genus of Pisces, a identical in form but different etymologically, being derived from Lake

beron, native name.

(see **Hyænodon**).

Creodonta, Hyænodontidae.

ORON, 1851.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidae.

I, 19th ann., No. 914, p. 218, July 9, 1851; Comptes Rendus, Paris, II, No. 1, p. 17, July-Dec., 1851.

Zenotherium collatum Pomel, and *C. murinus* Pomel, from the Eocene vicinity of Apt, Vaucluse, France.

υ ὄς, *ôôs*, hog; αἴς, *aiôs*, goat; + dim. suffix -ulus.

us (see **Hyemochus**).

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tragulidae.

SEN, 1762.

Ferae, Hyenidae.

Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 13, 169, 1762; BRÜNNICH, Zoo-Fundamenta, 34, 42-43, 1772; ZIMMERMANN, Specimen Zoologicæ Geograph., 305, 1777; BODDAERT, Elenchus Animalium, 40, 1785; MERRIAM, I, new ser., I, No. 14, p. 376, Apr. 5, 1895.

genus *hyæna* Brisson (= *Canis hyæna* Linnaeus), from India.

ὑἄννα, *hyæna*—so called from its bristly mane, like that of a hog (ὄς, *ôôs*, from term. -αἴα). (Century Dict.)

in RÜTIMAYER, 1867.

Ferae, Felidae?

in Herkunft unserer Thierwelt, 4^o, Basel & Genf, 52, 1867.

amailurus sulzeri Biedermann, from the 'obere Süs-Wasser Molasse' of im, Switzerland.

see: *Hyæna*; αἴλουρος, *cat*.

in FALCONER & CAUTLEY, 1845.

Ferae, Ursidae.

in FALCONER & CAUTLEY in Owen's Odontography, pt. III, 504-505, pl. 131 and explanation, 1845.

amailurus siwalensis Falconer & Cautley (= *Ursus siwalensis* Falconer & C., from the upper Miocene of the Siwalik Hills, India.

see: *Ursina*, hyæna; ἄρκτος, *bear*.

GANDRY, 1861.

Ferae, Hyenidae.

Rendus, Paris, LII, No. 15, pp. 723-724, Jan.-June, 1861; Anim. Foss., 1, 95, 1863.

amailurus grecæ Gaudry, from the Pliocene, Pikermi beds, of Greece.

"Based on l'une mâchoire inférieure."

in *Ursina*, hyæna; ἔκτισ, *weasel*.

in COPE, 1879.

Ferae, Canidae.

in Philos. Soc., XVIII, 372, Dec. 30, 1879.

Canisopon basilatus Cope, from the Miocene of John Day River, Oregon.

see: *Ursina*, hyæna; κῦων, *dog*.

see **Hyænodictis**.

Creodonta, Proviverridae.

subgenus of *Didelphis*; LAIZER & PARDEL, 1838.

Creodonta, Hyænodontidae.

Monde Savant, Aug. 25, 1838, 254; Comptes Rendus, Paris, VII, No. 8, July-Dec., 1838; Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2^e s'ér., XI, 27-32, Jan., 1839 (to generic rank); BLAINVILLE, Ann. Françaises et Étrangères Anat. et L., III, 17-30, pl. 3, 1839.

Hyænodon—Continued.

Hyænodon GORE, Glossary Fossil Mammalia, 26, 1874 (misprint).

Type: *Hyænodon leptorhynchus* Laizer & Parieu, from Cournon, Département Puy-de-Dôme, France.

Extinct. Based on 'une mâchoire inférieure complète, pourvue de toutes dents, sauf la plupart des incisives.' (BLAINVILLE.)

Hyænodon: *Hyæna*; *ὀδών* = *ὀδούς*, tooth.

Hyænoides (see **Hyenoides**).

Ferre, Canic

Hydaspidotherium LYDEKKER, 1876.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Giraffæ

Records Geol. Surv. India, IX, pt. 4, 154, Nov., 1876.

Hydaspidotherium LYDEKKER, Palæont. Indica, ser. 10, p. 159, 1878; NICHOLSON LYDEKKER, Man. Palæont., II, 1344, 1889; FORSYTH MAJOR, Proc. Zool. London, 1891, 321–322.

Hydraspidotherium BEDDARD, Manm., Cambridge Nat. Hist., X, 306, 1902.

Type: *Hydaspidotherium megacephalum* Lydekker, from the Pliocene of the Siwalik Hills, near Asnot, Punjab, India.

Extinct. Based on a cranium.

Hydaspidotherium: *Ἰδάσπιδης*, *Hydaspes*, the classical name of the river Jhelu, a tributary of the Indus, near which the type was found; *θηπιον*, wild boar

Hydrarchos KOCH, 1846.

Cete, Basilosauri

Kurze Beschreibung des Hydrarchos Harlani, Dresden, pp. 1–20, 1 plate, 1847. "Jahrb. Mineralogie, 1847, 47–48, 717;" "MÜLLER, Archiv Anat., XIV, 3, 1847."

Hydrarchus MÜLLER, Über foss. Reste Zeuglodonten Nordamerica, 3, 1849.

Type: *Hydrarchos harlani* Koch, from the vicinity of Claiborne, southwest Alabama.

Extinct. Based on a skull and vertebrae. "Durch die Ausgrabungen von A. Koch in Washington Co., Alabama, wurden der Schädel und die ganze Wirbelsäule bekannt. Koch hatte sein erstes in mehreren Städten ausgestelltes Skelet aus Ueberresten verschiedener Individuen, ja aus Knochen von 2 Arten zusammengesetzt und daraus einen 114 Fuss langen '*Hydrarchos*' construirt. Joh. Müller erkannte den Irrthum, nachdem der *Hydrarchos* für Berliner Museum erworben war." (ZITTEL, Handb. Palæont., IV, 168, 1888.)
Hydrarchos: *ὕδρα*, water serpent; *ἄρχος*, chief, ruler.*

Hydrelaphus LYDEKKER, 1898.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervi

Deer of all Lands, 219–222, 1898.

New name for *Hydropotes* Swinhoe, 1870, which is said to be preoccupied

Hydropota Rondani, 1861, a genus of Diptera.

Hydrelaphus: *ὕδωρ* (*ὕδρ*—), water; *ἐλαφος*, deer—'water deer,' from the animal's fondness for marshy ground.

Hydrochaerus BRISSON, 1762.

Glires, Caviæ

Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 12, 80–81, 1762; MERRILL Science, new ser., I, No. 14, p. 376, Apr. 5, 1895.

Hydrochaerus BRÜNNICH, Zoologia Fundamenta, 36, 44–45, 1772; SCOPOLI, Int. Hist. Nat., 491, 1777.

Hydrochaerus ERXLEBEN, Syst. Regni Animalis, 191–194, 1777.

Hydrochoerus WAGLER, Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 18, 1830.

Hydrocherus F. CUVIER, Dict. Sci. Nat., LIX, 492, 1829.

Type: *Hydrocharus hydrochaerus* Brisson (= *Sus hydrochaeris* Linnæus, 1766), from South America.

Hydrochaerus: *ὕδωρ* (*ὕδρ*—), water; *χοῖρος*, hog—from its aquatic habits.

* *Hydrarchos*: *ὕδωρ*, water; *ἄρχος*, ruler. (Century Dict.)

1. LARTET, 1851.

Feræ, Mustelidæ.

sur la Colline de Sansan, 17, 1851.

Hydrocyon sansanensis Lartet, from the Miocene of Sansan, Dépt. du Gers, 28.

yon: ὑδωρ (ὕδρ-), water; κύων, dog.

2. RALLIS RATTIUS, 1794.

Sirenia, Hydrodamalidæ.

ensk. Acad. Nya Handlingar, Stockholm, XV, 292, Oct.-Dec., 1794; J. B. RALLIS, Syn. Mamm., 503, 1829.

3. RALLIS ALLEN, Hist. N. Am. Pinnipeds, 9, 1880 (misprint).

Hydrodamalis stelleri Retzius (= *Manati gigas* Zimmermann), from Bering Id., Bering Sea. Based on the 'Manati seu vacca marina' of Steller.

4. AMALIS: ὑδωρ (ὕδρ-), water; δάμαλις, a young cow—i. e., a 'sea cow.'

5. KAUP, 1829.

Insectivora, Soricidæ.

Jesch. & Natürl. Syst. Europ. Thierwelt, I, 122, 123, 1829.

6. SOREX RENIFER Geoffroy, from Europe.

7. SOREX: ὑδωρ (ὕδρ-), water; γαλή, weasel—from its aquatic habits.

8. (subgenus of SOREX) POMEL, 1848.

Insectivora, Soricidæ.

9. Sci. Phys. et Nat., Bibl. Univ. Genève, IX, 248, Nov., 1848.

10. SOREX FIMBRIPES Bachman, from Drury Run, Pennsylvania.

11. preoccupied by *Hydrogale* Kaup, 1829, which is based on *Sorex renifer* Geoffroy, from Europe.

12. GRAY, 1865.

Feræ, Mustelidæ.

13. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 131-132, 1 fig. in text; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & late Mamm. Brit. Mus., 111-112, fig. 15, 1869; W. L. SCLATER, Mamm. S. I., 108-109, 1900 (in synonymy, locality).

14. *Astra maculicollis* Lichtenstein, from the Bamboes Bergen, northeastern Colony.

15. preoccupied by *Hydrogale* Kaup, 1829, a genus of Soricidæ.

16. GRAY, 1867.

Glires, Leporidae.

17. Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XX, 221, Sept., 1867; MEARNS, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XVIII, 552, 1896 (type fixed).

18. *Lepus aquaticus* Bachman (type), from Alabama; and *L. palustris* Bachman, from South Carolina.

19. preoccupied by *Hydrolagus* Gill, 1862, a genus of Pisces. Replaced by *Lepus* Mearns, 1897.

20. LAGUS: ὑδωρ (ὕδρ-), water; λαγώς, hare.

21. (see **Hydrodamalis**).

Sirenia, Hydrodamalidæ.

22. M. BOGDANOW, 1871.

Feræ, Mustelidæ.

23. Obshtch. yestestvoispytateley Imp. Kazan. Univ. I, old. I., 1871* (sep. 1871).

24. *Lutula lutreola* Linnaeus from Eurasia.

25. antedated by *Lutreola* Wagner, 1841; and by *Lison* Gray, 1865.

26. MUSTELA: ὑδωρ (ὕδρ-), water; - *Mustela*—from its aquatic habits.

27. E. GEOFFROY, 1805.

Glires Muridæ, Hydromyinae.

28. Ins. Hist. Nat., Paris, VI, 81-90, pls. 35-36, 1805; Tiedemann, Zoologie, 1808.

29. The original volume has not been seen. The separate is entitled: Имена и описанія новых видов животных и растений, найденных в России, Казань, 1871.

30. The name is spelled *Hydromis* in every case in the description, but on pl. 36 under and *H. leucogaster*), which precedes pl. 35 (*Hydromis cappon*), at the end of the article, the spelling *Hydromys* occurs three times.

Hydromys—Continued.

Species: *Mus coypus* Gmelin, from Chile; *Hydromis chrysogaster* Geoffroy, from an island in Entrecasteaux Channel, Tasmania; and *H. leucogaster* Geoffroy, from Maria Island, southeast coast of Tasmania.

Hydromys: ὕδωρ (ὕδρ-), water; μῦς, mouse—"water rat," from the animal's aquatic habits.

Hydropithecus GLOGER, 1841.

Sirenia*, ?

Hand.-u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxiv, 166, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 193, Feb. 1, 1895.

Type: *Hydropithecus simia* (Gloger, based on the 'Seecaffe' of Steller (*Monachus simia* Illiger), from the northwest coast of America. Indeterminable.

Hydropithecus: ὕδωρ (ὕδρ-), water; πίθηκος, ape—a Greek equivalent of 'Seecaffe.'

Hydropotes SWINHOE, 1870.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervida.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1870, p. 90, pls. 6, 7.

Type: *Hydropotes inermis* Swinhoe, from an island in the Yangtze River, China. Name said to be preoccupied by *Hydropota* Rondani, 1861, a genus of Diptera. Replaced by *Hydrelaphus* Lydekker, 1898.

Hydropotes: ὕδωρ (ὕδρ-), water; πόρης, drinker—"water drinker, from the love of the animal for marshy ground." (SWINHOE.)

Hydro-Sorex (subgenus of *Sorex*) DUVERNOY, 1835.

Insectivora, Soricida.

Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat. Strassbourg, II, sig. v, 17, 1835; Mag. de Zool., 1842, Mamm., 34, pl. LI.

Type: *Sorex fodiens* Pallas, from Europe. (In the supplement on the shrews [Mém. Strassbourg, II, 4-5, 1838] *Sorex hermanni* Duvernoy, which is the type of *Amphi-Sorex* Duvernoy, is made the type of this subgenus!) See *Neomys* Kaup, 1829; and *Crossopus* Wagler, 1832.

Hydrosorex: ὕδωρ (ὕδρ-) water; + *Sorex*.

Hydotapirus POHLIG, 1888.

Ungulata, ?

Nova Acta Acad. Cæs. Leop.-Carol., LIII, Nr. 1, p. 257, 1888 (nomen nudum).

Hypothetical genus, provisionally proposed for a form closely allied to *Prototapirus*, the supposed common ancestor of the Ungulata and Sirenia, or possibly intermediate between it and the Sirenia.

Hydotapirus: ὕδωρ (ὕδρ-) water; + *Tapirus*.

Hydrotidasson GISTEL, 1848.

Ferae, Viverrida.

Naturgesch. Thierreichs f. höhere Schulen, p. x, 1848 (under *Potamophilus*).

New name for *Potamophilus* S. Müller, 1838-39, which is preoccupied by *Potamophilus* Germar, 1811, a genus of Coleoptera.

Hydrotidasson: ὕδωρ (ὕδρ-) water; tidasson, wild beast ("ein uralt Wort, was wildes Thier bedeutet."—GISTEL).

Hydrotragus FITZINGER, 1866.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovida.

Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien, LIV, Abth. I, 596-597, 1866;

SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, II, pt. vi, 95, Aug., 1896 (in synonymy, type fixed).

Species, 5: *Adenota kul* Heuglin (type), *A. wuili* Heuglin, *A. leché* Gray, *A. myoceros* Heuglin, and *Antilope leucotis* Lichtenstein, from northeastern (?) Africa. *Hydrotragus*: ὕδωρ (ὕδρ-) water; τράγος, goat.

Hydrotragus (subg. of *Euryceros*) GRAY, 1872.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovida.

Cat. Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., 49, 1872.

Type: *Tragelaphus spekei* Sclater, from Karagweh, near Lake Victoria Nyanza, East Africa.

Name preoccupied by *Hydrotragus* Fitzinger, 1866, a different genus of antelopes.

Replaced by *Limnotragus* Sclater & Thomas, 1900.

**Hydropithecus* is placed in the Sirenia by Gloger, but it probably belongs to the Ferae, either in the Pinnipedia or Mustelidae.

Hydrurga GISTEL, 1848.

Fere, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.

Naturgesch. Thierreichs f. höhere Schulen, p. xi, 1848.

New name for *Stenorhynchus* F. Cuvier, 1826, which is preoccupied by *Stenorhynchus* Lamarck, 1819, a genus of Crustacea. *Hydrurgu* antedates *Ogmorhinus* Peters, 1875.

Hydrurga: ὕδωρ (ὕδρ -), water; ἔργω, to work—from its aquatic habits.

Elaphus SUNDEVALI, 1846.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

K. Vetensk. Akad. Handlingar, Stockholm, for 1844, 180-181, 1846.

Type: *Cervus porcinus* Zimmermann, from India.

Elaphus: ἔλ, ὄς, hog; ἔλαφος, deer—'hog deer,' probably from its low, heavy build, short legs, and more or less awkward manner of running with the head carried down.

Hyemoschus GRAY, 1845.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tragulidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., XVI, 350, Nov., 1845.

Hyemoschus TURNER, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1849, 158.

Hyemoschus BLYTH, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 483.

Hyemoschus ZITTEL, Handb. Palaeont., IV, 2te Lief., 387, 1893.

Type: *Moschus aquaticus* Ogilby, from Bulham Creek, Sierra Leone, West Africa.

Hyemoschus: ὕς, ὄς, hog; + *Moschus*—'hog musk-deer,' from the characters of its skull, and its 'pig-like habits.'

Hyenoides BOITARD, 1842.

Fere, Canidæ.

Le Jardin des Plantes, 163-164, 1842; Boitard in D'Orbigny's Diet. Univ. Hist. Nat., III, 566, 1843.

Hyenoides GERVAIN, Hist. Nat. Mamm., II, 53, 1855.

Type: *Hyena picta* Temminck, from Africa.

Name antedated by *Lycan* Brookes 1827; and by *Cynhyena* Cuvier, 1829.

Hyenoides: *Hyena*; ἡνίος, form.

Hyemoschus (see *Hyemoschus*).

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tragulidæ.

Hylothropus GLOGER, 1841.

Primates, Simiidæ.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxvii, 34, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 190, Feb. 1, 1895.

Type: *Hylothropus troglodytes* (= *Simia troglodytes* Gmelin), from West Africa. Name antedated by *Pan* Oken, 1816; by *Theranthropus* Brookes, 1828; and by *Anthropopithecus* Blainville, 1838.

Hylothropus: ἤλ, wood, forest; ἄνθρωπος, man—a classical equivalent of the Malay name orang utan, meaning 'man of the woods.'

Hylobates (see *Hylobates*).

Primates, Simiidæ.

Hylomis (see *Hylomys*).

Insectivora, Erinaceidæ.

Hylobates ILLIGER, 1811.

Primates, Simiidæ.

Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 67-68, 1811.

Hylobates ILLIGER, "Abhandl. Phys. Kl. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., für 1804-11, pp. 88, 91, 1815;" JENTINK, Notes Leyden Mus., XX, 114-115, 1898.

Type: *Saola lar* (= *Homo lar* Linnaeus), from the Malay Peninsula.

Hylobates: ἡλὸς βῆρς, 'per sylvas gradiens,' one who walks through the woods (from ἤλ, forest; βῆρς, one who mounts)—in allusion to the animals' habit of walking in an upright position, and also probably to their habit of moving through the forest by swinging themselves from branch to branch by means of their long arms.

Hylogale TEMMINCK, 1827*.

Insectivora, Tupaiidæ.

Mon. Mammalogie, I, Tabl. Méthod., p. xix, 1827.

Hylogale SCHLEGEL & MÜLLER, Verhandl. Natur. Gesch. Nederland. (Zool.), 159, 1843.

*AZARIZ gives 1824 as the date of publication. The name may have appeared in the *Prospectus de Monographies de Mammalogie*, Mar., 1824.

Hylogale—Continued.

New name for *Tupaia* Raffles, 1822. "J'ai donné cette dénomination au genre désigné par M. Raffles, sous le nom très-vicieux de *Tupaia* ou *Toupaia*, pris d'un idiome des sauvages de l'île de Sumatra . . . Ce changement est dans l'intérêt de la science; il sera sans doute adopté." (TEMMINCK.)

Hylogale: ὕλη, wood, forest; γαλή, weasel—in allusion to the animal's arboreal habits, like those of a squirrel.

Hylomys S. MÜLLER, 1839.

Insectivora, Erinaceida.

Verhandl. Natuurl. Gesch. Nederland. Bezitt., I, Zoogdieren Indisch. Archip. 50, 'Tabel' [p. 60], 1839; MÜLLER & SCHLEGEL, *ibid.*, Beschrij. merks. insektenet. Zoogdier., *Hylomys suillus*, 153–157, tab. 25 figs. 4–7, 26 fig. 1, 1848. *Hyllomis* POMEL, Archiv. Sci. Phys. et Nat., Bibl. Univ. Genève, IX, 251, Nov., 1848.

Type: *Hylomys suillus* Müller & Schlegel, from Java or Sumatra.

Hylomys: ὕλη, wood, forest; μῦς, mouse.

Hylonycteris THOMAS, 1903.

Chiroptera, Phyllostomata.

Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., XI, 286–287, Mar. 1, 1903.

Type: *Hylonycteris underwoodi* Thomas, from Rancho Redondo, Costa Rica.

Hylonycteris: ὕλη, wood, forest; νυκτερίς, bat—in allusion to its habitat.

Hyodectes COPE, 1880.

Creodonta, Arctocyonia.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XIX, 79, 80, Aug. 3, 1880; Tert. Vert., 259, Feb., 1880.

Type: *Arctocyon gervaisii* Lemoine, from the Lower Eocene of France.

Extinct.

Hyodectes: ὕς, ὄός hog; δῆκτης, biter—i. e., a 'carnivorous hog.'

Hyenodictis LEMOINE, 1880.

Creodonta, Proviverrina.

[Recherches Oiseaux Foss. Reims, 65, 1878 (type *H. filholi*, nomen nudum). TROUSSART, Revue et Mag. de Zool., 3^e sér., VII, 232, 1879; Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Insectivores, 14, 1881—nomen nudum].

LEMOINE, Comm. Oss. Foss. Congrès Montpellier, for 1879, sep. p. 5, 1880. Comptes Rendus, Ass. Franç. Adv. Sci., Paris, for 1879, 586, 1880.

Hyenodictis LEMOINE, Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 3^e sér., —, 1885; XIX, 271–272, pl. x, figs. 3–5, May, 1891; TROUSSART, Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Carnivora, 16, 1885.

Hyenodictis TROUSSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. II, 226, 1897.

Type: *Hyenodictis filholi* Lemoine, from the Lower Eocene in the vicinity of Reims, France.

Extinct. Based on teeth.

Hyenodictis: *Hyenodon*; ἵκτις, weasel. "Nous [l']avons ainsi appelé parce que ses molaires semblent tenir à la fois de celles de l'*Hyenodon* et du *Palaenictis*."

Hyohippus (see **Hypohippus**).

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equida.

Hyomeryx MARSH, 1894.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriocerida.

Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XLVIII, No. 285, p. 268, fig. 19 in text, Sept., 1894.

Type: *Hyomeryx breviceps* Marsh, from the Eocene of the Uinta Basin, Utah.

Extinct.

Hyomeryx: ὕς, ὄός, hog; μῆρυξ, ruminant—i. e. a 'ruminating hog.'

Hyomoschus (see **Hyemoschus**).

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tragulida.

Hyonycteris LICHTENSTEIN & PETERS, 1854.

Chiroptera, Natalidae.

Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, June, 1854, 335–336; MILLER, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., X, 109, pl. VII, text figs. 1–4, July 22, 1896 (synonym of *Thyroptera*).

Type: *Hyonycteris discifera* Lichtenstein & Peters, from Puerto Caballo, Honduras.

Hyonycteris: ὕς, ὄός, hog; νυκτερίς, bat.

Hyopotamus KAUP, 1844.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Hippopotamidae.

Class. Säugeth. und Vögel, 78, 1844.

Type: *Hippopotamus minutus* Cuvier (Oss. Foss., nouv. ed., V, pt. II, 527, 1824), from the Eocene of the Paris basin, France.

Extinct.

Hyopotamus: ὕς, ὄς, hog; ποταμός, river—'river hog,' from its supposed aquatic habits.**Hyopotamus OWEN, 1848.**

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anthracotheriidae.

Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, IV, pt. I, No. 14, pp. 103-126, pl. VII, figs. 1-8, 10-21, May 1, 1848; HAY., Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 652, 1902 (type fixed).

Species: *Hyopotamus ectianus* Owen, and *H. bovinus* Owen (type), from the Eocene deposits on the northwest coast of the Isle of Wight, England.Name preoccupied by *Hyopotamus* Kaup, 1844, a genus of Hippopotamidae.

Extinct.

Hyops LeCONTE, 1848.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tayassuidae.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 2d ser., V, No. 13, p. 104, Jan., 1848.

Type: *Hyops depressifrons* Le Conte, from 'the Pleistocene of the lead region of Illinois.'

Extinct.

Hyops: ὕς, ὄς, hog; ὄψ, aspect.**Hyopodius LEIDY, 1870.**

Primates, Hyopsodidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Oct. 4, 1870, 109-110; Prelim. Rept. U. S. Geol. Surv. Montana, etc., for 1872, 362; OSBORN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 180-188, figs. 5-16, June 28, 1902.

Type: *Hyopodius paulus* Leidy, from the Eocene near Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on "a portion of the right ramus of a lower jaw . . . containing the true molars, much worn," etc.

Hyopodius: *Hyops*; ὀδούς, tooth.**Hyotapirus POHLIG, 1888.**

Ungulata, ?

Nova Acta Acad. Ges. Leop.-Carol., LIII, Nr. 1, p. 257, 1888 (nomen nudum).

Hypothetical genus provisionally proposed for the intermediate form between the Artiodactyla and the Elephantidae and their supposed common ancestor *Prototapirus*.**Hyotapirus:** ὕς, ὄς, hog; — *Tapirus*.**Hyotherium MEYER, 1834.**

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidae.

Foss. Zähne und Knochen von Georgensgmünd in Bayern, in Mus. Senckenberg., Suppl. Band I, 30-31, 43-62, Taf. II, figs. 9-17, 1834; Mus. Senckenb. Abhandl., I, 289, 1834.

Type: *Hyotherium sommerringii* Meyer, from the Upper Miocene in the vicinity of Georgensgmünd, Bavaria.

Extinct. Based on teeth.

Hyotherium: ὕς, ὄς, hog; θηπίον, wild beast—i. e., an extinct hog-like beast.**Hyperacrius** (subgenus of *Microtus*) MILLER, 1896.

Glires, Muridae, Microtinae.

N. Am. Fauna, No. 12, pp. 9, 54-55, figs. 27b, 28, pl. I fig. 11, July 23, 1896; Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1899, 289-291, fig. 3.

Type: *Arvicola fertilis* True, from the Pir Panjal Range, Kashmir (alt. 8,500 ft.).**Hyperacrius:** οἱ ὑπεράκρτοι, inhabitants of the heights—in allusion to the elevated habitat of the type species.**Hyperaodon** (see **Hyperoodon**).

Cete, Physeteridae.

Hyperfelis INDES, 1869.

Ferae, Felidae.

Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 2^e sér., XXVI, No. 1, feuille 2, pp. 22-24, Mar. 1869.

Hyperfelis—Continued.

Type: *Hyperfelis verneuili* Indes, from a Pliocene or post-Pliocene bone cave at Monte delle Gioie, near the confluence of the Tiber and Teverone, not far from Rome, Italy.

Extinct. Based on teeth.

Hyperfelis: ὑπέρ, over, above; + *Felis*.

Hyperhoodon (see **Hyperoodon**).

Cete, Physeterida.

Hyperleptus AMEGHINO, 1891.

Edentata, Megalonychida.

Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 3a, 155–157, figs. 60–61, June 1, 1891.

Species: *Hyperleptus garzonianus* Ameghino, and *H. sectus* Ameghino, from the Lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Hyperleptus: ὑπέρ, above; λεπτός, thin, delicate.

Hyperoambon PETERS, 1864.

Edentata, Dasypodida.

Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1864, 179–180.

Species: *Dasypus pentadactylus* Peters, from British Guiana; and *D. peba* Desmarest, from Brazil and Paraguay.

"It may therefore be convenient to unite under a special name these two species [*D. pentadactylus* and *D. peba*] which are easily distinguished from *D. longicaudatus* by the form of the palate."

Hyperoambon: ὑπερώα, palate; ἄμβων, a rising, elevation—in allusion to "die absteigenden Ränder der Gaumenbeine."

Hyperoodon LACÉPÈDE, 1804.

Cete, Physeterida.

Hist. Nat. Cétacées, Tabl. Ordres, Genres et Espèces, pp. xlv, 319–324, 1804.

Upoodon GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. xxiii, 1843.

Hyperhoodon Gervais, Ann. Sci. Nat. Paris, 3^e sér., Zool., XIV, 6–13, July, 1850.

Hyperodon GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1863, 200.

Hyperaodon COPE, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1869, 31.

Hyperoodus SCHULZE, Mamm. Europæa, in Abhandl. und Vorträge gesammelt Gebiete Naturwiss., IV, 6, 1897.

Type: *Hyperoodon butskopf* Lacépède, from the north Atlantic and Arctic Oceans.

"Le genre *Hyperoodon* a été établi par Lacépède, d'après deux individus échoués près de Honfleur [near Havre, France], en 1788." (DUVERNOY, Ann. Sci. Nat., 3^e ser., XV, 45, 1851).

Hyperoodon: ὑπερώα, palate; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—so called on account of the rough papille on the palate, which were mistaken for teeth. (BEDDARD, Mamm., 370, 1902).

Hyperoxotodon MERCERAT, 1895.

Ungulata, Toxodontia, Toxodontida.

Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, IV (2^a ser., I), 305–306, 1895.

Type: *Stenotephanos speciosus* Ameghino, from the Tertiary of the Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia.

Extinct.

Hyperoxotodon: ὑπερώος, being above, upper; + *Xotodon*.

Hypertragulus COPE, 1874.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelida.

Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., No. 1, pp. 26–27, 1874; Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., for 1873, 419–420, Feb. 17, 1874; Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., for 1873, 502–503, 1874; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 674, 1902 (type fixed).

Species: *Leptauchenia calcarata* Cope (type), and *Hypertragulus tricostratus* Cope, from the Oligocene of Colorado.

Extinct.

Hypertragulus: ὑπέρ, over, above; + *Tragulus*.

hexodon RAFINESQUE, 1819.

Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Journ. de Physique, LXXXVIII, 417, June, 1819.

Type: *Vespertilio myiur* Rafinesque, from Kentucky.

Hypexodon: ὅπῳ, under; ἑξ, six; δῶν=δούς, tooth—in allusion to the six lower incisors.*

pisodus COPE, 1873.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriochæridæ.

Syn. New Vert. Tert. Colorado, p. 7, Oct., 1873; *Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr.*, No. 1, p. 26, 1874; *Ann. Rept. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr.*, for 1873, 501-502, 1874.

Type: *Hypisodus ringens* Cope, from the Oligocene of Colorado. (In 1874 this name was considered a synonym of *Leptauchenia minima* Cope.)

Extinct. "Represented by the entire symphysis and portions of both mandibular rami."

Hypisodus: ὀπί, under; ἴσος, equal; δούς, tooth—in allusion to the lower teeth (except the true molars), which were described as 'subequal.'

poecetus LYDEKKER, 1894.

Cete, Physeteridæ.

[*Nat. Science*, IV, No. 24, p. 125, Feb., 1894—nomen nudum]; *Anal. Mus. La Plata, Paleont. Argentina*, II, 1893, art. No. II, 7-8, pl. III, Apr., 1894; AMEGHINO, *Revista Jardín Zool.*, Buenos Ayres, II, entr. 7, p. 193 footnote, July 15, 1894 (date of publication).

New name for *Mesocetus* Moreno, 1892, which is preoccupied by *Mesocetus* Van Beneden, 1880, a genus of Balænidæ. Antedated by *Diaphorocetus* Ameghino, Feb., 1894.

Hypoetus: ὀπί, under; κῆτος, whale.

poecolus AMEGHINO, 1891.

Edentata, Megatheriidæ.

Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 4*, 250, Aug. 1, 1891.

New name for *Celodon* Lund, 1838, which is preoccupied by *Celodon* Latreille, a genus of Coleoptera described by Serville in 1832.

Hypoecolus is preoccupied by *Hypoecolus* Eschscholtz, 1836, a genus of Coleoptera, and is antedated by *Nothrotherium* Lydekker, 1889.

Extinct.

Hypoecolus: ὀπί, under; κοῖλος, hollow.

poderma I. GEOFFROY, 1828.

Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.

Det. Class. Hist. Nat., XIV, 706, 707-708, Sept., 1828; É. GEOFFROY, *Cours Hist. Nat.*, Mamm., 13^e leçon, for June 27, 1828, † 28-31.

Hypodermis BLYTH, in Cuvier's *Animal Kingdom*, 1840, 69; new ed., 1849, 69; new ed., 1863, 57.

Type: *Cephalotes peronii* I. Geoffroy (= *Pteropus palliatus* E. Geoffroy), from Timor. Name preoccupied by *Hypodermia* Latreille, 1825, a genus of Diptera. Replaced by *Dobsonia* Palmer, 1898.

Hypodermia: ὀπί, under; δέρμα, skin—so named "on account of the complete dorsal insertion of the membranes of its wings." (BLYTH.)

ypodon HALDEMAN, 1841.

Cete, Physeteridæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., I, No. 8, p. 127, Nov., 1841.

New name for *Diodon* Lesson, 1828, which is preoccupied by *Diodon* Linnaeus, 1766, a genus of Pisces; and by *Diodon* Storr, 1780, a genus of Delphinidæ.

*Agassiz erroneously gives the derivation as: ὑπέρ, above; ἑξ, six; δῶν=δούς, etc. (*Nomencl. Zool.*, Mamm., 1842.)

"Ce volume, quoique daté de 1829, a été tout entier publié, en vingt livraisons, durant l'année 1828." (I. GEOFFROY, *Vie, Travaux*, etc., d'Étienne Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 422, 1847.)

Hypodon—Continued.

Species: The species include "dolphins which have two teeth in the lower jaw, hitherto constituting the genus *Diodon*; . . . Examples *H. desmarestii*; *H. souerbyi*." (HALDEMAN.)

Hypodon: $\delta\pi\acute{o}$, under, below; $\delta\delta\acute{\omega}\nu = \delta\delta\acute{o}\nu\varsigma$, tooth—in reference to the teeth, which are present in the lower jaw but are lacking in the upper jaw.

Hypogeomys GRANDIDIER, 1869.

Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinae.

Revue et Mag. de Zool., Paris, 2^e sér., XXI, 338-339, Sept., 1869.

Type: *Hypogeomys antimena* Grandidier, from the Tsidsibon and Andranoumene rivers of Ménabé, on the west coast of Madagascar.

Hypogeomys: $\delta\pi\acute{o}$, under; $\gamma\eta$, earth; $\mu\upsilon\varsigma$, mouse—from its subterranean habits.

Hypohippus (subgenus of *Anchitherium*) LEIDY, 1858.

Ungulata, Equidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1858, 26; Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 311-312, 402, pl. xxi, figs. 11-12, 1869 (raised to generic rank).

Hypohippus SCHLOSSER, Morphol. Jahrbuch, XII, Heft 1, p. 14, 1886 (misprint).

Type: *Anchitherium* (*Hypohippus*) *affinis* Leidy, from the Pliocene of the valley of the Niobrara River, Nebraska.

Extinct. Based on "the crown of an upper molar tooth."

Hypohippus: $\delta\pi\acute{o}$, under; ἵππος , horse.

Hypopleurus JOURDAN, 1890.

Feræ, Viverridæ.

JOURDAN, teste SCHLOSSER, Die Affen, Lemuren, Chiropteren, etc., Europäischen Tertiärs, Theil III, in Beitr. Palæont. Oesterreich-Ungarns, VIII, [407], 1890 (sep., p. 21).

Based on a portion of a lower jaw, described by Filhol as *Herpestes crassus* (Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. Lyon, 63, 1881), from the Upper Miocene of Grive St. Alban, Dépt. Isère, France.

Extinct.

Hypopleurus: $\delta\pi\acute{o}$, under; πλευρά , side.

Hyporyssus POMEL, 1848.

Insectivora, Talpidæ.

Archiv. Sci. Phys. et Nat., Bibl. Univ. Genève, IX, 161, 247, Oct., 1848.

Type: *Hyporyssus telluris* Pomel, from the Miocene of Auvergne, France.

Extinct.

Hyporyssus: $\delta\pi\acute{o}$, under; $\rho\upsilon\sigma\acute{o}\varsigma = \rho\upsilon\sigma\acute{o}\varsigma$, drawn up, wrinkled.

Hypotemnodon EYERMAN, 1894.

Feræ, Canidæ.

Am. Geologist, XIV, No. 5, p. 321, Nov., 1894; HAY, Science, new ser., X, 253, Aug. 25, 1899.

Type: *Temnocyon coryphaeus* Cope, from the Miocene of John Day River, Oregon. Name antedated by *Mesocyon* Scott, 1890.

Extinct. Based on a left ramus.

Hypotemnodon: $\delta\pi\acute{o}$, under; $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\mu\nu\omega$, to cut; $\delta\delta\acute{\omega}\nu = \delta\delta\acute{o}\nu\varsigma$, tooth—in allusion to the inferior sectorial tooth.

Hypparion (see *Hipparion*).

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidæ

Hypposhyus (see *Hipposyus*).

Primates, Notharctidæ

Hypsicebus LESSON, 1840.

Primates, Tarsiidæ

Species Mamm., 207, 253-254, 1840; Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 1, 1842.

Type: *Tarsius bancanus* Horsfield, from the vicinity of Jebooa, island of Banca, East Indies. Name antedated by *Tarsius* Storr, 1780.

Hypsicebus: $\upsilon\psi\iota$, on high, aloft; $\kappa\eta\beta\omicron\varsigma$, a long-tailed monkey.

Hypsignathus H. ALLEN, 1861.

Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1861, 156-158; MATSCHKE, Fledermäuse Berlins Mus. Naturkunde, Lief. 1, Megachiroptera, 42, 1899.

Hypsignathus—Continued.

Type: *Hypsignathus monstrosus* H. Allen (= *Pteropus haldemani* Hallowell), from West Africa.

Hypsignathus: ὑψι, on high, aloft; γνάθος, jaw—possibly in allusion to the 'deeply arched mouth.'

Hypsiprymnodon RAMSEY, 1876.

Marsupialia, Macropodidae.

Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, I, pt. 1, 33-35, 1876; THOMAS, *Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem.* Brit. Mus., 123-124, 1888.

Type: *Hypsiprymnodon moschotus* Ramsay, from the Rockingham Bay district, Queensland.

Hypsiprymnodon: *Hypsiprymnus*; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth.

Hypsiprymnopsis DAWKINS, 1864.

Allotheria, Plagiaulacidae.

Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, XX, pt. iv, No. 80, pp. 409-411, fig. 3 in text, Nov. 1, 1864.

Type: *Hypsiprymnopsis rheticus* Dawkins, from the Triassic gray marls of the Rhetian beds on the seashore west of Watchet, Somersetshire, England.

Extinct. Based on a premolar.

Hypsiprymnopsis: *Hypsiprymnus*; ὀψις, appearance.

Hypsiprymnus ILLIGER, 1811.

Marsupialia, Macropodidae.

Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 79, 1811; THOMAS, *Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem.* Brit. Mus., 116, 1888 (in synonymy).

Type: *Didelphis potora* Meyer (= *Didelphis tridactyla* Kerr), from southern Australia.

Hypsiprymnus: ὑψίπρυμνος, with high stern, i. e., high behind—in allusion to the disproportionate development of the thighs and hind legs.

Hysugo (subgenus of *Vesperugo*) KOLENATI, 1856. Chiroptera, Vespertilionidae.

Allgem. Deutsch. Naturhist. Zeitg., Dresden, neue Folge, II, 131, 167-169, 1856.

Species: *Vesperugo nauius* Blasius, and *V. krascheninikowii* Eversmann, from Europe.

Hysugo: ὕς, on high, aloft; -ugo. (Formed in analogy with *Nannugo* and *Vesperugo*.)

Hypudaeus ILLIGER, 1811.

Glires, Muridae, Microtinae.

Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 87-88, 1811; MILLER, *N. Am. Fauna*, No. 12, pp. 14-15, July 23, 1896.

Species: 3: *Mus lemmus*, *M. amphibius* (= *M. terrestris*), and *M. arvalis*, from Europe.

Hypudaeus: ὑποδαίος, subterranean—from the animals' mode of life; but some of the species are said to live in hollow, decayed trees and among roots, as well as in burrows.

Hyrachyus LEIDY, 1871.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Hyracodontidae.

Rept. U. S. Geol. Surv. Wyoming, for 1870, 357, 1871; *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, Nov. 28, 1871, 229; HAY, *Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am.*, Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 68, 1902 (type fixed).

Species: *Hyrachyus agrestis* Leidy, from the Eocene of Blacks Fork of Green River; and *H. agrarius* Leidy (type), from the Eocene of Smith Fork of Green River, Wyoming.

Extinct. Each species is based on the fragment of a lower jaw.

Hyrachyus: *Hyrax*; ὕς, ὄς, hog—i. e., a hog-like *Hyrax*.

Hyracodon LEIDY, 1856.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Hyracodontidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1856, 91-92.

Type: *Rhinoceros nebrascensis* Leidy, from the Oligocene of South Dakota?

Extinct.

Hyracodon: *Hyrax*; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth.

- Hyracodon** TOMES, 1863. Marsupialia, Epanorthida.
 Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1863, 50-51, pl. viii.
Type: *Hyracodon fuliginosus* Tones, from Ecuador.
 Name preoccupied by *Hyracodon* Leidy, 1856, a genus of extinct Ungulata.
 Replaced by *Cenolestes* Thomas, 1895.
- Hyracodon** FILHOL, 1876. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriida.
 Comptes Rendus, Paris, LXXXII, No. 4, pp. 288-289, séance du 24 Jan., 1876.
Emendation of *Hyracodon* Filhol, 1873. Type, *Hyracodon primævus* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, near Caylux, Dépt. Tarn-et-Garonne, France.
- Hyracodontotherium** FILHOL, 1877. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriida.
 Ann. Sci. Géol., Paris, VIII, art. No. 1, pp. 153-156 [pl. 13, figs. 283-284-
 'Hyracodon'], 1877.
Hyracodontotherium LYDEKKER, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1889, 67-69, 2 figs. in text; Nicholson & Lydekker's Man. Paleont., II, 1382, 1889; Flower & Lydekker's Mamm. Living & Extinct, 439, 1891.
New name for *Hyracodon* Filhol, 1876, which is preoccupied by *Hyracodon* Leidy, 1856, a genus of Perissodactyla; and by *Hyracodon* Tones, 1863, a genus of Marsupialia.
 Extinct. Based on an upper jaw.
Hyracodontotherium: *Hyracodon*; *θηπιον*, wild beast.
- Hyracops** MARSH, 1892. Ungulata, Condylarthra, Meniscotheriida.
 Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XLIII, 445-448, text figs. 1, 2, May, 1892.
Type: *Hyracops socialis* Marsh, from the Lower Eocene of New Mexico.
 Extinct.
Hyracops: *Hyrax*; *ὄψ*, aspect.
- Hyracotherhyus** LEMOINE, 1880. Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equida?
 Ass. Franç. Avanc. Sci., Compte Rendu 8^e sess., Montpellier, for 1879, 590, 1880; Recherches Oiseaux Foss. Reims, II, 78, 1881 (*H. dichobunoides*—nomen nudum); Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 3^e sér., XIX, for 1890-91, 266, 286, pl. xi, fig. 121, May, 1891.
Type (species not mentioned in first reference): *Hyracotherhyus dichobunoides* Lemoine (1891), from the Lower Eocene in the vicinity of Reims, France.
 Extinct. Based on a lower molar.
Hyracotherhyus: *Hyracotherium*; *ὄς*, *ὄός*, hog.
- Hyracotherium** OWEN, 1840. Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equida.
 Proc. Geol. Soc. London, III, for 1838-42, No. 66, pp. 162-163, Dec., 1839-Jan., 1840.
 Trans. Geol. Soc. London, 2d ser., VI, pt. 1, pp. 203-206, pl. 21, figs. 1-4, 1841.
Type: *Hyracotherium leporinum* Owen, from the Eocene London Clay of Stude Hill, at the estuary of the Thames, about 1 mile west of Herne Bay, England.
 Extinct. Based on "a small mutilated cranium, about the size of that of a hare containing the molar teeth of the upper jaw nearly perfect, and the socket of the canines."
Hyracotherium: *ὑραξ*, *ὑρακος*, shrew mouse, *hyrax*; *θηπιον*, wild beast.
- Hyrax** HERMANN, 1783. Ungulata, Hyracoidea, Procaviid.
 Tabula Affinitatum Anim., 115, 1783; GMELIN, Linn. Syst. Nature, ed. x, 166-167, 1788; FLOWER & LYDEKKER, Mamm. Living & Extinct, 417-418, t. 176, 1891.
Type: *Curia capensis* Pallas, from the Cape of Good Hope, South Africa.
Hyrax: *ὑραξ*, mouse, shrew mouse.
- Hyrocodon** FILHOL, 1873. Ungulata Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriid.
 Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 6^e sér., X, 88, July-Dec., 1873.
Hyrocodon FILHOL, Comptes Rendus, Paris, LXXXII, No. 4, pp. 288-289, séance du 24 Jan. 1876.
Type: *Hyrocodon primævus* Filhol, from the Quercy Phosphorites of Sai Antonin, near Caylux, Dépt. Tarn-et-Garonne, France.

Hyrocodon—Continued.

Name preoccupied by *Hyrocodon* Leidy, 1856, a genus of Perissodactyla; and by *Hyrocodon* Tomes, 1863, a genus of Marsupialia. Replaced by *Hyrocodontherium* Filhol, 1877.

Extinct. Based on an upper jaw.

Hyrocodon: *Hyra*; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Hystricotherium GIEBEL, 1847. Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidae.
Neues Jahrb. Mineralogie, 1847, 54, 456.

Type: *Hystricotherium queditzburgense* Giebel (nomen nudum), from Quedlinburg, Germany.

Extinct. Based on parts of a jaw with teeth, afterwards found to belong to a young rhinoceros. (l. c., 456.)

Hystricotherium: βόριπα, womb; θηρίον, wild beast.

Hystricops (subgenus of *Hystrix*) LEIDY, 1858. Glires, Erethizontidae.
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1858, 22.

Type: *Hystrix* (*Hystricops*) *venustus* Leidy, from the Pliocene in the valley of the Niobrara River, Nebraska.

Extinct. Based on 'two isolated molar teeth.'

Hystricops: *Hystrix*; ὄψ, aspect.

Hystricotherium CROIZET, 1853. Glires, Hystricidae.

CROIZET, in Pietet's *Traité Paléont.*, 2^e ed., I, 255, 1853 (under *Hystrix*); GERVAIS, *Zool. et Paléont. Franç.*, 2^e ed., 18, pl. XLVIII, fig. 11, 1859.

Type: *Hystrix refusa* Gervais, from the Pliocene of Mt. Perrier, near Isoire, Puy-de-Dôme, France. "Dans le catalogue de sa collection qui est aujourd'hui déposée au Muséum d'Histoire naturelle de Paris, M. l'abbé Croizet avait inscrit sous le nom d'*Hystricotherium* une dent de cette espèce que nous avons fait représenter dans notre atlas, pl. 47, [48], fig. 11." (GERVAIS.)

Extinct.

Hystricotherium: ὄριπιξ, ὄριπιχος, porcupine; θηρίον, wild beast.

Hystricomys GIEBEL, 1860. Glires, ?
Halle. Zeitschr. Gesammt. Naturwiss. Berlin, XVI, No. IX, 148-151, Taf. I, figs. 3-4, Sept., 1860.

Type: *Hystricomys thuringiacus* Giebel, from the lignite of Rippersroda, Thüringen, Germany.

Extinct. Based on the "Linker Oberkiefer eines Nagers mit der vollständigen Zahnreihe."

Hystricomys: ὄριπιξ, ὄριπιχος, porcupine; μῦς, mouse.

Hystrix LINNÆUS, 1758. Glires, Hystricidae.

Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., I, 56-57, 1758; 12th ed., I, 76-77, 1766; BRISSON, *Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib.*, 2d ed., 13, 85-89, 1762; W. L. SCLATER, *Mamm. S. Africa*, II, 89-92, figs. 111-112, 1901 (type fixed).

Hystrix Cuvier, *Tableau Élément.*, 130, 1798.

Species, 5: *Hystrix cristata* Linnaeus (type), from Asia and Africa; *H. prehensilis* Linnaeus, from South America; *H. dorsata* Linnaeus, from eastern Canada; *H. macroura* Linnaeus, from Asia; and *H. brachypura* Linnaeus, from Asia.

Hystrix: Lat. from ὄριπιξ, porcupine; apparently from ὕς, hog; ῥοπή (ῥοπή-), hair.

I.

Ia THOMAS, 1902. Chiroptera, Vespertilionidae.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., X, 163-165, Aug. 1, 1902.

Type: *Ia* *io* Thomas, from Chung Yang, southern Hupeh, China.

In *Ia*, a young woman of classical times. Like many women of those times a bat is essentially flighty (THOMAS). This name, which seems to have been selected chiefly on account of its brevity, is the shortest one ever applied to a mammal.

- Iacchus** (see **Jacchus**). Primates, Hapalioidea
- Iaculus** (see **Jaculus** ERXLEBEN). Glires, Dipodidae
- Ibex** FRISCH, 1775. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae
 Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, 1, Gen. Tab., 1775; PALL.
 Spicilegia Zoologica, II, fasc. 11, pp. 31-57, tab. III, 1776.
Type: 'Der Steinbock' of Europe. The only species described by Pallas, in 1775
 is *Ibex sibiricus* from the mountains of Siberia.
Ibex: Lat. *ibex*, a kind of goat.
- Ichneugale** JOURDAN, 1852. Feræ, Viverridae
 "Revue Sociétés Savantes, 1852" (nomen nudum), fide FILHOL, Archiv. Mus.
 Hist. Nat. Lyon, III, 67, 69, pl. iv, figs. 16-19, 1881 (synonym of *Viverra*
leptorhyncha).
Type from Grive Saint Alban, Dépt. de l'Isère, France. The species was not
 named by Jourdan, but was called *Viverra leptorhyncha* by Filhol in 1881.
 Extinct. Based on a lower jaw and an upper tooth ('carnassière').
Ichneugale: *ἰχνεύω*, to track, to hunt; *γαλῆ*, weasel.
- Ichneumia** I. GEOFFROY, 1837. Feræ, Viverridae
 Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2^e sér., Zool., VIII, 251, Oct., 1837; Comptes Rendus, Paris,
 V, 580, 1837; Mag. de Zool., 2^e sér., I, Mamm. (pls. 11-16), 3-18, 1839; GRAY
 Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 566-567.
Ichneumonia BLYTH, in Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, 1840, 93; new ed., 1849, &
 new ed., 1863, 81.
New name for the genus provisionally called *Lasiopus* by Geoffroy in 1837,
 which is preoccupied by *Lasiopus* Dejean, 1833, a genus of Coleoptera. "Je laisse
 de même de côté le nom provisoire de *Lasiopie* pour lui substituer celui d'*Ichneumia*,
 dérivé du même radical que le mot *Ichneumon*, et indiquant immédiatement
 par son analogie avec celui-ci, les affinités les plus proches du genre qu'il
 désigne." (GEOFFROY, Mag. Zool., 1839, p. 5.)
Ichneumia: *ἰχνεύμων*, ichneumon.
- Ichneumon** FRISCH, 1775.* Feræ, Viverridae
 Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere in Tabellen, 11, Tab. Gen., 1775; G. CUVIER
 [Tabl. Élément. Hist. Nat. Anim., 113-114, 1798, 'les Mangoustes']; LECONTE
 Anat. Comp., I, tabl. i. 1800 (names only—Mangoustes, *Ichneumon*); LACÉPÈDE
 Tabl. Mamm., 7, 1799; Nouv. Tabl. Méthod., in Mém. l'Institut, Paris, I,
 492, 1801; GEOFFROY, Cat. Mamm. Mus. Nation. Hist. Nat., 103-106, 1803.
Type: 'Der spührer' (= *Viverra ichneumon* Linnæus), of Egypt and India.
 Name preoccupied by *Ichneumon* Linnæus, 1758, a genus of Hymenoptera.
Ichneumon: *ἰχνεύμων*, ichneumon, lit. 'tracker,' (from *ἰχνεύω*, to track, to hunt
 after)—in allusion to its habits.
- Ichneumonia** (see **Ichneumia**). Feræ Viverridae
- Ichthyomys** THOMAS, 1893. Glires, Muridae, Cricetidae
 Nat. Science, London, II, No. 14, p. 286, Apr. 1, 1893; Proc. Zool. Soc. London,
 1893, 337-340, pls. xxviii, xxix figs. 1-6 (sep. issued Apr. 18); LYDEKER
 Roy. Nat. Hist., III, 127, 1895.
Type: *Ichthyomys stolzmanni* Thomas, from Chanchamayo, central Peru.
Ichthyomys: *ἰχθύς*, fish; *μῦς*, mouse—in allusion to the animal's habit of eating
 fish.

**Ichneumon* Brisson, Regnum Anim., Cl. IX distrib., 181, 1762, quoted by Silliman, Index Anim., 476. 1902, is not a generic name.

Icochilus Ameghino, 1889.

Ungulata, Typotheria, Interatheridæ.

Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fós. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 469-474, pl. xv, figs. 4-16, 1889.

Species. 4: *Icochilus extensus* Ameghino, *I. excavatus* Ameghino, *I. undulatus* Ameghino, and *I. rotundatus* Ameghino, from the Eocene of the barrancas of the Rio Santa Cruz, southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Icochilus: εἰκός, like, equal; χεῖλος, lip, border.**Ictailurus (subgenus of Felis) SEVERTZOW, 1858.**

Ferae, Felidæ.

Revue et Mag. de Zool., Paris, 2^e sér., X, 387-388, 390, Sept., 1858.**Type:** *Felis (Ictailurus) planiceps* Vigors & Horsfield, from Sumatra. See *Ailurin* Gervais, 1855.See also *Ictailurus* Rafinesque, 1820, a genus of Pisces.*Ictailurus*: ἰκτίς, weasel; αἰλουρος, cat.**Icterus GRIFFITH, * 1827.**

Ferae, Viverridæ.

Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, V, 159-160, 1827.

Type: *Viverra binturong* Raffles (= *Paradoxurus albifrons* F. Cuvier), from Sumatra.Name preoccupied by *Icterus* Brisson, 1760, a genus of Birds. (See *Ictides* Valenciennes, 1825.)*Icterus*: ἰκτερός, jaundice, i. e., yellow.**Icteyon LUND, 1843.**

Ferae, Canidæ.

Oversigt K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Forhandl., Kjöbenhavn, for 1842, No. 6, p. 60, 1843; K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Afhandl., Kjöbenhavn, XI, 61, 1845.

Icteyon AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Index Univ., 194, 1846; CORNÉ, Century Dict., III, 2972, 1889 (emendation).**New name for** *Cynogale* Lund, 1842, which is preoccupied by *Cynogale* Gray, 1837, a genus of Viverridæ. Species (1 recent and 1 extinct): *Icteyon venaticus* Lund, from the highlands of the interior of Brazil; and *I. major* Lund, from the bone caves of Brazil.*Icteyon*: ἰκτίς, weasel; κύων, dog.**Ictides VALENCIENNES, 1825.**

Ferae, Viverridæ.

Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, IV, 57-61, "pl. 1," Jan., 1825; Cuvier, Dents Mammifères, 102-104, 252, 1825; McMurtrie, abridged ed. Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, 60, 1834.

Type: *Paradoxurus albifrons* F. Cuvier, from the interior of Java (= *Viverra binturong* Raffles, from Sumatra).*Ictides*: ἰκτίς, weasel; εἶδος, form.**Ictocyon** (see **Icticyon**).

Ferae, Canidæ.

Ictomys (subgenus of *Spermophilus*) ALLEN, 1877.

Glires, Sciuridæ.

Mem. N. Am. Rodentia, 821, Aug., 1877; MERRIAM, Science, new ser., II, No. 39, p. 418, Sept. 27, 1895 (type fixed).

Species. 4: *Spermophilus tereticaudus* Baird, from Fort Yuma, California; *S. sonoriensis* (Erxleben), from Mexico; *S. tridecemlineatus* (Mitchill, type), from the sources of the Mississippi River, Minnesota; and *S. franklini* (Sabine), from Carlton House, Saskatchewan.*Ictomys*: ἰκτίς, ἰκτιδῖς, weasel; μῦς, mouse.**Ictidonyx (see **Ictonyx**).**

Ferae, Mustelidæ.

*Valenciennes is given by Griffith as the authority for this genus, but the name proposed by him in *Ann. Sci. Nat.*, to which Griffith refers, is *Ictides*, not *Icterus*.

- Ictioborus AMEGHINO, 1891.** Marsupialia, Borhyaenid
 Nuevos Reestos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 29, Aug., 1891; *Revista Argentina Hist. Nat.*, I, entr. 5*, 315, Oct. 1, 1891.
Type: *Ictioborus fenestratus* Ameghino, from the Lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.
 Extinct.
Ictioborus: ἰκτίς, weasel; βόρος, devouring.
- Ictis SCHINZ, 1824?** Feræ, Viverridæ
 Naturgesch. und Abbild. Säugethiere, I, 110, Abbild. 69, 1824* (?); *MERRILL Science*, new ser., V, 302, Feb. 19, 1897.
Species: *Ictis albifrons* (= *Paradoxurus albifrons* Cuvier, type ?), from Java; and *I. niger*, from Malacca.
Ictis: ἰκτίς, weasel, or yellow-breasted marten.
- Ictis KAUP, 1829.** Feræ, Mustelidæ
 Entw.-Gesch. und Natürl. Syst. Europ. Thierwelt, I, 35, 40-41, 1829; *SCHULZE Zeitschrift Naturwiss.*, LXVI, 170, 1893.
Type: *Mustela vulgaris* (= *M. nivalis* Linnaeus), from Europe.
 Name preoccupied by *Ictis* Schinz, 1824? a genus of Viverridæ.
- Ictis SCHULZE, 1897.** Feræ, Mustelidæ
 Mamm. Europ., in *Helios*, XIV, 97, 1897; *Zeitschr. Naturwiss.*, Stuttgart LXXIII, p. —, Dec. 19, 1900.
Species, 3: *Mustela putorius* Linnaeus, *M. sarmatica* Pallas, and *M. lutreola* Linnaeus from Eurasia.
 Not *Ictis* Kaup, 1829, or *Ictis* Schulze, 1893, which are based on *M. vulgaris* Brisson (= *M. gale* Pallas, 1811). Schulze, in 1897, adopts *Mustela* for *M. gale*, *M. erminea*, and *M. boccamela*; and *Martes* for *M. zibellina*, *M. silvestris* (= *M. martes* Brisson), and *M. foina*.
- Ictitherium WAGNER, 1848.** Feræ, Viverridæ
 Gelehrte Anzeigen K. Bayer. Akad. Wiss., München, XXXVIII, Nr. 42, p. 338 Apr. 7, 1854; *Abhandl. Math. Phys. Cl. K. Bayer. Akad. Wiss.*, München, V 2te Abth., 375, 1848; VIII, 1ste Abth., 115-119, Tab. iv, figs. 5, 6. 1857.
New name for *Galeotherium* Wagner, 1839, which is preoccupied by *Galeotherium* Jäger, 1839, a genus of extinct Canidæ. **Type:** *Ictitherium viverrinum* Wagner from the Pliocene, Pikermi beds, near Athens, Greece.
 Extinct.
Ictitherium: ἰκτίς, weasel; θηρίον, wild beast.
- Ictonyx KAUP, 1835.** Feræ, Mustelidæ
 Das Thierreich, I, 352-353, 1835.
Ictidonyx AGASSIZ, *Nomenclator Zool.*, Index Univ., 194, 1846; 2d ed., 558, 18
Type: *Ictonyx capensis* Kaup (= *Viverra zorilla* Erxleben), from the Cape of Good Hope, Africa. Name antedated by *Zorilla* Oken, 1816.
Ictonyx: ἰκτίς, weasel; ὄνυξ, claw—'clawed weasel,' in allusion to the strong non-retractile claws on the fore feet.
- Ictops LEIDY, 1868.** Insectivora, Leptictidæ
 Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1868, 316.
Type: *Ictops dakotensis* Leidy, from the Oligocene (White River) of South Dakota.
 Extinct. Based on "a small fragment of a skull [consisting of] a portion of the face containing the remains of most of the molar teeth."
Ictops: ἰκτίς, weasel; ὄψ, aspect.

*Schinz's *Naturgeschichte* was published in 29 Hefte between 1824 and 1825. *Ictis* probably did not appear in 1824 and is therefore antedated by *Arcti Temminck*, 1824.

Idodelphys AMEGHINO, 1902.

Marsupialia, Microbiotheriidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 43-44, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 41-42).

Type: *Idodelphys microscopicus* Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds of Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on a piece of the anterior part of the mandible with 11 circular alveoli without teeth.

Idodelphys: Anagram of *Eodelphys* Ameghino, 1891.

Idocetus CAPELLINI, 1876.

Cete, Balænidæ.

Atti R. Accad. Lincei, 2^a ser., III, pt. 2, pp. 12-13, 1876; VAN BENEDEK, Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Belgique, 2^e sér., L, 24, 1880.

Type: *Idocetus guicciardinii* Capellini, from the Pliocene of Montopoli, Italy.

Extinct.

Idocetus: Ἰδοίος, peculiar; κῆτος, whale—'Cetaceo singolare.' (CAPELLINI.)

Mirus MATSCHIE, 1894.

Glires, Anomaluridae.

Stungesser. Gesellsch. Naturforsch. Freunde, Berlin, 1894, No. 8, pp. 194-200, 1 fig. in text.

Type: *Idiurus zentkeri* Matschie, from the Yaunde Station, in the southern Cameroonian district, West Africa (about S. lat. 3° 49', E. lon. 11° 41').

Mirus: Ἰδοίος, peculiar; ὄσρα, tail—in allusion to the long thinly-haired tail, with a number of rows of small scales on the under side near the base.

Idomenus (subgenus of *Meriones*) SCHULZE, 1900. Glires, Muridae, Gerbillinae.

Zeitschr. Naturwiss., Stuttgart, LXXIII, 201, Dec. 19, 1900.

Type: *Mus tamarienicus* Pallas, from the region near the Caspian Sea, Turkestan.

Idomenus: Ἰδομενεύς, king of Crete, companion of Meriones, and leader of the Cretans against Troy.

"... Idomenus

The mighty spearman and Meriones,

Fierce as the god of war, commanded these,

And came to Troy with eighty dark-ribbed barks."

(Bryant's Trans. Iliad, II, 808.)

Meriones being one of the early names applied to the Gerbillinae, *Idomenus* may be aptly associated with it.

Iemisch ROTH, 1899.

Ferre, Felidae?

Revista Mus. La Plata, IX, 442-445, lám. v, fig. 1, 1899; LEHMANN-NITSCHE, Revista Mus. La Plata, IX, 467, 1899; HATCHER, Science, new ser., X, 815, Dec. 1, 1899.

New name for *Neomylodon* Ameghino, 1898, which is considered a misnomer for a species probably representing a Carnivore, instead of an Edentate. "In *Iemisch listae* we have an instance in Zoological Science, which, if not unique, surely ought to be, of a species in which the original type may be fairly said to consist of traditions, collected among an entirely uncivilized people." (HATCHER.)

Iemisch: Native name among the Tehuelche Indians of Patagonia. "Iemisch 6 tigre del agua . . . un cuadrúpedo misterioso y corpulento, de terrible aspecto é invulnerable, en cuyo cuerpo dicen no penetran ni los proyectiles de las armas de fuego." (AMEGHINO, La Pirámide, I, 55, 1899.)

Ignavus FRIESH, 1775.

Edentata, Bradypodidae.

Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, Tab. Gen., 1775; BLUMENBACH, Handb. Naturgesch., Theil I, 70-71, 1779.

Type: 'Das Faulthier.' Blumenbach's genus was based on *Ignavus tridactylus* (= *Bradypus tridactylus* Linnaeus), from South America.

Ignavus: Lat., inactive, lazy—equivalent to the common name 'sloth.'

Initherus (see *Sinetheres*).

Glires, Erethizontidae.

Indri É. GEOFFROY, 1796.

Primates, Lemuridae.

Mag. Encyclopédique, 2^e année, I, 46, 1796.

Indris CUVIER, Leçons Anat. Comp., I, tabl. 1, 1800.

Indri—Continued.

Indrium RAFINESQUE, *Analyse de la Nature*, 54, 1815.

Species: *Indri brevicaudatus* Geoffroy (= *Lemur indri* Gmelin, type), and *I. longicaudatus* Geoffroy (= *Lemur laniger* Gmelin), from Madagascar.

Indri: Malagasy *indri*, said to mean 'man of the woods.' According to Forb it means 'lo' or 'behold,' and was probably mistaken by Sonnerat and other Europeans for the vernacular name of the animal when the natives exclaimed 'Indry izy!'—'there he is!' (*Handbook Primates*, I, 108, 1894). *Indri* means 'look,' but Sonnerat states that it signifies 'homme des bois.' (BEDDARD *Mamm.*, p. 538, 1902.)

Indrium RAFINESQUE, 1815.

Primates, Lemuridæ

Analyse de la Nature, 54, 1815.

New name for *Indri* Geoffroy, 1796 ('*Indrium* R. *Indri* Geof.').

Indrium: *Indri*, native name of these lemurs.

Indrodon COPE, 1884.

Glires, ProglIRES, Mixodectidæ

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXI, 318-320, Jan. 17, 1884; OSBORN, *Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.* N. Y., XVI, 208, figs 33, 34, June 28, 1902 (ordinal position).

Type: *Indrodon malaris* Cope, from the Eocene of New Mexico.

Extinct. Based on a skull.

Indrodon: *Indri*; δδών = δδούς, tooth—from the fact that the genus was originally supposed to be related to the Lemurs.

Inercytherium (see **Quercytherium**).

Creodonta, Proviverridæ

Infrapithecus AMEGHINO, 1901.

Primates, Notopithecidae

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 357, July, 1901 (sep. p. 11).

Type: *Infrapithecus cinctus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Infrapithecus: Lat. *infra*, below; + *Pithecus*.

Inia D'ORBIGNY, 1834.

Cete, Platanistidae

Nouv. Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, III, 31-36, pl. 3, 1834.

Type: *Inia boliviensis* D'Orbigny, from the branches of the Rio Mamoré or Rio Guaporé of the province of Moxos, Bolivia.

Inia: Native name among the Guarayos Indians of the Rio San Miguel, Bolivia.

Iniopsis LYDEKKER, 1893.

Cete, Platanistidae

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1892, 562-564, pls. xxxvii figs. 3, 3a, xxxvii fig. 2, Apr. 1, 1893.

Type: *Iniopsis caucasica* Lydekker, from the Eocene of the Caucasus, southern Russia.

Extinct. Based on the back part of a cranium.

Iniopsis: *Inia*; ὄψις, appearance.

Innuus (see **Inuus**).

Primates, Cercopithecidæ

Interatherium MORENO, 1882.

Ungulata, Typotheria, Interatheridæ

"Patagonia, Resto de un Continente hoy sumergido, July 23, 1882" (f. AMEGHINO, *Obs. Gen. sobre Mamf. Estinguidos llamados Toxodontes*, 63-May, 1887).

Type: *Interatherium rodens* Moreno, from the barrancas of the upper Rio San Cruz, southern Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on the right upper jaw with all the molars, but lacking first premolar.

Interatherium: Lat. *inter*, between; ὄπιον, wild beast.

Interhippus AMEGHINO, 1902.

Ungulata, Litopterna, Notohippidæ

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 13-14, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 11-12).

Type: *Interhippus deflexus* Ameghino, from the upper *Astraponotus* beds Patagonia.

Extinct.

Interhippus: Lat. *inter*, between; ἵππος, horse.

Interodon AMEGHINO, 1885.

Edentata, Megatheriidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VIII, entr. 1, pp. 117-120, 1885; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 680-681, pl. XXIV figs. 22-24, LXXIV figs. 8, 9, 1889.

Type: *Interodon crassidens* Ameghino, from the barrancas del Paraná, Argentina. Extinct. Based on two isolated molars and a portion of a mandible.

Interodon: Lat. *inter*, between; $\delta\delta\omega\nu = \delta\delta\omega\nu\varsigma$, tooth—in allusion to the intermediate character of the molars which are related to those of *Megatherium*, *Promegatherium*, *Carolodon*, etc.

Inuus GEOFFROY, 1812.

Primates, Cercopithecidae.

Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, XIX, 100, 1812; CUVIER, Règne Anim., 2^e éd., 96, 1820. *Inuus* Encyclopædia Britannica, 8th ed., XIV, 141, 1857 (art. Mammalia).

Species: *Inuus caudatus* Geoffroy (= *Simia inuus* Linnaeus, type), from North Africa; *I. rhinus* (Geoffroy), from India; and *I. nemestrinus* (= *Simia nemestrina* Linnaeus), from Java and Sumatra. (See *Macaca* Lacépède, 1799.)

Inuus: Lat. *Inuus*, a name of Pan, god of the woods—in allusion to the habit of some of the species of frequenting forests and thick jungles.

Ispotychnus (see Isopotychnus).

Glires, Theridomyidae.

Iropocus GLOGER 1841.

Primates, Lemuridae.

Hand u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxviii, 43-44, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 190, Feb. 1, 1895.

Type: *Iropocus laniger* (= *Lemur laniger* Gmelin), from Madagascar (see *Avahi* Jourdan, 1834).

Iropocus: $\acute{\iota}\rho\iota\varsigma$, rainbow; $\pi\acute{o}\kappa\omega\varsigma$, wool—in allusion to the variation in color of the woolly fur at base, in the middle, and at the tips.

Iscus COPE, 1873.

Insectivora, Leptictidae.

Paleont. Bull., No. 16, pp. 3-4, Aug. 20, 1873.

Iscus COPE, Syn. New Vert., Colorado, 8, 1873; Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., No. 1, p. 23, Jan. 21, 1874; Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., for 1873, 470, 1874.

Type: *Iscus semiculus* Cope, from the Oligocene of Colorado.

Extinct. Based on "a mandibular ramus with two molars including the sectorial."

Name preoccupied *Iscus* Walker, 1857, a genus of Hemiptera. Replaced by *Mesodiscus* Cope, 1875.

Iscus: $\acute{\iota}\sigma\omega\varsigma$, equal; $\delta\acute{\iota}\kappa\eta$, point.

Isatis (subgenus of Fulpea) (CUVIER) THOMASSART, 1885.

Ferae, Canidae.

THOMASSART, Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., in Bull. Soc. d'Études Sci. d'Angers (suppl. 1884), 68, 1885; Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. II, 308, 1897 (in synonymy). Thomassart refers *Isatis* to Cuvier 1824, only giving it as a synonym of *Leucocyon* Gray, 1868. Cuvier, however, seems to have used it merely as a common name in the form 'Isatis gris.'

Isatis: From the specific name *Canis isatis* given by J. G. Gmelin in 1760, which is said to be from a vernacular name. (Century Dict.)

Ischnoglossa DE SAUSSURE, 1860.

Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae.

Rev. et Mag. de Zool., 2^e sér., XII, 491-493, pl. 20, a-d, Nov., 1860.

Type: *Ischnoglossa nivalis* De Saussure, from timber line on Mount Orizaba, Mexico.

Name preoccupied by *Ischnoglossa* Kraatz, 1856, a genus of Coleoptera. Replaced by *Leptoncyteris* Lydekker, 1891.

Ischnoglossa: $\acute{\iota}\sigma\chi\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$, thin; $\gamma\lambda\acute{o}\sigma\sigma\alpha$, tongue—in allusion to the remarkably long extensible tongue, which is much attenuated toward the tip.

Ischyromys LEIDY, 1856.

Glires, Ischyromyidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1856, 89.

Type: *Ischyromys typus* Leidy, from the Oligocene of the Bad Lands of 'Nebraska' (or South Dakota?).

Extinct. Based on "the greater portion of a skull and two fragments of lower jaws."

Ischyromys: ἰσχυρός, strong; μῦς, mouse.**Ischyrorhynchus AMEGHINO, 1891.**

Cete, Platanistidae.

Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 3a, 163-165, figs. 71, 72, June 1, 1891.

Type: *Ischyrorhynchus vanbenedeni* Ameghino, from the Lower Eocene of Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct.

Ischyrorhynchus: ἰσχυρός, strong; ῥύγχος, snout.**[Ischyrotherium LEIDY, 1856.**

Reptilia-

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 89, 1856.

Type: *Ischyrotherium antiquus* Leidy, from a lignite formation between Moreau and Grand Rivers, South Dakota? *

Originally described as a cetacean.

Extinct. Based on 'numerous fragments of bones.'

Ischyrotherium: ἰσχυρός, hard; θηρίον, wild beast—in allusion to the fact that "the bones are as dense and heavy as those of *Manatus*."]]**Isectolophus SCOTT & OSBORN, 1887.**

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Tapiridae.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXIV, No. 126, pp. 260-261, Nov. 2, 1887; OSBORN, Trans. Am. Philos. Soc., new ser., XVI, pt. III, 518-524, pl. x, figs. 1-8, Aug. 20, 1889.

Type: *Isectolophus annectens* Scott & Osborn, from the Uinta Eocene of White River, northeastern Utah.

Extinct. Based on "the second premolar and first and second molars of the maxillary series, and the last lower molar and portions of the last premolar and first molar of the mandibular series."

Isectolophus: ἰσος, equal; ἔκτός, outside; λόφος, crest—in allusion to the external cusps (paracone and metacone) of the upper molars, which are equal in size, in contrast with those of *Heleletes*.**Isocetus VAN BENEDEN, 1880.**

Cete, Balenidae.

Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Belgique, 2^e sér., L, 24-25, 1880.**Type:** *Isocetus depauperii* Van Beneden, from the vicinity of Antwerp, Belgium.

Extinct. "Outre le fragment de crâne, les caisses tympaniques, nous en avons une mandibule, une région cervicale, des vertèbres dorsales, des côtes et des os de membres."

Isocetus: ἰσος, equal; κῆτος, whale.**Isodelta (subgenus of Arvicola) COPE, 1871.**

Glires, Muridae, Microtinae

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XII, 87-88, fig. 13, Jan.-July, 1871; Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., XI, pt. 2, pp. 205, 206, 1899.

Type: *Arvicola sprothen* Cope, from the Pleistocene of the Port Kennedy Bone Cave, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.

Extinct. Based on "the entire dentition of the left ramus mandibuli, with a few fragments of the adjacent bone."

Isodelta: ἰσος, equal; δέλτα, the Greek letter Δ, a triangle—in allusion to the equality of the triangles of the second lower molar.

* Marsh states (Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XXXVIII, 81, July, 1889) that the type of *Ischyrotherium antiquus* came from Judith Basin, Montana, and that the remain are those of a reptile, as shown by Cope (Syn. Ext. Batr. Rept., and Aves N. Am. 88, 1869).

SAY, 1822.

Glires, Octodontidae.

Ann. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., II, pt. 2, p. 333, Nov., 1822; WATERHOUSE, Nat. Hist. Mamm., II, 286, 1848 (date of publication, under *Capromys*).

Type: *Isodon pilorides*, from Cuba.

Also preoccupied by *Isodon* Geoffroy, 1817, a genus of Marsupialia.

Isodon: *ἰσός*, equal; *δδών*=*δδούς*, tooth—in allusion to the molars, which have flat crowns, “traversed equally from the base to the summit by laminae, which on the summit and base of the tooth terminate precisely alike, in zigzag lines.” (SAY.)

Isophodon ROTH, 1903.

Ungulate, Astrapotheroidea, Astrapotheriidae.

Revista Mus. La Plata, XI, 142, 1903.

Species: *Isophodon cingulatus* Roth, from the lower Tertiary of Cañadon Blanco; and *I. aplanatus* Roth, from the ‘upper Cretaceous’ of Lago Musters—both from the Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.

Extinct.

Isophodon: *ἰσός*, equal; *λόφος*, crest; *δδών*=*δδούς*, tooth.

Lemys SUNDKVALL, 1842.

Glires, Muridae, Murinae.

K. Svenska Vetensk. Akad. Handl., Stockholm, 219-220, 1842.

Type: *Mus variegatus* Lichtenstein (= *Lemmus niloticus* Geoffroy), from northern (?) Egypt.

Lemys: *ἰσός*, equal; *μῦς*, mouse.

Isodon (‘Geoffroy’) DESMAREST, 1817.

Marsupialia, Peramelidae.

DESMAREST, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., 2d ed., XVI, 409-410, 1817; * XVIII, 511 footnote, 1817.

Type: *Didelphis obesa* Shaw, from Australia.

Isodon: *ἰσός*, equal; *δδών*=*δδούς*, tooth.

Isptychus (subgenus of *Theridomys*) POMEI, 1854.

Glires, Theridomyidae.

Cat. Method. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 34-36, 1854; GÉRAIS, Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, 2^e éd., 33-34, 1859 (synonym of *Theridomys*).

Isptychus THOUSSAET, Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Rodentia, in Bull. Soc. d’Études Sci. d’Angers, X, 2^e fasc., 166-167, 1881 (misprint).

Species: 6; from the Tertiary of France: *Isptychus jourdani* Pomei, from Puy; *I. musca* Pomei, from Sanvetat; *Theridomys aquatilis* Aymard, from Puy; *Isptychus cyreni* Pomei; *I. auberyi* Pomei, from Péréal, Vaucluse; and *I. indipus* Pomei from Péréal, Vaucluse.

Extinct.

Isptychus: *ἰσός*, equal; *πτύξ*, *πτυγός*, fold, plate—in allusion to the three enamed crevices of the upper molars which differ little in length.

Isostylops AMEGHINO, 1902.

Tillafonta, Notostylopidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 33, May, 1902 (sep. p. 31).

Type: *Isostylops fretus* Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Isostylops: *ἰσός*, equal, even; *στύλος*, pillar; *ὄψ*, aspect.

Isotemnus AMEGHINO, 1897.

Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Isotemnidae.

La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 16 footnote, 25, 1 fig. in text, 1897; Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 480-482, fig. 62, Oct. 6, 1897.

Species: *Isotemnus primitivus* Ameghino, and *I. conspicuus* Ameghino, from the ‘Cretaceous’ of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Isotemnus: *ἰσός*, equal; *τέμνω*, to cut.

* “Établi en juillet 1817, par M. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, dans son cours public au Muséum d’Histoire naturelle de Paris.” (DESMAREST.)

- Isotrix** WAGNER, 1845. Glires, Octodontidae.
Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., 1845, Bd. I, 145-146.
Species, 3: from Brazil: *Isotrix biatriata* (Natterer MS.) Wagner, from the Rio Guaporé and the Rio Negro; *I. pachyura* (Natterer MS.) Wagner, from Cuyaba; and *I. pagurus* (Natterer MS.) Wagner, from Borba.
Isotrix: ἰσός, equal; ὀπίξ, hair.
- Isotus** (subgenus of *Vespertilio*) KOLENATI, 1856. Chiroptera, Vespertilionidae.
Allgem. Deutsch. Naturhist. Zeitg., Dresden, neue Folge, II, 131, 177-179, 1856.
Species: *Vespertilio nattereri* Kuhl, and *V. emarginatus* Geoffroy, from Europe.
Isotus: ἰσός, equal; οὖς, ὠτός, ear.
- Issiodoromys** CROIZET, 1845. Glires, Theridomysidae.
[*Issiodoromys* Croizet MS., BLAINVILLE, Comptes Rendus, Paris, X, 932 footnote, Jan.-June, 1840—nomen nudum?]
[*Issiodoromys* AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 16, 1842; Index Univ., 197, 1846—nomen nudum.]
Issiodoromys CROIZET, in Gervais' Zool. de la France, Patria, 522, 1845; GERVAIS, Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat., [IV, 41, 1844—nomen nudum?] XI, 203, 1848; Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, 27, 1848-52; 2^e éd., 35-36, 1859; PICTET, Traité Paléont., 2^e éd., I, 240, 1853; TROUSSART, Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Rodentia, 167, 1881.
Type: Species not named by Blainville or Agassiz. In 1845 the genus was based on 'le cobaye d'Auvergne' of Croizet and Jourdan, and in 1848-52 the species was named *Issiodoromys pseudanaxima* by Gervais, from specimens collected in the vicinity of Issoire, Puy-de-Dôme, France.
Extinct. Based on fragments of jaws.
Issiodoromys: *Issiodurum* (Issoire), the town in France where the type species was found; μῦς, mouse.
- Istiophorus** GRAY, 1825. Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae.
Zool. Journ., II, 242, July, 1825; Griffith's Cuvier, Animal Kingdom, V, 71 footnote, 1827; Zool. Miscellany, 37, 1831; ALLEN, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XIV, 184, 1901.
Histiophorus AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Index Univ., 183, 1846; COUES, Century Dict., III, p. 2841, 1889 (emendation).
New name for *Vampyrus* Spix, which differs from *Vampyrus* Geoffroy. **Species**: *V. cirrhosus* Spix, and *V. soricinus* Spix, from Brazil. (See Griffith's Cuvier, l.c.) Name preoccupied by *Istiophorus* Lacépède, 1802, a genus of Pisces. (See *Trachops* Gray, 1847.)
Istiophorus: ἰστίοφόρος, carrying sails—in allusion to the large ears.
- Isutaetus** AMEGHINO, 1902. Edentata, Dasypodidae.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 65, May, 1902 (sep. p. 63).
Species: *Isutaetus depictus* Ameghino, from the Astraponotus beds; and *I. petrius* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Isutaetus: ἰσός, equal; + *Utactus*.
- Itenocephalus** (see **Stenocephalus**). Edentata, Megalonychidae (Orthotheriidae)
- Ithygrammodon** OSBORN, SCOTT & SPEIR, 1878. Ungulata, Camelidae.
Palaeont. Rept. Princeton Sci. Expt. 1877, in Cont. Mus. Geol. & Archaeol. Princeton College, No. 1, pp. 56-60, pl. x, figs. 1-4, Sept. 1, 1878.
Type: *Ithygrammodon cameloides* Osborn, Scott & Speir, from the Eocene near Fort Bridger, Wyoming.
Extinct. "Established upon the two premaxillary bones, containing the incisors, parts of the maxillaries, the canine and the first premolar; besides fragmentary portions of the palatine plates."

Ithygrammodon—Continued.

Ithygrammodon: *θύς*, straight; *γραμμή*, line; *ὀδών*=*ὀδοὺς*, tooth—in allusion to the upper incisors, which “are placed nearly in a straight line fore and aft.”

Ixacanthus Cope, 1868.

Cete, Platanistidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1868, 186, 187.

Ixacanthus MAESCHALL, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 14, 1873.

Type: *Ixacanthus colapondylus* Cope, from the Miocene of Charles County, Maryland.

Extinct. Based on the following vertebrae: “Three dorsals, nine lumbo-sacra, and one caudal.”

Ixacanthus: *ἰξύς*, *ἰξύος*, small of the back; *ἄκανθα*, spine—in allusion to the spinous character of the diapophyses of the caudal and lumbo-sacral vertebrae.

Iulus OGDEN, 1837.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Antilocapridæ?

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1836, No. XLVII, 119-120, Feb., 1837; No. XLVIII, 135-136, June 27, 1837; BAIRD, Mamm. N. Am., 666, 1857 (in synonymy).

Type: *Iulus probatum* Ogilby, from British America; probably collected on the Franklin expedition.

Iulus: *ἰξύλος*, epithet of the wild goat.

Ixanthus (see *Ixacanthus*).

Cete, Platanistidæ.

J.

Jaculus (see *Sacalus*).

Fere, Canidæ.

Jacchus GEOFFROY, 1812.

Primates, Hapalidæ.

Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, XIX, 118-119, 1812.

Jacchus F. CUVIER, Hist. Nat. Mamm., V, livr. LIX, pl. with 2 pp. text, Jan., 1829.

Jacchus GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1805, 734.

Species, 7: *Jacchus vulgaris* Geoffroy (= *Simia jacchus* Linnaeus, type), from Guiana; *J. penicillatus* Geoffroy, *J. leucocephalus* Geoffroy, *J. auritus* Geoffroy, *J. humeralifer* Geoffroy, *J. melanurus* Geoffroy, and *Simia argentata* Linnaeus, from Brazil.

Name antedated by *Callithrix* Erxleben, 1777; and by *Haplo* Illiger, 1811.

Jacchus: Possibly a Latinized form of ‘jocko,’ a common name applied to a monkey.

Jaculus ERXLEBEN, 1777.

Glires, Dipodidæ.

Systema Regni Animalis, 404-411, 1777; WAGLER, Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 23, 1830.

Jaculus WAGNER, Suppl. Schreber's Säugethiere, III, 292-293, 1843.

Species, 3: *Jaculus orientalis* Erxleben, from Egypt; *J. gigantus* Erxleben (= *Macropus gigantus*), from Australia; and *J. torridarum* Erxleben, from the ‘torrid regions.’

Jaculus: Lat. *jaculus*, that which is thrown, a dart—in allusion to the animal's dart-like leaps.

Jaculus JAROCKI, 1821.

Glires, Dipodidæ.

Zoologia Cayli Zwiertopismo ogolne, Warszawie, I, 26, 1821” (cite MILNE-EDWARDS, Recherches Hist. Nat. Mamm., I, 146-147, 1868-74).

Based on the 5-toed species of *Dipus*. “Jarocki réserve le nom générique de *Dipus* aux Gerboises dont les pattes postérieures sont tridactyles, et constitua sous le nom de *Jaculus* un nouveau genre pour les espèces à pattes postérieures pentadactyles.” (MILNE-EDWARDS.)

Name preoccupied by *Jaculus* Erxleben, 1777, a distinct genus of Dipodidæ.

See *Allactaga* Cuvier, 1836.)

Jaguaris (subgenus of *Panthera*) SEVERTZOW, 1858.

Fere, Felidæ.

Revue et Mag. de Zool., Paris, 2^e sér., X, 386, 390, Sept., 1858.

Type: *Panthera (Jaguaris) onca* (= *Felis onca* Linnaeus), from Tropical America.

Jaguaris: Latinized form of *jaguar*. “Nom barbare, que j'ai dû donner à regret à ce sous-genre à cause de l'insuffisance de mes études classiques.” (SEVERTZOW.)

Josepholeidya AMEGHINO, 1901. Ungulata, Condylarthra, Meniscoth
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 384-385, July, 1901 (sep. pp. 38-39
Species: *Josepholeidya adunca* Ameghino, and *J. deculca* Ameghino, fr
'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Josepholeidya: In honor of Dr. Joseph Leidy, 1823-1891, one of the
American paleontologists; author of 'Ancient Fauna of Nebraska,' 18

Junkus (see **Suncus**).

Insectivora, So

K.

Kangurus CUVIER & GEOFFROY, 1795. Marsupialia, Macrop
Mag. Encyclopédique, II, 180, 188, 1795; III, 461-462, 1796; GEOFFROY, Bu
Philomathique, Paris, I, 1^o part., 106, 1796 (no type); Cat. Mamm
National Hist. Nat., 153-155, 1803 (*K. giganteus*, *K. philander*); DESM
Mammalogie, I, 271-275, 1820; GAIMARD, Bull. Sci. Soc. Philomathique,
138-139, Sept., 1823; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 1
(in synonymy).

Kangaroo LACÉPÈDE, Tabl. Mamm., 6, 1799; Nouv. Tableau Méth. Man
Mém. l'Institut, Paris, III, 491, 1801.

Based on the Kangaroo. Type given by Lacépède as *Kangaroo gigas*, &
Thomas as *Micropus giganteus* (= *Jaculus giganteus* Erxleben), from Au
(See *Macropus* Shaw, 1790.)

Kangurus: Latinized form of *Kangaroo*.

Kannabateomys JENTINK, 1891. Glires, Octod
Notes Leyden Museum, XIII, 105-110, pl. 7, Mar., 1891.

Kannabateomys LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1891, XXVIII, Mamm., 32,
New Genera, 3, 1892.

Type: *Dactylomys amblyonyx* Natterer, from Ypanema, São Paulo, Brazil.

Kannabateomys: κάννα, reed, cane; βατέω, to mount; μῦς, mouse.

Kasi (subgenus of *Semnopithecus*) REICHENBACH, 1862. Primates, Cercopith
Vollständ. Naturgesch. Affen, 101-103, pl. xvii, figs. 234-235, 240-241, [1:
Species: *Semnopithecus dussumierii* Geoffroy, and *S. cucullatus* Geoffroy, from
Kasi: Ancient name of Benares, India, which is said to mean 'the spl
Among the temples in the city is the Durga temple, erected in the 18
tury, sometimes called the 'Monkey temple' from the myriads of m
which inhabit the trees nearby. "Obiger Name beruht auf folgende
satze in einem deutschen Journal: 'Beschreibung einiger Affen aus Ka
Benares' im nördl. Bengalen, vom Missionär John in Traukenbar.
Schriften d. naturf. Freunde z. Berlin, I, 1795." (REICHENBACH.)

Kathiah (subgenus of *Mustela*) GRAY, 1865. Feræ, Mus
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 119 (synonym of *Gymnopus kathiah*).

Name given in subgeneric form by Gray and credited to Hodgson, but
ently never used by either author except as a specific term. Gray
"M. (*Kathiah*) *auriventer*, Hodgson, J. A. S. B., X, 909," but accor
Blanford (Mamm. Brit. India, 169, 1891), the name was published
auriventer v. *cathia*.

Kathiah: Native name of the yellow-bellied weasel in Nepal, India.

Keitloa (subg. of *Rhinaster*) GRAY, 1867. Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinoce
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867, 1025-1026; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Ea
Mamm. Brit. Mus., 317-318, 1869.

Type: *Rhinoceros keitloa* A. Smith, from South Africa.

Keitloa: Bechuana name for the two-horned black rhinoceros. (CUMM
Johnson's Nat. Hist., I, 638, 1885.)

Kekenodon HECTOR, 1881.

Cete, Basilosauridae.

Trans. & Proc. New Zealand Instit., XIII, for 1880, 435-436, pl. xviii, Apr., 1881.

Kekenodon ZITTEL, Handb. Palaeont., IV, 168, 1892.**Type:** *Kekenodon onamata** Hector, from the upper Eocene of the Waitaki Valley, Otago, New Zealand.**Extinct.** Based on teeth (including incisors and molars) and bone fragments.*Kekenodon*: *Kekeno*, Maori name for a seal: $\delta\delta\acute{o}\nu = \delta\delta\acute{o}\nu\varsigma$, tooth.**Cemas** OGILBY, 1837.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London for 1836, No. XLVIII, 138, June 27, 1837; *ibid.*, for 1837, 81.**Cemas** BLANFORD, Fauna Brit. India, Mamm., 516-517, 1891.**Type:** *Antelope goral* Hardwicke, from the Himalayas, India.The form *Cemas* is preoccupied by *Cemas* Oken, 1816, which is based on *Antelope pus* Zimmermann, from South Africa.*Cemas*: *etudé*, a young deer. According to Ogilby both *κεμάς* and *chamois* are traceable to the German *Gems*. (l. c., 1837, 81.)**Inodon** (see *Kekenodon*.)

Cete, Basilosauridae.

Ericroula GRAY, 1842.

Chiroptera, Vespertilionidae.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., X, 258, Dec. 1842; W. L. SCLATER, Mamm. S. Africa, II, 132-134, 1901 (type fixed).

Ericroula GERVAS, Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat., XIII, 213, 1849; HORSFIELD, Cat. Mamm. Mus. East India Co., 40, 1851.*Ericroula* BLANFORD, Mamm. Brit. India, 338-341, fig. 110, 1891; LYDEKKER, in Flower & Lydekker's Mamm., Living & Extinct, 664, 1891.**Species**, 6: *Vespertilio hardwickii* Horsfield (type), from Java; *V. pictum* Pallas, 1775 (= *V. keriroula* Boddaert, 1785), from Ceylon; *V. tenuis* Temminck, from Java and Sumatra; *V. gärtneri* Gray, locality not stated; *Keriroula griseus* Gray, locality not stated; and *K. poensis* Gray, from Fernando Po, West Africa.*Keriroula*: From the specific name *Vespertilio keriroula*, which is probably from *Lehirontha*, plantain bat, the native Ceylonese name. (KELARRT, in Jerdon's Mamm. India, 43, 1874.)**Lerodon** F. CUVIER, 1823.

Glires, Caviidae.

Dents des Mammifères, 151, 254, pl. XLVIII, 1823.

Lerodons CUVIER, Dict. Sci. Nat., LIX, 493, 1829.*Lerodon* WAGLER, Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 18 footnote, 1830; WAGNER, Suppl. Schreber's Säugethiere, IV, 68-70, 1844; WATERHOUSE, Nat. Hist. Mamm., II, Rodentia, 163, 1848.*Lerodon* WAGLER, Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 18 footnote, 1830.

Based on the 'moco' of Geoffroy, from Brazil.

Lerodon: $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\varsigma$, horn, bow; $\delta\delta\acute{o}\nu = \delta\delta\acute{o}\nu\varsigma$, tooth.**Kinkajou** LACEPEDE, 1799.

Ferae, Procyonidae.

Tabl. Mamm., 7, 1799; Mém. l'Institut, Paris, III, 492, 1801.

Kinkajou LACEPEDE, Nouv. Tabl. Méth. Mamm., in Buffon's Hist. Nat., Didot ed., Quad., XIV, 154, 1799.*Kinkaschu* G. FISCHER, Zoognosia, I, 3d ed., 14, 1813 (*Kinkaschus*, *ibid.*, 21); III, 179-181, 1814.*Kinkajou* GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., 67, 1872 (in synonymy, misprint).**Type:** *Kinkajou caudivoluta* (= *Vicerra caudivoluta* Gmelin), from tropical America.**Onamata* (Maori), 'of long ago.'

Kiodotus BLYTH, 1840.

Chiroptera, Pteropodi

BLYTH, in Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, 69 footnote, 1840; new ed., 1849, 69 footnote; new ed., 1863, 57 footnote; PALMER, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XII, 1 Apr. 30, 1898 (name revived).

Koidotus C. O. WATERHOUSE, Index Zool., 188, 1902 (misprint).

New name for *Macroglossus* Schinz, 1824, which is preoccupied by *Macroglossus* Scopoli, 1777, a genus of Lepidoptera. *Kiodotus* antedates *Curponyde* Lydekker, 1891, which was likewise proposed to replace *Macroglossus*.

Kiodotus: "The common name for the species, latinized." (BLYTH.)

Kirivoula (see **Kerivoula**).

Chiroptera, Vespertilionid

Koala BURNETT, 1830.

Marsupialia, Phalangerid

['Les Koala' G. CUVIER, Règne Animal, I, 184, 1817]; BURNETT, Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXVIII, for Oct.-Dec., 1829, 351, 1830; McMURTRIE, Cuvier Animal Kingdom, I, 133, 1831; abridged ed., 78, 1 fig. in text, 1834.

Type: *Koala subiens* Burnett (= *Lipurus cinereus* Goldfuss), from eastern Australia. See *Phascolarctos* Blainville, 1816.

Koala: Native name.

Koalemus DE VIS, 1889.

Marsupialia, Phalangerid

Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland, VI, 106, pl. v, 1889.

Type: *Koalemus ingens* De Vis, from the Pleistocene of Darling Downs, Queensland, Australia.

Extinct.

Koalemus: *Koala*: Lat. *mus*, mouse.

Kobus A. SMITH, 1840.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovid

SMITH, Ill. Zool. South Africa, No. 12, pls. xxviii, xxix, Oct., 1840; GR. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 232, Oct., 1846.

Kobus GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxvi, 159, 1843; Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. iii, Ungulata, 99, 1852 (synonym of *Kobus*).

Cobus BUCKLEY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1876, 284; SCLATER & THOMAS, B. of Antelopes, II, 95-153, pls. xxxii-xliv, figs. 31-36, 1896-97.

Robus ZITTEL, Handb. Palaeont., IV, Mamm., 2 Lief., 417, 792, 1893 (misprint).

Type: *Antelope ellipsiprymnus* Ogilby, from South Africa.

Kobus: *Kob*, native name of an antelope used by the Mandingos on the Gan River, and first adopted as a specific name by Buffon. (SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, II, 138, 1897.)

Kogia GRAY, 1846.

Cete, Physeteri

Zool. Voy. H. M. S. 'Erebus & Terror,' I, Mamm., 22, 1846.

Cogia WALLACE, Geog. Dist. Animals, II, 208, 1876; BLANFORD, Fauna Brit. In Mamm., 572, 1891; LYDEKKER, in Flower & Lydekker's Mamm., Living Extinct, 250, 1891.

Type: *Physeter breviceps* Blainville, from the Cape of Good Hope.

Kogia: "A barbarous and unmeaning name." (WALLACE, Hist. New Sp. Wh. 1851.) "A barbarous word, said to be a Latinized form of 'codger'! But might be a tribute to a Turk of the past surnamed *Cogia Effendi*, who observed whales in the Mediterranean." (BEDDARD, Book of Whales, 186, 1900.)

Koidotus (see **Kiodotus**).

Chiroptera, Pteropodi

Koiropotamus GRAY, 1843.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suid

List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. xxvii, 1843.

Nomen nudum. The name is also spelled *Choiropotamus* (ibid., p. 185), and based on *Sus africanus* Gmelin, from Africa. (See *Choiropotamus*.)

Koiropotamus: χοίρος, hog; ποταμός, river.

olus ('A. SMITH') GRAY, 1843.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxvi, 159, 1843; Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. III, Ungulata, 99, 1852 (synonym of *Kobus*).

Misprint (?) for *Kobus* A. Smith, 1840 (see Cat. Ung. Brit. Mus., 99).

Includes *Kolus sing ring* Gray (= *Antelope defassa* Rüppell), from East Africa; and *Antelope ellipsiprymna* Ogilby, from South Africa.

Lein (subgenus of *Gazella*) GRAY, 1872.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Cat. Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., 39, 1872; SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, III, pt. x, 65, Feb., 1898 (in synonymy).

Type: *Gazella rufifrons* Gray, from Senegal or Gambia, West Africa.

Termin: Native name in Senegal. (BUFFON, Hist. Nat., XII, 205, 1764).

Artodon OSBORN, 1887.

Marsupialia, Amphitheriidae.

Am. Naturalist, XXI, 1020, Nov., 1887; Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., IX, pt. 2, pp. 208-210, fig. 4 in text; 234-235, pl. ix, fig. 15, 1888.

Artodon ZITTEL, Handb. Palaeont., IV, 1ste Lief., 102, fig. 83, 1892; ROGER, Verzeichn. Foss. Säugeth., in Bericht Naturwiss. Ver. Schwaben u. Neuburg (a. V.), Augsburg, XXXI, 12, 1894.

Artodon WINGE, E. Museo Lundii, pt. —, 118, 1893.

New name for *Athrodon* Osborn, November 1, 1887, which is preoccupied by *Athrodon* Sauvage, 1880, a genus of Pisces. According to Woodward and Sherborn (Cat. Brit. Foss. Vert. 357, 1890) *Kurtodon* is preoccupied by *Curtodus* Sauvage, 1867, a genus of extinct Pisces.

Extinct.

Kurtodon: *κυρτός*, curved; *ὀδών*=*ὀδούς*, tooth—probably in allusion to the recurved upper canines.

Lyones RÜPPELL, 1842.

Ferae, Canidae.

Mss. Senckenberg., Frankfurt a. M., III, Heft 2, p. 163, 1842.

Type: *Hyena picta* Temminck, from Africa.

Name antedated by *Lysson* Brookes, 1827; by *Cynhyana* Cuvier, 1829; and by *Hyenoides* Boitard, 1842.

Lyones: *κύων*, *κυνός*, dog.

Kyphobalæna ESCHRICHT, 1849.

Cete, Balenidae.

K. Dan-ke Vidensk. Selsk. Skrifter, Naturv. & Math. Afd., Kjöbenhavn, 5te Række, I, 108, 1849; Unter Nord. Walthiere, 56, 1849.

Kyphobalæna MARSHALL, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 5, 1873.

Based on the 'Pukkelhval' (*Kyphobalæna boops*), of the northern seas.

Kyphobalæna: *κυφός*, bowed forward, humpbacked; *-Balæna*—'hump-back whale;'

L.

acma TIEDEMANN, 1808.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidae.

Zoologie, pp. xv, 420-421, 1808.

Modification of *Lama* G. Cuvier, 1800. Includes *Camelus glama* Linnaeus, and *C. vicugna* Molina, from South America.

Leptotis THOMAS, 1901.

Chiroptera, Vespertilionidae.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., VII, 460-462, May, 1901.

Type: *Leptotis wintoni* Thomas, from Kitui, British East Africa (alt. 3,500 ft.).

Leptotis: *λεῖψος*, sail; *οὖς*, *ὠτός*, ear. In allusion to the large ears; *Leptotis* is the analogue in Africa of the South American *Histiotus*.

lafkenia ROTH, 1901.

Ungulata ?

Revista Mus. La Plata, X, 254, Oct., 1901 (sep. p. 6).

Species: *Lafkenia sulcifera* Roth, and *L. schmidtii* Roth, from the 'upper Cretaceous' of Argentina.

Extinct.

Lafkenia: *Huechu Lafquen*, a lake in the Territory of Neuquen, Argentina.

- Lagelaphus** (subg. of *Moschus*) REICHENBACH, 1845. Ungulata, Tragulide.
Vollständ. Naturgesch. In- und Auslandes, Säugeth., III, 55-60, Taf. xvi, 1845.
Species, 6: *Moschus pelandoc* H. Smith, *M. stanleyanus* Gray, *M. napu* F. Cuvier, *M. kanchil* Raffles, and *M. griffithii* Fischer, from the Indo-Malayan region; and *M. pygmaeus* Linnæus, from Guinea, West Africa.
Lagelaphus: λαγώς, hare; ἔλαφος, deer—in allusion to the animal's small size.
- Lagenocetus** GRAY, 1863. Cete, Physeteride.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1863, 200; Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 336-340, figs. 65-66, 1866.
Lagocetus GRAY, *ibid.*, 82, 104, 1866.
Type: *Lagenocetus latifrons* Gray, from the Orkney Islands, Scotland.
Lagenocetus: λάγηνος, flagon, bottle; κῆτος, whale—i. e., 'bottle-nosed whale.'
- Lagenorhynchus** GRAY, 1846. Cete, Delphinide.
Zool. Voy. II. M. S. 'Erebus & Terror,' I, Mamm., 30, 34-36, tab. 6 figs. 3-5, tab. 10 fig. 2, tabs. 11-14, 1846; W. L. SCLATER, Mamm. S. Africa, II, 203-205, 1901 (type fixed).
Species, 5: *Delphinus leucopleurus* Rasch, from the Gulf of Christiania, Norway; *D. albirostris* Gray, from the coast of Norfolk, England; *Lagenorhynchus electra* Gray, locality unknown; *L. asiæ* Gray, locality unknown; and *Delphinus acutus* Gray (type), from the Orkney Islands, Scotland.
Lagenorhynchus: λάγηνος, flagon, bottle; ῥύγχος, snout—'bottle-nosed dolphin.'
- Laggade** (see **Leggada**). Glires, Muride, Murinae.
- Lagidium** MEYEN, 1833. Glires, Chinchillide.
Nova Acta Acad. Cæs. Leop.-Carol., XVI, pt. II, 576-580, tab. xli, xlii figs. 1-3, 11, 1833.
Lagidium BLYTH, in Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, new ed., 1849, 120; new ed., 1863, 108 (under *Lagotis*).
Type: *Lagidium peruanum* Meyen, from the elevated plateaus in the Andes (alt. 12,000-13,000 ft.), Peru.
Lagidium: λαγιδιον, dim. of λαγώς, hare—in allusion to the long ears and soft fur. (Compare *Lagotis*).
- Lagocetus** (see **Lagenocetus**). Cete, Physeteride.
- Lagocheles** (see **Lagorchestes**). Marsupialia, Macropodide.
- Lagodus** POMEL, 1854. Glires, Ochotonide.
Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 41-42, 1854; GERVAIS, Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, 2^e éd., 51, 1859; FORSYTH MAJOR, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 2d ser., Zool., VII, pt. 9, pp. 437-439, Nov., 1899.
Type: *Lagodus picoides* Pomel, from the Tertiary of Langy, France. "J'ai nommé *Titanomys trilobus*, dans la première édition de cet ouvrage, une espèce provenant aussi de Saint-Gérard le Puy (Allier [France]), et j'ai fondé cette espèce sur l'examen de la mâchoire inférieure représentée par la figure 1 de la planche XLVI. . . . N'est-ce pas, du moins en partie sur l'examen de cette figure 1 de notre planche 46, que M. Pomel a établi son *Lagodus picoides*, qui est aussi pour lui le type du genre nouveau?" (GERVAIS, l. c., 51.)
Extinct.
Lagodus: λαγώς, hare; ὀδούς, tooth.
- Lagomys** STORR, 1780. Glires, Sciuride?
Prodromus Methodi Mamm., 39-40, tab. B, 1780.
Species, 24: "An unnatural and undefined combination of forms with squat bodies, but typified by species of *Arctomys*." (GILL, Bull. Philos. Soc. Wash., II, App., p. viii, 1875-80.)
This name antedates *Lagomys* of Cuvier, 1800, by twenty years.
Lagomys: λαγώς, hare; μῦς, mouse.

lagomys G. CUVIER, 1800.

Glires, Ochotonidae.

[Tableau Élém. Hist. Nat. Anim., 132, 1798—description under 'les Lagomys'];
Tabl. I, Class. Mamm., in Leçons Anat. Comp., I, 1800 [names only—'Pica,
Lagomys'].

"*Lagomys* MACENERY, Cavern Researches, pl. x, fig. 11, 1859" (fide WOOD-
WARD & SHERRORN, Cat. Brit. Foss. 357).

Based on 'le pika (*Lepus alpinus* Pallas), from the mountains of Siberia.

Lagomys: λαγώς, hare; μῦς, mouse—'mouse hare,' from the absence of tail
and general resemblance of the animal to a small rabbit.

lagonebrax GLOGER, 1841.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tragulidae.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxiii, 137, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag.
Nat. Hist., 6th ser., 191, Feb. 1, 1895.

Species: *Mauchius javanicus* Gmelin, from Java; and *M. meminna* Erxleben, from
Ceylon.

Lagonebrax: λαγώς, hare; νέβραξ, a young deer, fawn—from the diminutive
size, the species being among the smallest of existing Ungulates.

lepus RAPINESQUE, 1815.

Glires, Leporidae.

Analyse de la Nature, Addendum, 219, 1815.

Emendation of *Lagomys* used on p. 58.

Lepus: λαγώς, hare; όφης, appearance.

lepus (subgenus of *Lagomys*) SCHLOSSER, 1884.

Glires, Ochotonidae.

Die Nager Europ. Tertiärs, in Palaeontographica, XXXI (sep. p. 13), pl. viii,
figs. 40, 46, 49, 1884; FORSYTH MAJOR, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 2d ser.,
Zool., VII, pt. 9, pp. 460-463, pls. 36-39, Nov., 1899 (raised to generic rank).

Species: *Lagomys oeningensis* Meyer, from the Miocene of Oeningen and *L. verus*
Hensel, from Althausen, Germany.

Lepus was used by Rafinesque in 1815, but without any description.

Extinct.

lepus RAPINESQUE, 1815.

Glires, Leporidae.

Analyse de la Nature, 58, 1815.

Nomen nudum. '*Lagomys* R. *Lepus* sp.'; name emended to *Lagopsis*, *ibid.*, p. 219.

leporchestes GOULD, 1841.

Marsupialia, Macropodidae.

Mon. Macropodidae, pt. 1, text to pl. xii, 1841; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Mono-
trem. Brit. Mus., 79-86, 1888.

Leporchestes OWEN, in Todd's Cyclop. Anat. & Physiol., II, 330, 1847.

Type: *Leporchestes leporoides* Gould, from New South Wales.

Leporchestes: λαγώς, hare; χορηστής, dancer—in allusion to its fleetness, whence
the common name, 'hare kangaroo.'

lepus * BROOKES, 1828.

Glires, Leporidae.

"Cat. Anat. & Zool. Museum of Joshua Brookes, London, 54, 1828" (previous
to July 14).

Type: *Lepus arcticus* (= *Lepus arcticus* Ross), from northern Baffin Land.

Lepus: λαγώς, hare.

lagostomus BROOKES, 1828.

Glires, Chinchillidae.

Zool. Journ., IV, No. 13, pp. 133-134, Apr.-July, 1828; *Ibid.*, No. 16, p. 501,
Jan.-May, 1829; Trans. Linn. Soc. London, XVI, pt. 1, 95-104, tab. 9, 1829;
BENNETT, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1833, 59.

Lagostomys COUES, Century Dict., p. 3331, 1889 (cited as an error).

*This genus is open to question, as the name was published in a sale catalogue.

Lagostomus—Continued.

Type: *Lagostomus trichodactylus* Brookes (= *Dipus maximus* Blainville), South America.

Lagostomus: λαγώς, hare; στόμα, mouth—from the resemblance of the to that of a rabbit.

Lagostrophus THOMAS, 1887.

Marsupialia, Macropodidae

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1886, 544-547, pl. LIX, Apr. 1, 1887; Cat. Mamm. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 100-102, 1888.

Type: *Lagorhynchus fasciatus* (= *Kangurus fasciatus* Péron & Lesueur), from the Bay, Western Australia.

Lagostrophus: λαγώς, hare; στροφή, band, belt—in allusion to the cross on the back.

Lagothidium CROIZET, 1853.

Glires, Lepus

CROIZET, in Pictet's *Traité Paléont.*, 2^e éd., I, 256, 1853 (under *Lepus*).

"On a trouvé dans les marnes lacustres du miocène inférieur de l'Auvergne quelques ossements voisins de ceux des lièvres et encore peu connus. M. Croizet fait avec quelques uns d'entre eux le genre *Lagothidium*. . . . Le *Lepus dorensis* et le *Lepus neschersensis*, Croizet (coll. Mus. de Paris), ont été trouvés dans les formations sous-volcaniques de l'Auvergne (pliocène) France]. (PICTET.)

Extinct.

Lagothidium: λαγώς, hare; θηπιον, wild beast.

Lagothrix GEOFFROY, 1812.

Primates, Callitrichidae

Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, XIX, 106-107, 1812.

Lagothrix F. CUVIER, Dict. Sci. Nat., LIX, 399, 1829.

Species: *Lagothrix canus* Geoffroy, from Brazil; and *L. humboldtii* Geoffroy from the Rio Guaviare, Colombia.

Lagothrix: λαγώς, hare; θρίξ, hair—in allusion to the woolly hare-like fur has also suggested the common name, 'woolly monkey.'

Lagotis BLAINVILLE, 1817.

Glires, Pedetidae

Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., 2d ed., IX, 284, 1817.

Type: 'La grande gerboise du Cap' (*Pedetes caffer*), from the Cape of Good Hope. Name antedated by *Pedetes* Illiger, 1811.

Lagotis: λαγώς, hare; οὖς, ώρός, ear—in allusion to the large, pointed ears.

Lagotis BENNETT, 1833.

Glires, Chinchilla

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. v, July 5, 1833, 58-59; Ibid., 1835, 67; Trans. Zool. Soc. London, I, 59, 1833; Philos. Mag., 3d ser., III, 150, 1833.

Type: *Lagotis cuvieri* Bennett, from the Andes of Peru.

Name preoccupied by *Lagotis* Blainville, 1817, a genus of Pedetidae.

Lagotis: λαγώς, hare; οὖς, ώρός, ear—in allusion to the long ears.

Lagurus GLOGER, 1841.

Glires, Muridae, Microtus

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxi, 97, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 190, 192, Feb. 1, 1895; MILLER, N. Am. Fauna, I, pp. 16, 49, July 23, 1896.

Type: *Lagurus migratorius* Gloger (= *Mus lagurus* Pallas?), from the Ural Mountains and Siberia.

Lagurus: λαγώς, hare; οὐρά, tail—from the short, rabbit-like tail.

Laira F. CUVIER, 1826.

Feræ, Mus

Hist. Nat. Mamm., V, livr. LV., pl. with 2 pp. text under 'le Galéra,' Sept.

New name for Galera Brown, 1789, proposed on account of the confusion of use of *Galera* by various authors. "Aussi pour satisfaire à mon incertitude propose de substituer à ce nom celui de *Laira*, qui, par de très bonnes raisons lui pourra être préféré: c'est à peu près le nom qu'on donne au Paracou comme nom commun, aux espèces du genre, qui se trouvent dans ces contrées. . . . Je lui conserverai ce nom *Laira* comme nom latin." (CUVIER.)

LAMA—LANTANOTHERIUM.

1775.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidae.

art-System vierfüß. Thiere, in Tabellen, 4, Tab. Gen., 1775; G. Cuvier, Élémt. Hist. Nat. Anim., 158, 1798, description under 'les Lamas;'] in Anat. Comp., I. tab. 1, 1800; GRAY, Cat. Ungulata Brit. Mus., 254-261.

TIEDERMANN, Zoologie, pp. xv, 420-421, 1808.

ILLIGER, Abhandl. K. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, for 1811, 48, 1815.

GRAY, Cat. Ruminant. Mammi. Brit. Mus., 101, 1872.

On 'das amerikanische Kameel,' from South America. Cuvier in 1798 listed two species: *Camelus lama* and *C. vicuña*.

a: Peruvian *lama*, the common name of the animal.

CONUS AMEGHINO, 1897.

Ungulata, Condylarthra, Phenacodontidae.

Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 18 footnote, 1897 (nomen nudum); Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 439, fig. 23, Oct. 6, 1897.

ps: *Lambdoconus sinus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

ambloconus: $\lambda\alpha\mu\beta\delta\alpha$, the Greek letter λ ; $\kappa\acute{o}\nu\sigma$, cone.

ADOTHERIUM COPE, 1880.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriidae.

Am. Naturalist, XIV, for Oct., 1880, 746-747, Sept. 20, 1880; Tert. Vert., 709, 1885 (date of publication).

Type: *Lambdotherium popoagium* Cope, from the Eocene of the Bad Lands of Big Horn Basin, west central Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on 'three individuals.'

Lambdotherium: $\lambda\alpha\mu\beta\delta\alpha$, the Greek letter λ ; *θηρίον*, wild beast.

LANIUS (subgenus of *Fiveria*) BLAINVILLE, 1837.

Ferret, Viverridae.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, V, No. 17, pp. 595, 596, July-Dec., 1837; Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2^e sér., VIII, 279-280, 281, pl. 8a, Nov., 1837.

(*Lanius* BLYTH, in Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, 1840, 93; new ed., 1849, 33; new ed., 1863, 8) (under *Canis*).

Type: *Fiveria carcharias* Blainville, from Java.

Lanius: *βλάνος*, a fabulous monster said to feed on human flesh; *ίκτις*, weasel—from its carnivorous habits.

LAMPRODON WAGNER, 1848.

Glires, Hystricidae.

Abhandl. Math.-Phys. Cl. K. Bayer. Akad. Wiss., München, V, 2te Abth., 374, pl. XII, figs. 7, 8, 1848 (provisional name).

Type: *Lamprodon primigenius* Wagner, from the Pliocene, Pikermi beds, of Greece.

Extinct. Based on part of a left lower incisor.

Lamprodon: $\lambda\alpha\mu\pi\rho\acute{o}\nu$, bright, splendid; $\delta\delta\acute{o}\nu$ = $\delta\delta\acute{o}\nu$, tooth.

LANIOTON AMEGHINO, 1881.

Edentata, Megatheriidae (Lestodontidae).

'La Antigüedad del Hombre en el Plata, II, 308, 1881' (fide AMEGHINO, Cont. Conocimiento. Mamif. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VI, 715-716, pl. LXXVII, figs. 5, 6, 1889).

Type: *Laniodon robustus* Ameghino, from the provinces of Buenos Aires and Entre Ríos, Argentina.

Extinct.

Laniodon: Lat. *lanius*, butcher; $\delta\delta\acute{o}\nu$ = $\delta\delta\acute{o}\nu$, tooth.

LANTANOTHERIUM FILHOL, 1888.

Insectivora, Tupaii

Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 7^e sér., XII, No. 1, pp. 24-25, 1888.

Type: *Lantanotherium sansanensis* Filhol, from Sansan, Gers, France.

Extinct. Based on 'plusieurs maxillaires inférieurs.'

Lantanotherium: $\lambda\alpha\lambda\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$, to escape notice; *θηρίον*, wild beast.

Laoceras (subg. of *Tinoceras*) MARSH, 1886. Ungulata, Amblypoda, Uintathe
Mon. U. S. Geol. Surv., X, Dinocerata, App. 216, pl. xix, figs. 5, 18, 19, :
52, 67, in text, 1886.

Type: *Tinoceras pugnar* Marsh, from the Eocene (Dinoceras beds) of Ha
Mountain, Sweetwater County, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on a skull.

Laoceras: λαας, λαος, stone; κέρας, horn.

Laodon MARSH, 1887. Marsupialia, Amphithe
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXIII, 337-338, 343, pl. ix, fig. 5, Apr.

Type: *Laodon venustus* Marsh, from the Upper Jurassic of Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on a left lower jaw.

Laodon: λαας, λαος, stone; δδών = δδούς, tooth.

Laopithecus MARSH, 1875. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, I
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IX, 240-241, Mar., 1875; MATTHEW, Bul
Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XII, 59, 1899; OSBORN, ibid., XVI, 169, Ju
1902 (ordinal position).

Type: *Laopithecus robustus* Marsh, from the Oligocene 'of the Bad Lan
Nebraska, about 30 miles south of the Black Hills.

Extinct. Based on a lower jaw.

Laopithecus: λαας, λαος, stone; πίθηκος, ape—from the fact that the gen
originally supposed to belong to the Primates.

Laratus GRAY, 1821. Primates, Si
London Med. Repos., XV, 297, Apr. 1, 1821.

Type: *Simia lar* (= *Homo lar* Linnæus), from the Malay Peninsula. See Illi
Illiger, 1811.

Laratus: Latinized form of *lar*, the specific name of the white-handed gib

Laria (subgenus of *Macroxus*) GRAY, 1867. Glires, Sci
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XX, 276, Oct., 1867; THOMAS, Proc. Zoc
London, 1897, 933.

Type: *Sciurus insignis* Horsfield, from Sumatra and Java.

Name preoccupied by *Laria* Scopoli, 1763, a genus of Coleoptera.

Laria: *Lary*, the supposed native name. "Miller & Schlegel suggest
they never heard the term 'Lary' applied to this squirrel, as stated by
field, the term, perhaps, was given in joke by some native, inasmuch
means to run." (ANDERSON, Yunnan Expd., I, 262 footnote, 1878.)

Lasiomys BURMEISTER, 1854. Glires, Octode
Abhandl. Naturforsch. Gesellsch. Halle, II, Sitzungsber. 1tes Quartal, 15-1
18ten März, 1854.

Type: *Lasiomys hirsutus* Burmeister, from Maracaibo, Venezuela.

Lasiomys: λάσιος, hairy; μῦς, mouse.

Lasiomys PETERS, 1866. Glires, Muridæ, M
Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1866, 409.

Type: *Lasiomys afer* Peters, from Guinea.

Name preoccupied by *Lasiomys* Burmeister, 1854, a genus of Octode
Replaced by *Lophuromys* Peters, 1874.

Lasionycteris PETERS, 1865. Chiroptera, Vespertili
Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, Dec., 1865, 648.

Type: *Vespertilio noctivagans* Le Conte, from the Eastern United States
locality not given.

Lasionycteris: λάσιος, hairy; νυκτερίς, bat—from the interfemoral me
which is furred on the basal half of the upper surface.

Lasiopodomys (subg. of *Microtus*) LATASTE, 1887. Glires, Muridæ, Mic
Ann. Mus. Civ. Storia Nat. Genova, ser. 2, IV, 268-270, 273-274, 1887; A
N. Am. Fauna, No. 12, p. 18, July 23, 1896.

Lasiopodomys—Continued.

Type: *Arvicola brandti* Radde, from the vicinity of Tarei-nor, on the plateau of Mongolia, in the northern part of the desert of Gobi. (See *Phaiomys* Blyth, 1862.)

Lasiopodomys: λάσιος, hairy; πούς, foot; μῦς, mouse.

Lasiopus I. GEOFFROY, 1835.

Fere, Viverridae.

"I. GEOFFROY, in Gervais' Résumé des leçons de Mammalogie professées au Muséum de Paris pendant l'année 1835" (extrait, l'Écho du Monde Savant, I, 1835), p. 37; Mag. de Zool., 2^e sér., I, Mamm. (pls. 11-16), pp. 4, 5, 1839.

Type: *Herpestes albicinctus* Cuvier, from Africa.

Provisional name, preoccupied by *Lasiopus* Dejean, 1833, a genus of Coleoptera.

Replaced by *Ichneumia* Geoffroy, 1837.

Lasiopus: λάσιος, hairy; πούς, foot.

Lasiopyga ILLIGER, 1811.

Primates, Cercopithecidae.

Prodomus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 68, 1811.

Species: 3: *Simia nemao* Linnaeus, from Cochin China; *S. nictitans* Linnaeus, from West Africa, and 'le petit Cynocéphale' of Buffon.

Lasiopyga: λάσιος, hairy; πυγή, rump.

Lasiorchinus GRAY, 1863.

Marsupialia, Phascologyidae.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XI, 458, June, 1863.

Type: *Lasiorchinus m'coyi* Gray (= *Phascologyus lasiorhinus* Gould = *P. latifrons* Owen), from South Australia.

Lasiorchinus: λάσιος, hairy; ῥίς ῥινός, nose—from the truncate, hairy nose, without any naked muffle between the nostrils.

Lasiuromys DEVILLE, 1852.

Glires, Octodontidae.

Revue et Mag. de Zool., 2^e sér., IV, 357-361, pls. 15, 16, figs. 5, 5a, 1852; Exptl.

Compte de Castelnau, Zool., Mamm., 104-105, pl. xvii, 1855.

Type: *Lasiuromys villonius* Deville, from the Mission of Sarayacu, on the Ucayali River, Pampas del Sacramento, Peru.

Lasiuromys: λάσιος, hairy; οὐρά, tail; μῦς, mouse—from the tail, which is entirely covered with long soft hair.

Lasiurus ('RAFINESQUE') GRAY, 1831.

Chiroptera, Vespertilionidae.

Zool. Miscellany, 38, 1831; Mag. Zool. & Botany, II, 498, 1838; List Spec.

Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xix, 32, 1843; MILLER, N. Am. Fauna, No. 13, pp. 14,

105-115, figs. 27-32, Oct. 16, 1897 (type fixed).

Based on "the hairy-tailed species of America." Type *Vespertilio borealis* Müller, from eastern North America. In 1838 the following species were given under *Lasiurus*: *Vespertilio pruinosus* Say, from Council Bluffs, Iowa; *V. lasiurus* Schreber (= *V. borealis*, type), from America; *V. blosserilii* Lesson, from La Plata, and *V. noreboracensis* Erxleben, from North America, the last-named species added provisionally.

Lasiurus: λάσιος, hairy; οὐρά, tail—from the fur on the upper surface of the interfemoral membrane.

Latax GLOGER, 1827.

Fere, Mustelidae.

[RAFINESQUE, Analyse de la Nature, 59, 1815—nomen nudum—'*Latax* R. sp. do.'

espèce du genre précédent, *Lutra*]; GLOGER, Nova Acta Acad. Cæs. Leop.-Carol., XIII, pt. 2, p. 511, 1827; STEINER, Naturen, 1885, 172.

Type: *Lutra marina* Erxleben, from the coasts of the North Pacific.

Latax: λάταξ, an aquatic animal, supposed to be an otter or a beaver.

Latax GRAY, 1843.

Fere, Mustelidae.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., XI, 119, Feb., 1843; List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. xxi, 1843; Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 132-133; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & *Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus.*, 112-113, 1869.

Latax—Continued.

Type: *Lutra latrix* F. Cuvier, from South Carolina.

Name preoccupied by *Latax* Gloger, 1827, a genus of sea otters. Replaced by *Lataria* Gervais, 1855, but the form *Latarina* Gray, 1843, is earlier.

Lataria GERVAIS, 1855.

Ferae, Mustelidae.

Hist. Nat. Mamm., II, '118, 1855.

Species, 6: From America: *Lutra latrix* F. Cuvier; *L. insularis* F. Cuvier; *L. californica* Gray; *L. chilensis* Bennett; *L. peruviansis* Gervais; *L. platensis* Waterhouse, and *L. paransis* Rengger.

Name modified to replace *Latax* Gray, 1843—a genus of true otters—which is preoccupied by *Latax* Gloger, 1827, a genus of sea otters. (See *Latarina* Gray, 1843.)

Lataria: λάραξ, an aquatic animal, supposed to be an otter or a beaver.

Latarina GRAY, 1843.

Ferae, Mustelidae.

List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxi, 70, 1843; AUDUBON & BACHMAN, Quad. N. Am., III, pl. cxxii (figure of type), 1854.

Type: *Latarina mollis* Gray = *Lutra latrix* F. Cuvier, from South Carolina.

Latonus AYMARD, 1855.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.

"Ann. Soc. Agr., Sci., Arts et Comm. du Puy, XX, 1855" (fide GERVAIS, Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, 2^e éd., 155, 1859—under *Amphitragulus*).

Latonus AYMARD, Congrès. Sci. France, for 1855, I, 233, 1856; FILHOL, Ann. Sci. Géol. Paris, XII, art. 3, pp. 3-4, 1882.

Type: *Latonus vellensis* Aymard, from Ronzon, near Puy-en-Velay, Haute-Loire, France. (GERVAIS.)

Extinct.

Lavia GRAY, 1838.

Chiroptera, Megadermatidae.

Jardine's Mag. Zool. & Bot., II, 490, 1838.

Lavia AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool. Mamm., Addenda, 6, 1846; Index Univ., 214, 1846.

Type: *Megaderma frons* Geoffroy, from Senegal, West Africa.

Lecydias RAFINESQUE, 1815.

Ferae, Pinnipedia, Phocidae.

Analyse de la Nature, 60, 1815.

Nomen nudum. '*Lecydias* R. sp. do.' (*Phoca*).

Lefalaphodon COPE, 1872.

Ungulata, Amblypoda, Uintatheriidae.

Palaeont., Bull. No. 5, p. 1, Aug. 19, 1872; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XII, for July-Dec., 1872, 580, Jan., 1873 (name corrected to *Lorolophodon*); Am. Naturalist, VII, 297, May, 1873 (Palaeont., Bull. No. 13, p. 7) (dates of publication).

Misprint for *Lorolophodon* Cope. **Species,** 3: *Lefalaphodon discornatus* Cope; *L. bifurcatus* Cope, and *L. excrecornis* Cope, from the Eocene of southern Wyoming. The genus was redescribed with three species (*Lorolophodon cornutus*, *L. furcatus*, and *L. pressicornus*) in Palaeont., Bull. No. 7, Aug. 22, 1872.

Leggada GRAY, 1837.

Glires, Muridae, Murinae.

Charlesworth's Mag. Nat. Hist., I, 586, Nov. 1837.

Leggade GRAY, List Osteol. Spec. Brit. Mus., pp. xiii, 40, 1847.

Species: *Leggada booduga* Gray, and *Mus platythrix* Bennett, from India.

Leggada: *Legyáde*, *Legadgandu*, the Wadári (Indian) name of *Mus platythrix*.

Leidyotherium PROUT, 1860.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriidae.

Trans. Acad. Sci. St. Louis, I, for 1857-60, 699-700, 1860 (provisional name).

Type species not named. "The tooth supposed to be characteristic of *Leidyotherium*, and reported to have been obtained near Abingdon, Virginia, is a fossil from the Mauvaises Terres of White River [South] Dakota Miocene." (*LEIDY*, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., 2d ser., VII, 390, 1869.)

Leidyotherium—Continued.

Extinct. Based on a fragment of a molar tooth.

Leidyotherium: In honor of Dr. Joseph Leidy, 1823–1891, one of the leading American paleontologists; author of 'Ancient Fauna of Nebraska,' 1854, etc.

Leimacomys MATSCHIE, 1893.

Glires, Muridae, Dendromyinae.

Sitzungsber. Gesellsch. Naturforsch. Freunde, Jahrg. 1893, Nr. 4, pp. 107–109 (Sitzung vom 18 April).

Leimacomys, LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1893, XXX, Mamm., 31, 1894.

Type: *Leimacomys büttneri* Matschie, from Bismarckburg, Togo, West Africa.

Leimacomys: λεῖμας, λεῖμακος, garden, meadow; μῦς, mouse.

Leibalena ECHNICH, 1849.

Cete, Balenidae.

K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Skrifter, Naturv. & Math. Afd., Kjöbenhavn, 5ta Bække, I, 108, 1849; Unters. Nord. Wallthiere, 7, 95, 1849.

Based on the 'Glothvaler' or 'Rethvaler' of the northern seas.

Leibalena: λεῖος, smooth; + *Balena*.

Leponyx JENTINK, 1881.

Chiroptera, Pteropodidae.

Notes Leyden Museum, III, Note xv, 59–61, Apr., 1881.

Leponyx FORBES, Zool. Record for 1881, XVIII, Mamm., 13, 1882.

Type: *Leponyx büttikoferi* Jentink, from Millsburg, on the St. Paul River, Liberia. Name preoccupied by *Leponyx* Vieillot, 1816, a genus of Birds.

Leponyx: λεῖνω, to leave, to be wanting; ὄνυξ, claw—in allusion to the absence of a claw on the index finger.

Leithia LYDEKKER, 1896.

Glires, Sciuridae? (Leithiidae).

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1895, pt. iv, 860–863, fig. 1 in text, Apr. 1, 1896.

Type: *Myoxus mediterraneus* Leith Adams, from the Pleistocene of Malta.

Extinct.

Leithia: In honor of Andrew Leith Adams, 1826(?)–1882, zoologist, army surgeon (1848), and surgeon-major (1861); professor of zoology in the Irish College of Science, Dublin, 1874–78, and later professor of natural science in Queen's College, Cork.

Lelfunia ROTH, 1901.

Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Isotemnidae.

Revista Mus. La Plata, X, 255, Oct., 1901 (sep. p. 7).

Type: *Lelfunia hargi* Roth, from the 'upper Cretaceous' of the Rio Chubut, Patagonia.

Extinct.

Lelfunia: *Lelfun*, an Araucanian geographical name, the Lelfun plain, Patagonia.

Lemmomys LESSON, 1842.

Glires, Muridae, Microtinae.

Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 123, 1842.

Type: *Mus talpinus* Pallas, from southern Russia.

Lemmomys: Lemmus; μῦς, mouse—'lemming mouse.'

lemmus LINK, 1795.

Glires, Muridae, Microtinae.

Beitr. Naturgesch., I, pt. II, 74, 1795; G. CUVIER [Tabl. Élém. Hist. Nat. Animaux, 137–138, 1798—'Les Campagnols']; Leçons Anat. Comp., I, tabl. I, 1800; TIEDEMANN, Zoologie, pp. xv, 473–476, 1808; MILLER, N. Am. Fauna No. 12, pp. 13–14, 36–37, pl. I fig. 6, II fig. 14, text figs. 11, 12, July 23, 1896.

Lemmus ROCHEBRUNE, Actes Soc. Linn. Bordeaux, XII, for 1841, No. 42, p. 216, Jan. 15, 1843.

Species: 6: *Mus socialis*, *M. lagurus*, *M. lemmus* (type), *M. torquatus*, *M. glareolus*, and *M. hudsonius*. Cuvier's genus (1798) included 4 species: *Mus arvalis*, *M. amphibius*, *M. lemmus*, and *M. aspalus*.

Lemmus: Scandinavian lemming, a lemming, "according to Aasen, lit. 'destroying,' with reference to its ravages." (Century Dict.)

Lemniscomys (subgenus of *Mus*) TROUSSART, 1881. Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ
Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Rodentia, in Bull. Soc. d'Études Sci. Angers, X, 2
fasc., 124, 1881.

Species, 9: *Mus barbarus* Linnaeus, *M. pulchellus* Gray, *M. zebra* Heuglin, *M. lineatus* Geoffroy & Cuvier, *M. lineato-affinis* Hedenborg, *M. pumilio* Sparrmann, *M. tririrgatus* Temminck, *M. dorsalis* A. Smith, and *M. univittatus* Peters, all from Africa.

Lemniscomys: *λημνίσκος*, a fillet or band; *μῦς*, mouse—in allusion to the dorsal stripes. “Rats africains à dos rayé longitudinalement” (TROUSSART).

Lemmus (see *Lemmus*).

Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

Lemudeus ROTH, 1903.

Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Homalodontotheriida.

Revista Mus. La Plata, XI, 144, 1903.

Species: *Lemudeus angustidens* Roth, and *L. proportionalis* Roth, from the upper ‘Cretaceous’ of Lago Musters, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.

Extinct.

Lemudeus: Indian name.

Lemur LINNÆUS, 1758.

Primates, Lemuridæ.

Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., I, 29–30, 1758; 12th ed., I, 44–45, 1766.

Species, 3: *Lemur tardigradus* Linnaeus, from Ceylon; *L. catta* Linnaeus (type), from Madagascar; and *L. rolans* Linnaeus, from southern Asia.

Lemur: Lat. *lemures* (only in plural), ghosts, specters—so called from the animal's nocturnal habits and stealthy manner of progression.

Lemuravus MARSH, 1875.

Primates, Hyopsodidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IX, 239–240, Mar., 1875; OSBORN, Bull. Am.

Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 187, June 28, 1902.

Type: *Lemuravus distans* Marsh, from the Lower Eocene of Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on teeth, a jaw, and parts of skull and skeleton. (OSBORN, p. 174.)

Lemuravus: *Lemur*: Lat. *avus*, grandfather—i. e., an ancestral or primitive lemur.

Lenomys THOMAS, 1898.

Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.

Novitates Zool., V, No. 1, p. 1 footnote, Mar., 1898; Trans. Zool. Soc. London, XIV, pt. vi, 409 footnote, pl. xxxvi, fig. 1, June, 1898.

Type: *Mus meyeri* Jentink, from Menado, northern Celebes.

Lenomys: *λήνος*, wool; *μῦς*, mouse.

Lenothrix MILLER, 1903.

Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXVI, No. 1317, pp. 466–469, pl. xviii, Feb. 3, 1903.

Type: *Lenothrix canus* Miller, from the island of Pulo Tuangku, west of Sumatra
Lenothrix: *λήνος*, wool; *τριξ*, hair—from the dense woolly fur.

Leo FRISCH, 1775.

Feræ, Felidæ.

Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, 13, Tab. Gen., 1775; OKEN
Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., 1070–1076, 1816; БРЕНН
Oken's Isis, 1829, 637–638; REICHENBACH, Deutschlands Fauna, I, p. xiii, 1837
PETERS, Handb. Zool., I, 6ter Bogen, 103, Sept., 1863 (unpublished?).

Species: *Leo africanus*, from Africa; and *L. asiaticus*, from Asia.

Oken's genus includes 7 species: *Leo niger* Oken ('El Negro'); *L. griseus* Oken ('Yaguarundi'); *L. rufus* Oken ('Eyra'); *L. brunneus* Oken ('Pajero'), from Paraguay; *L. sibiricus* Oken (= *Felis manul*), from Mongolia; *Felis concolor* Linnaeus, from America; and *Leo vulgaris* (= *Felis leo* Linnaeus, type), from Asia

Leo: Lat., lion, from λέων, lion.

Leonina (subgenus of *Felis*) GREVÉ, 1894.

Feræ, Felidæ.

[*Leoninae* WAGNER, Suppl. Schreber's Säugthiere, II, 480–489, 1841.]

nomina—Continued.

Novæ Acta Acad. Cas. Leop.-Carol., LXIII, No. 1, pp. 60-64, 1894.

Species: *Felis leo* Linnaeus, from Africa; and *F. leo asiaticus* Jardine, from Asia.

Lemmus: Lat. *leoninus*, belonging to a lion.

Leontinia AMEGHINO, 1895.

Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Leontiniidae.

Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XV, cuad. 11-12, pp. 647-650, 1895 (sep. pp. 47-50).

Species: 3: *Leontinia gaudryi* Ameghino (type), *L. lapidosa* Ameghino, and *L. parsoni* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds in the interior of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Leontinia: In honor of Leontina —, a friend of Dr. Florentino Ameghino, of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Leontocobus (subgenus of *Hapale*) WAGNER, 1839.

Primates, Hapalidae.

Suppl. Schreber's Säugethiere, I, pp. ix, v bis [248], 1839; *PETERS, Handb. Zool.*, Ser. Repten, 61, May, 1862 (unpublished?).

Species: 6: *Hapale chrysomelas* Maximilian, *H. chrysopyga* Wagner, *H. leonina* Wagner, *H. rosalia* (Linnaeus), *H. bicolor* (Spix), and *H. adipus* (Linnaeus), from South America.

Leontocobus: λέων, λέωντος, lion; + *Cebus*—in allusion to the long hair on the head and shoulders which forms a sort of mane suggesting that of a lion.

Leontopithecus (subgenus of *Midas*) LESSON, 1840.

Primates, Hapalidae.

Species Mamm., 184, 200-202, 1840; *Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal*, Mamm., 9, 1842; REICHENBACH, *Vollständ. Naturgesch. Affen*, 6-7, 1862 (raised to generic rank); GRAY, *Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats* *Brit. Mus.*, 64-65, 1870.

Species: 3: *Leontopithecus marikina* Lesson, *L. fuscus* Lesson, and *L. ater* Lesson, from Brazil.

Leontopithecus: λέων, λέωντος, lion; πίθηκος, ape—in allusion to the long hair on the head and shoulders which forms a sort of mane suggesting that of a lion.

Leopardus FORSKÅL, 1775.

Feræ, Felidae.

Iss. Anim. Avium, Amphib., etc., p. v, 1775.

Nomen nudum! The name occurs, without mention of species, in a list of "Quadrupedia observata, non descripta," but is accompanied by the Arabic name. From Arabia.

Leopardus: λέοπαρδος, leopard.

Leopardus GRAY, 1842.

Feræ, Felidae.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., X, 260, Dec., 1842; *List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus.*, pp. xiv, 40-44, 1843.

Species: 4: *Leopardus griseus* Gray, and *L. pictus* Gray, from Central America; *L. albi* Gray, from Madras; and *L. horsfieldii* Gray, from Bhotan, India.

Lepidilemur ("GEOFFROY") GIEBEL, 1855.

Primates, Lemuridae.

Säugethiere, 1018-1019, 1855; 2te Ausgabe, 1018-1019, 1859.

Emendation of *Lepilemur* Geoffroy, 1851. "Geoffroy hat den Gattungsnamen aus *Lepidus* und *Lemur* sprachwidrig *Lepilemur* gebildet und A. Wagner in seinem neuen Supplement S. 147 deshalb den neuen Namen *Galoechus* eingeführt. Es würde die Synonymie ungeheuer vermehren, sollten für die falsch gebildeten Namen überall neue eingeführt werden, es liegt doch wahrlich viel näher einfach den Fehler zu verbessern." (GIEBEL.)

Lepilemur L. GEOFFROY, 1851.

Primates, Lemuridae.

L'Institut, 1^{re} année, No. 929, p. 341 footnote, Oct. 22, 1851; *Cat. Méthod. Mamm. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris*, 1^{re} part., 75-76, 1851*.

Lepidilemur GIEBEL, *Säugethiere*, 1018-1019, 1855; 2te Ausgabe, 1018-1019, 1859.

Lepidilemur PETERS, *Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin*, Nov., 1874, 690.

* "En ce moment sous presse." (*L'Institut*, p. 341.)

Lepilemur—Continued.

Type: *Lepilemur mustelinus* I. Geoffroy, from Madagascar. In the first ref the genus is not named, but is described as follows: "Un Lémuridé non à tête courte, à queue plus courte que le corps, à oreilles rondes et molaires fort singulières."

Lepilemur: Lat. *lepidus*, pleasing, pretty; + *Lemur*.

Lepitherium É. GEOFFROY, 1839. Edentata, Glyptodon
["Mém. l'Inst., 1833, 55,"—nomen nudum (fide BRONN, Index Palæont. 1848, under *Glyptodon*)].

É. Geoffroy, Ann. Françaises et Étrangères Anat. et Physiol., III, 127, 1839. "Nous terminons en rappelant aux observateurs qu'une des carapaces attribuées au *Mégatherium* a déjà, depuis plusieurs années, un nom particulier, et ce nom que l'on semble avoir oublié est celui de *Lepitherium* proposé par Geoffroy, qui considère aussi la carapace dont il s'agit comme n'étant pas d'un *Mégatherium*. Ce nom de *Lepitherium* devra donc être substitué à l'égard de ceux que l'on a donnés à la carapace attribuée au squelette décrit par M. (LETELLIER or Editor? p. 127.)

Extinct.

Lepitherium: *λεπίς*, scale; *θηρίον*, wild beast.

Leptotherium (see **Leptotherium**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cet.

Leptaceratherium OSBORN, 1898. Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinoceros.
Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., I, pt. III, 132, figs. 34b, 35, Apr. 22, 1898.

Type: *Aceratherium trigonodum* Osborn and Wortman, from the Oligocene (Titanotherium beds), of South Dakota.

Extinct. Based on a maxilla.

Leptaceratherium: *λεπτός*, small, slender; * + *Aceratherium*.

Leptacotherulum (subgenus of *Acotherulum*) FILHOL, 1877. Ungulata, S.
Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 7^e sér., I, 53-54, 1877; ALSTON, Zool. F.
for 1878, XV, Mamm. 17, 1880; TROUSSART, Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss.
ed., fasc. iv, 810, 1898 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Leptacotherulum cadurcensis* Filhol, from the Eocene of Quercy, France.
Extinct. Based on a skull.

Leptacotherulum: *λεπτός*, small, slender; + *Acotherulum*.

Leptadapis GÉRAVAIN, 1876. Primates, Ad.
Zool. et Paléont. Gén., 2^e sér., 35-36, pl. VIII, fig. 4, 1876.

Type: *Adapis magnus* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France.

Extinct.

Leptadapis: *λεπτός*, small, slender; + *Adapis*.

Leptailurus (subgenus of *Felis*) SEVERTZOW, 1858. Ferae, F.
Revue et Mag. de Zool., Paris, 2^e sér., X, 389, 390, Sept., 1858.

Leptailurus (subgenus of *Felis*) SEVERTZOW, Revue et Mag. de Zool., Paris, :
X, 390, Sept., 1858 (misprint).

Type: *Felis serval* Schreber, from Africa.

Leptailurus: *λεπτός*, small, slender; *αἴλουρος*, cat—from its comparative small size.

Leptarctus LEIDY 1857. Ferae, Procyonidae.
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., for 1856, 311, 1857; Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.,
2d sér., VII, 370, 1869.

Leptarchus WALLACE, Geog. Dist. Animals, I, 135, 1876 (misprint.)

*The prefix *Lepto-* in the sense of slender, is usually self-explanatory.

Leptarctus—Continued.

Type: *Leptarctus primus* Leidy, from the Miocene of the Bijou Hills, South Dakota.

Extinct. "Founded on a single specimen of an upper molar tooth."

Leptarctus: λεπτός, small, slender; ἄρκτος, bear.

Leptauchenia LEIDY, 1856. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriochœridæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1856, 88.

Type: *Leptauchenia decora* Leidy, from the Oligocene of the Valley of White River, Nebraska or South Dakota.

Extinct. Based on 'fragments of upper and lower jaws, with teeth.'

Leptauchenia, small, slender; + *Auchenia*.

Lephyæna LYDEKKER, 1884. Fera, Viverridæ.

Paleont. Indica (Mem. Geol. Surv., India), ser. 10, II, pt. vi, 312-313, pl. xlv, figs. 8-9, Jan., 1884.

Type: *Leptitherium sindense* Lydekker, from the Siwaliks of Asnot, Punjab, India.

Extinct. Based on 'two fragments of the rami of opposite sides.'

Lephyæna: λεπτός, small, slender; + *Hyæna*.

Leptictis LEIDY, 1868. Insectivora, Leptictidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1868, 315-316.

Type: *Leptictis haydeni* Leidy, from the Oligocene (White River) of South Dakota.

Extinct. Based on 'a nearly entire skull, devoid of the lower jaw.'

Leptictis: λεπτός, small, slender; ἴκτις, weasel.

Leptobos RÜTIMEYER, 1877. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

"Abhandl. Schweiz. Palæont. Gesellsch., IV, pls. 1, IV, VI, VII, 1877; V, 137, 1878" (vide ALSTON, Zool. Record for 1877, XIV, Mamm., p. 6, 1879; *ibid.*, for 1878, XV, Mamm., p. 20, 1880).

Species, 3; from the Pliocene and Pleistocene: *Leptobos falconeri* Rütimeyer, from the Siwalik Hills, India; *L. frazeri* Rütimeyer, from the Narbada Valley, India; and *L. steadzi* Rütimeyer, from the Val d'Arno, Italy.

Extinct.

Leptobos: λεπτός, small, slender; - *Bos*.

Leptoceros (solq. (d. *Antelope*)) WAGNER, 1844. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Suppl. Schreber's Säugethiere, IV, 422-423, 1844.

Type: *Antelope leptoceros* F. Cuvier, from Senmar, northeast Africa.

Since preoccupied by *Leptocerus* Leach, 1817, a genus of Neuroptera.

Leptoceros: λεπτός, small, slender; κέρας, horn.

Leptochoerus LEIDY, 1856. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1856, 88.

Type: *Leptochoerus spectabilis* Leidy, from the Oligocene of the Bad Lands of Nebraska (South Dakota).

Extinct. Based on "a small fragment of the lower jaw . . . containing two molar teeth."

Leptochoerus: λεπτός, small, slender; χοίριος, hog—in allusion to the lower molars.

Leptocladus OWEN, 1871. Marsupialia, Amphitheriidæ.

Mesozoic Mamm., in Mon. Palæontograph. Soc., XXIV [No. 5], 53-54, pl. III, figs. 4, 4a, 1871 (provisional name).

Type: *Leptocladus dubius* Owen, from the Purbeck of Purdleston Bay, Swanage, Dorsetshire, England.

Extinct. Based on a left mandibular ramus.

Leptocladus: λεπτός, slender; κλίθεος, ramus—in allusion to the lower jaw.

- Leptodon GAUDRY, 1860.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriidae.
Comptes Rendus, Paris, LI, No. 24, pp. 927-929, July-Dec., 1860.
Type: *Leptodon grævus* Gaudry, 1862, from the lower Pliocene, Pikermi beds, of Greece.
Name preoccupied by *Leptodon* Sundevall, 1835, a genus of Birds.
Extinct. Based on a jaw.
Leptodon: λεπτός, slender, narrow; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—"pour indiquer que, proportionnellement à leur longueur, les dents étaient extrêmement étroites."
(GAUDRY.)
- Leptomanis FILHOL, 1893.** Effodientia, Manidae.
Ann. Sci. Nat., Zool. et Paléont., Paris, 7^e sér., XVI, Nos. 1-3, pp. 134-135, fig. 4, Dec. 15, 1893.
Type: *Leptomanis edwardsi* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, near Larnagol, France.
Extinct. Based on "toute la partie antérieure du crâne et les os nasaux."
Leptomanis: λεπτός, small, slender; -- *Manis*.
- Leptomeryx LEIDY, 1853.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriochæridæ.
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., for 1852-53, p. 394, 1853.
Type: *Leptomeryx evansi* Leidy, from the Miocene of the Bad Lands of Nebraska.
Extinct. Based on "a cranium which has lost the nose, and is broken at the parietal region."
Leptomeryx: λεπτός, small, slender; μῆρυξ, ruminant.
- Leptomylus COPE, 1869.** Glires, Castoroididae.
Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XI, 192, expl. pl. v, figs. 2, 3, 1869.
Probably a misprint for *Loxomylus*, which is the name used in the text (p. 186) and on plate v. *Leptomylus* was used by Cope a few months previous for a genus of Pisces (Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XII, 313, Apr., 1869).
Extinct.
Leptomylus: λεπτός, small, slender; μύλος, molar.
- Leptomys THOMAS, 1897.** Glires, Muridae, Hydromyinae.
Ann. Mus. Civ. Storia Nat. Genova, ser. 2^a, XVIII, 610-611, Dec. 14, 1897.
Type: *Leptomys elegans* Thomas, from British New Guinea, exact locality unknown.
Leptomys: λεπτός, small, slender; μῦς, mouse.
- Leptonychotes GILL, 1872.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidae.
Arrangement Fam. Mamm. (Smithson. Misc. Coll., No. 230), 70, Nov., 1872;
ALLEN, Hist. N. Am. Pinnipeds, 463, 467, 1880; TURNER, Rept. Voy. H. M. S. 'Challenger,' Zool., XXVI, pt. LXVIII, 20, 64-65, 1888.
New name for *Leptonyx* Gray, 1837, which is preoccupied by *Leptonyx* Swainson, 1821, a genus of Birds.
Leptonychotes: λεπτός, small, slender; ὄνυξ, ὄνυχος, claw; +suffix -οτης, denoting possession—in allusion to the rudimentary claws of the hind feet.
- Leptonycteris LYDEKKER, 1891.** Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae.
LYDEKKER, in Flower & Lydekker's Mamm., Living & Extinct, 674, 1891.
New name for *Ischnoglossa* De Saussure, 1860, which is preoccupied by *Ischnoglossa* Kraatz, 1856, a genus of Coleoptera.
Leptonycteris: λεπτός, small, slender; νυκτερίς, bat.
- Leptonyx GRAY, 1837.** Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidae.
Charlesworth's Mag. Nat. Hist., I, 582, Nov., 1837; ALLEN, Hist. N. Am. Pinnipeds, 467, 1880 (in synonymy).
Type: *Leptonyx ueddellii* (Lesson), from the Antarctic Ocean.
Name preoccupied by *Leptonyx* Swainson, 1821, a genus of Birds. Replaced by *Leptonychotes* Gill, 1872; and by *Pacilophoca* Lydekker, 1891.
Leptonyx: λεπτός, small, slender; ὄνυξ, claw—on account of the rudimentary claws on the hind feet.

Leptonyx (subgenus of *Lutra*), LESSON, 1842.

Ferae, Mustelidae.

NOUV. TABLEAU Règne Animal, Mamm., 72, 1842.

Type: *Leptonyx barang* Lesson (= *Lutra leptonix* Horsfield?), from Java or Sumatra.Name preoccupied by *Leptonyx* Swainson, 1821, a genus of Birds; and by *Leptonyx* Gray, 1837, a genus of Phocidae.**Leptacodon** WORTMAN, 1898.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agrioceridae.

Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., X, 95-97, fig. 1, Apr. 9, 1898.

Type: *Leptacodon marshi* Wortman, from the upper Eocene of the Uinta Basin, northeastern Utah.

Extinct.

Leptacodon: λεπρός, small, slender; + *Oreodon*—in allusion to the bones of the limbs and feet, which are more slender than those of *Oreodon*.**Leptosiaxon** OWEN, 1874.

Marsupialia, Macropodidae.

[Proc. Roy. Soc. London, XXI, No. 145, p. 386, 1873—subgenus, nomen nudum]; Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, CLXIV, pt. II, 785-786, pl. LXXVI, figs. 11-15, 1874.

Type: *Leptosiaxon gracilis* Owen, from the Pleistocene of Queensland, Australia. Name preoccupied by *Leptosiaxon* Trask, 1857, a genus of Vermes.

Extinct. Based on 'a portion of the right mandibular ramus.'

Leptosiaxon: λεπρός, slender; σιαγόων, jawbone.**Leptotherium** LUND, 1838.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae?

Overs. K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Forhandl., Kjöbenhavn., 1838, 13; Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2^e sér., XI, Zool., 222, 232, Apr., 1839.*Leptotherium* Lund, Écho du Monde Savant, Paris, 6^e ann., No. 430, p. 245, Apr. 17, 1839.**Species:** *Leptotherium majus* Lund, and *L. minus* Lund, from the bone caves between the Rio das Velhas and Rio Paraopeba, Minas Geraes, Brazil (alt. 2,000 feet). Extinct.*Leptotherium*: λεπρός, small, slender; θηπιον, wild beast.**Leptotragulus** SCOTT & OSBORN, 1887.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidae.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXIV, No. 126, pp. 258-259, Nov. 2, 1887; SEGER, Trans. Am. Philos. Soc., new ser., XVI, pt. III, 479-486, pl. VII figs. 9-16, Aug. 20, 1889.

Type: *Leptotragulus proterus* Scott & Osborn, from the Eocene (Uinta) of White River, northeastern Utah.

Extinct. Based on the mandible and inferior dentition.

Leptotragulus: λεπρός, small, slender; + *Tragulus*—in allusion to the mandible, which is very slender in comparison with that of *Proterodon*.**Lepus** LINNÆUS, 1758.

Glires, Leporidae.

Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., I, 57-58, 1758; 12th ed., I, 77-78, 1766; BRASSON, Règne Animal, in Classes IX distribu., 2d ed., 13, 93-97, 1762; W. L. SCLATER, Mamm. S. Africa, II, 92-97, figs. 113-114, 1901 (type fixed).

Species: 4: *Lepus timidus* Linnaeus (type), and *L. caniculus* Linnaeus from Europe; *L. capensis* Linnaeus, from the Cape of Good Hope; and *L. brasiliensis* Linnaeus, from Brazil.*Lepus*: Lat., rabbit, hare.**Lestodon** Gervais, 1855.

Edentata, Megatheriidae.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, XL, No. 20, p. 1114, séance 14 May, 1855; Expl. Comte de Castelnau Amérique du Sud, I, pt. I, Mamm. Foss., 46-48, pl. xii, figs. 1, 2, 1855; BROWN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XIX, 570, Oct. 28, 1903 (type fixed).

Species: *Lestodon armatus* Gervais (type), from the province of Buenos Aires, Argentina; and *L. mylodon* Gervais, from Argentina (?), locality not stated.**Extinct**

Lestodon—Continued.

Lestodon: *ληστῆς*, a robber; *δῶν* = *δδούς*, tooth—in allusion to the present of “une paire de dents caniniformes qui rappellent celles des Paresseux Unau (*Bradypus didactylus*). (GÉRAIS.)

Letidomys (see *Ictidomys*).

Glires, Sciurida

Leucas (subgenus of *Delphinapterus*) BRANDT, 1873.

Cete, Delphinida

Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersbourg, 7^e sér., XX, 234, 1873.

Type: *Delphinapterus leucas* (= *Delphinus leucas* Pallas), of the north Atlantic and Arctic oceans.

Name antedated by *Delphinapterus* Lacépède, 1804; *Beluga* Gray, 1828; *Delphi* Wagler, 1830; and *Argocetus* Gloger, 1841, all based on the same species!

Leucas: *λευκός*, white—from the characteristic color.

Leucippe POMEL, 1854.

Chiroptera, Vespertilionida

Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 10, 1854; TROUËSSART, *Revue et Mag* de Zool., 3^e sér., VI, 236, 1878; Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Chiroptera, 76, 1877

Type: *Leucippe owenii* Pomel, from the Tertiary of England. “C’est probablement un sous-genre de *Vespertilio*.” (POMEL.)

Extinct.

Leucocyon GRAY, 1868.

Feræ, Canida

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1868, 521; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm Brit. Mus., 208–209, 1869.

Type: *Canis lagopus* Linnaeus, from Arctic Eurasia.

Name antedated by *Alopex* Kaup, 1829.

Leucocyon: *λευκός*, white; *κύων*, dog—from the white winter fur of the adult.

Leucodon FATIO, 1869.

Insectivora, Soricida

Faune Vertébrés de la Suisse, I, Mamm., 132–134, 137–139, pl. v, 1869.

Type: *Leucodon microurus* Fatio (= *Sorex leucodon* Hermann), from Europe.

Name antedated by *Crociodura* Wagler, 1832.

Leucodon: *λευκός*, white; *δῶν* = *δδούς*, tooth.

Leucomitra (subgenus of *Chincha*), HOWELL, 1901.

Feræ, Mustelida

N. Am. Fauna, No. 20, pp. 39–43, pls. iv, viii, Aug. 31, 1901.

Type: *Mephitis macroura* Lichtenstein, from the mountains northwest of the City of Mexico.

Leucomitra: *λευκός*, white; *μίτρα*, hood—from the elongated hairs on the nap which spread out sidewise, forming a sort of white hood.

Leuconoe BOIE, 1830.

Chiroptera, Vespertilionida

Oken's Isis, 1830, 256–257.

Leuconoe BLASIUS, *Naturgesch. Süugeth. Deutschlands*, 95, 1857.

Based on ‘die Wasserfledermause’ of Europe, species not mentioned.

Leucopleurus (subgenus of *Lagenorhynchus*) GRAY, 1866.

Cete, Delphinida

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 216; Syn. Whales & Dolphins Brit. Mus., 7, 18 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Lagenorhynchus leucopleurus* (= *Delphinus leucopleurus* Rasch), from the North Sea.

Leucopleurus: *λευκός*, white; *πλευρόν*, side—in allusion to the oblique, white longitudinal streak on the posterior part of each side.

Leucorhamphus LILLJEBORG, 1861.

Cete, Delphinida

Upsala Universitets Årsskrift, 1861, Math. & Naturvet., 4, 5.

New name for *Delphinapterus* Lesson & Garnot (nec Lacépède). “The genus *Leucorhamphus* equals *Delphinapterus* of Gray, with the species *D. peron*. Since Lacépède (*Histoire Naturelle des Cétacés*, p. xli) gives the beluga *Delphinus leucas* as the type of his genus *Delphinapterus*, the latter name cannot be transferred to another species. I have, therefore, been obliged to

Leucorhamphus—Continued.

another generic name for *Delphinapterus Peronii* (*Delphinus Peronii*, Lacépède), and for want of any better have chosen the specific name *leucorhamphus* given to it by Peron." (LILLJEDH.) (See *Lissodelphis* Gloger, 1841.)

Leucorhamphus: λευκός, white; ῥάμφος, beak.

Leucorhynchus KAUP, 1829.

Insectivora, Soricidae.

Entw.-Gesch. und Natürl. Syst. Europ. Thierwelt, I, 117-118, 1829.

Species: *Sorex lineatus* Geoffroy, and *S. leucodon* Hermann, from Europe.

Leucorhynchus: λευκός, white; ῥύγχος, snout, muzzle.

Leurocephalus OSBORN, SCOTT & SPEIR, 1878.

Ungulata, Titanotheriidae.

Palaeont. Rept. Princeton Sci. Expt., 1877, in Cont. Mus. Geol. & Archaeol. Princeton College, No. 1, pp. 42-48, pl. iv, Sept. 1, 1878.

Type: *Leurocephalus cultridens* Osborn, Scott & Speir, from the Eocene of Henry Fork Divide, near Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

Extinct. "Established on a specimen having a nearly complete dentition, and portions of the cranium."

Leurocephalus: λευρός, smooth; κεφαλή, head.

Leviathan KOCH, 1841.

Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidae.

"Desc. of the Missouriian, 13, 1841; *ibid.*, London, 17, 1841" (fide LEIDY, Extinct Mamm. N. Am., 395, 1869); "Beschreib. des Missurium theriostocaulodon (Koch) oder Missouri-Leviathan (*Leviathan missouriensis*), Madgeburg, 1844" (separate from Ludde's Zeitschrift); "Ludde's Zeitschrift Erdkunde, IV, 33-51, 1845."

Type: *Leviathan missouriensis* Koch, from Missouri. Apparently an alternative name for *Missurium theriostocaulodon*. (For the various type localities assigned to the latter species see *Missurium*.)

Extinct. Based on a skeleton.

Leviathan: Heb. *Reyathan*, an aquatic animal.

Leatherus AMEGHINO, 1895.

Ungulata, Astrapotheroidea, Astrapotheriidae.

Sci. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XV, cuad. 11-12, pp. 641-642, 1895 (sep. pp. 41-42).

Type: *Leatherus copei* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds in the interior of Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on a right astragalus.

Leatherus: Λεως, smooth; ἄθρον, joint—in allusion to the form of the astragalus. "Cet os diffère . . . par la face articulaire tibiale sans le moindre vestige d'excavation; cette surface articulaire est absolument plate dans la direction transversale, et presque plate d'avant en arrière." (AMEGHINO.)

Lophtherium POMEL, 1892.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Giraffidae.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, CXV, No. 2, pp. 100-102, July-Dec., 1892.

Type: *Lophtherium maurusium* Pomel, from the Pliocene of Saint Charles, near Oran, Algeria.

Extinct. Based on "une mandibule droite."

Lophtherium: Λιβύη, Libya, the northern part of Africa; θηρίον, wild beast—from the type locality.

Licaphrium AMEGHINO, 1887.

Ungulata, Litopterna, Proterotheriidae.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 20, Dec., 1887.

Species: *Licaphrium floweri* Ameghino, and *L. parvulum* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Licaphrium: λιχάς, cliff; ῥιπή, ripple, i. e., rough. (AMEGHINO.)

Lichanotus ILLIGER, 1811.

Primates, Lemnridae.

Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 72, 1811.

Lichanotus—Continued.

Species: *Lemur indri* Gmelin, and *L. laniger* Gmelin, from Madagascar.

Name antedated by *Indri* E. Geoffroy, 1796.

Lichanotus: λιχανός, forefinger—in allusion to the second digit of the hind foot, which terminates in a long pointed claw: “digiti indicis manus posticæ falcis subulata.” (ILLIGER.)

Lichonycteris THOMAS, 1895.

Chiroptera, Phyllostomatiidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XVI, No. 91, pp. 55–57, July 1, 1895.

Type: *Lichonycteris obscura* Thomas, from Managua, Nicaragua.

Lichonycteris: λειχῶ, to lick; νυκτερίς, bat—in allusion to the animal's habit of feeding by licking out the contents of berries, etc., with its tongue.

Limacomys (see *Leimacomys*).

Glires, Muridæ, Dendromyinae.

Limictis (see *Lamictis*).

Ferae, Viverridæ.

Limnenetes DOUGLASS, 1901.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriochæridæ.

Trans. Am. Philos. Soc., new ser., XX, pt. III, 259–264, pl. IX, figs. 5–6, Dec. 5, 1901 (sep. pp. 23–28).

Type: *Limnenetes platyceps* Douglass, from the White River Oligocene (Thompson Creek beds), 3 miles northwest of Three Forks, Broadwater County, Montana. Extinct. Based on a skull.

Limnenetes: λιμνη, marsh; ἐνετός, injected—i. e. subjected to a marsh life. (Formed in analogy with *Limnætes*.)

Limnocyon MARSH, 1872.

Creodonta, Proviverridæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 126–127, Aug., 1872 (sep. issued July 22); ibid., 4th ser., VII, 397, May, 1897.

Type: *Limnocyon verus* Marsh, from the Eocene of Grizzly Buttes, near Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on “the remains of several individuals . . . One series . . . includes the greater portion of a skull with most of the upper teeth well preserved.”

Limnocyon: λιμνη, marsh; † κύων, dog.

Limnofelis MARSH, 1872.

Creodonta, Oxyænidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 202–203, Sept., 1872 (sep. issued Aug. 7); HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Serv., 757 (under *Putiofelis*), 1902 (type fixed).

Species: *Limnofelis ferox* Marsh (type), from the Eocene of Henry Fork of Green River; and *L. latidens* Marsh, from the Eocene of Grizzly Buttes, near Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

Extinct.

Limnofelis: λιμνη, marsh; + *Felis*.

Limnogale FORSYTH MAJOR, 1896.

Insectivora, Tenrecidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XVIII, 318–320, Oct. 1, 1896.

Type: *Limnogale mergulus* Forsyth Major, from Imasindrary, northeastern Bet-sileo, Madagascar.

Limnogale: λιμνη, marsh; γαλή, weasel—from its habitat, and the fact that one of the specimens was collected in a marsh.

Limnohyops MARSH, 1890.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXIX, 525, June, 1890.

Limnohyops FLOWER & LYDEKKER, Mamm., Living & Extinct, 413, 1891.

* *Limnenetes* is not preoccupied by *Limnætes* Finsch & Hartlaub, 1870, a genus of Birds, which latter is evidently derived from λιμνήτης, living in marshes.

† The prefix *Limno-*, indicative of the character of the habitat, usually requires no further explanation.

Limnohyops—Continued.

Type: *Palaeosyops laticeps* Marsh, from the Eocene beds near Marsh Fork, 15 miles from Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

Extinct.

Limnohyops: *Limnohyus*; ♂♂, aspect.

Limnohyus MARSH, 1872.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriidae.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 124-125, Aug., 1872; (sep. issued July 22).

Type: *Limnohyus robustus* Marsh, from the Eocene in the vicinity of Henry Fork of Green River, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on "portions of several skeletons with the more important parts well preserved."

Limnohyus: *λίμνη*, marsh; *ὕς*, *ὕος*, hog—'marsh hog.'

Limolagus (eulagrus of *Lepus*) MEARNs, 1897.

Glires, Leporidae.

Science, new ser., V, No. 114, p. 383, Mar. 5, 1897; TROUSSAERT, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. vi, 1344, 1899; Miller & Rehn, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXX, 183, Dec. 1901.

New name for *Hydrolagus* Gray, 1867, which is preoccupied by *Hydrolagus* Gill, 1862, a genus of Pisces. Type *Lepus aquaticus* Bachman, from Alabama.

Limolagus: *λίμνη*, marsh; *λαγώς*, hare—'marsh hare.'

Limosyops LYDEKKER, 1891.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriidae.

LYDEKKER, in Flower & Lydekker's Mamm., Living & Extinct, 413, 1891.

Maplet for *Limnohyops* Marsh, 1890 (type *Palaeosyops laticeps* Marsh).

"*Limosyops* differs from *Palaeosyops* in having two inner columns to the last upper molar." (FLOWER & LYDEKKER, l. c., 413).

"In this form [*Limnohyops*] the last upper molar has two inner cones, and in *Palaeosyops*, as now defined, there is only one." (MARSH, Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXIX, 525, June, 1890).

Limnotherium MARSH, 1871.

Primates, Notharetidae.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., II, 43-44, July, 1871 (sep. issued June 21); Day, Cat. Foss. Vert. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 789, 1902 (type *fixed*).

Species: *Limnotherium tyrannus* Marsh (type), from the Eocene of Dry Creek, Wyoming; and *L. elegans* Marsh, from Grizzly Buttes, near Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

Limnotherium: *λίμνη*, marsh; *ἄπιον*, wild beast.

Limnotragus SCLATER & THOMAS, 1900.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Book of Antelopes, IV, pt. xv, 90, Jan., 1900; pt. xvi, 149-170, pls. xciii-xcv, text, figs. 108-113, Aug., 1900.

New name for *Hydotragus* Gray, 1872, which is preoccupied by *Hydotragus* Fitzinger, 1866, a distinct genus of antelopes.

Limnotragus: *λίμνη*, marsh; *τράγος*, goat—in allusion to the animal's habitat about lakes and marshes.

Limogutherium FILHOL, 1880.

Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Chalicotheriidae.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, XC, No. 26, p. 1580, Jan.-June, 1880.

Type: *Limogutherium ingens* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy (Upper Eocene), near Limogne, France.

Extinct. Based on 'quelques métacarpiens.'

Limogutherium: *Limogne*, the place in France where the remains were found; *ἄπιον*, wild beast.

Linsang S. MÜLLER, 1839.

Ferae, Viverridae.

Verhand. Natuurl. Geschied. Nederland. Bezitt., Leiden, I, for 1839-44; MÜLLER, Zoogdieren Indisch. Archip., 'Tab.' [p. 60], 1839; MÜLLER & SCHLEGEL, Nieuwe Soort Civetkat, Borneo, *Viverra boiei*, 123-124, 1842; GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xx, 48, 1843; THOMAS, Ann. Mus. Genova, 2d ser., X, 9, 1892.

Linsang—Continued.

Lingsang GRAY, List Osteol. Spec. Brit. Mus., pp. x, 140, 1847.

Linsanga LYDEKKER, Geog. Hist. Mamm., 20, 285, 1896.

Type: *Linsang gracilis* Müller & Schlegel (= *Viverra linsang* Hardwicke), from Java or Sumatra.

This name has been adopted by Thomas (l.c.) to replace *Prionodon* Horsfield, 1824, said to be preoccupied by *Priodon* Cuvier, 1822, a genus of Edentata.

Linsang: From the specific name of the type, evidently a native name.*

Liocephalus (subgenus of *Hapale*) WAGNER, 1839. Primates, Hapalidæ.

Suppl. Schreber's Säugthiere, I, pp. ix, v bis [244-248], 1839.

Species, 5: *Hapale melanura* (Geoffroy), *H. argentata* (Linnæus), *H. midas* (Linnæus), *H. ursula* (Hoffmannsegg), and *H. labiata* (Geoffroy), from South America.

Name preoccupied by *Lieiocephalus* Gray, 1827 (emended to *Liocephalus*), a genus of lizards.

Liocephalus: λείος, smooth; κεφαλή, head—in allusion to the absence of ear-tufts and mane.

Liomys MERRIAM, 1902.

Glires, Heteromyidæ.

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XV, 44, Mar. 5, 1902.

Type: *Heteromys alleni* Coues, from San Luis Potosi, Mexico.

Liomys: λείος, smooth, plain; μῦς, mouse—'plain mouse,' in allusion to the absence of the specialized characters of *Heteromys*.

Liotomus COPE, 1884.

Allotheria, Plagiolacidae

Am. Naturalist, XVIII, 691, 695, July, 1884.

Type: *Neoplagiulax marshii* Lemoine, from the Eocene of Reims, France.

Extinct.

Liotomus: λείος, smooth; τομή a cutting—in allusion to the fourth premolar which is smooth.

Lipodectes COPE, 1861.

Creodonta, Proviverridæ

Am. Naturalist, XV, for Dec., 1881, 1019-1020, Nov. 29, 1881; Tert. Vert., 34, 1885 (date of publication, under *Dissacus*); HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am. Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 751, 1902 (under *Deltatherium*, type fixed).

Species: *Lipodectes penetrans* Cope (type), and *L. pelvidens* Cope, from the Puerco Eocene of New Mexico.

Extinct.

Lipodectes: λείπω, to leave; δήκτης, biter—in allusion to the wide diastema.

Liponyx ('JENTINK') FORBES, 1882.

Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.

FORBES, Zool. Record for 1881, XVIII, Mamm., 13, 1882.

Emendation of *Leiponyx* Jentink, 1881.

Name preoccupied by *Liponyx* Vieillot, 1816, a genus of Birds.

Lipotus SUNDEVALL, 1843.

Feræ, Mustelidæ.

K. Vetensk. Acad. Handlingar, Stockholm, for 1842, 199, 211-212, 1843.

New name for the 'barbaric' *Ratelus* Bennett, 1830. "Non vidi nomen genericum pro hoc animali acceptum, præter barbarum illud *Ratelum*, quod secundum regulas acceptas conservari nequit." (SUNDEVALL.)

Lipotus: λείπω, to leave, to be wanting; οὖς, ὠτός, ear—in allusion to the diminutive ears.

Lipura ILLIGER, 1811.

Glires, Sciariidæ.

Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 95, 1811; OKEN, Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3te Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., 1090, 1816.

Type: *Ilyrax hudsonius* Schreber (the Tailless Marmot of Pennant), from the vicinity of Hudson Bay, Canada. (See *Marmota* Frisch, 1775.)

Lipura: 'λειπούρος, cui cauda deest'—in allusion to the short tail.

*Compare *Iing sayn*, the Siamese name of *Macacus urctoides*, according to S. S. Flower, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1900, 315.

Lipurus Goldfuss, 1817.

Marsupialia, Phalangeridae.

Schreber's Säugetiere, pls. clv Aa, Ab, 1817; Oken's Isis, 1819, 271, 273-274.

Lacurus McMurtrie, abridged ed. Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, 78, 1834 (misprint).**Type:** *Lipurus cinereus* Goldfuss, from eastern Australia.Name preoccupied by *Lipura* Illiger, 1811, a genus of Glires. (See *Phascolarctos* Blainville, 1816.)*Lipurus*: *Αἰώρα*, to leave, to be wanting; *οὐρά*, tail—in allusion to the absence of a tail.**Liodelphis Gloger, 1841.**

Cete, Delphinidae.

Handl. u. Hillsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxiv, 169, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, Feb. 1, 1895; PALMER, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XIII, p. 24, Jan. 31, 1899 (name revived).

Type: *Delphinus peronii* Lacépède, from the Antarctic Ocean, south of Tasmania. (Locality vide Lacépède, Cétacées, 316, 1804.)*Liodelphis*: *λίσσός*, smooth; *δελφίς*, dolphin.**Litriodon Meyer, 1846.**

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suide.

Neues Jahrbuch Mineralogie, 1846, 466.

Type: *Litriodon splendens* Meyer, from the middle Miocene of Chaux-de-fonds, Département du Doubs, France.

Extinct.

Litriodon: *λίτριον* (dim. of *λίτρον*), spade; *ὀδών* = *ὀδόντις*, tooth.**Litriotherium Mercerat, 1891.**

Ungulata, Astrapotheroidea, Astrapotheriidae.

Revista Mus. La Plata, I, 252-253, 1890-91.

Species: *Litriotherium patagonicum* Mercerat, from Monte Leon; and *L. filholi* Mercerat, from the Rio Santa Cruz—both from the Eocene of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Litriotherium: *λίτριον* (dim. of *λίτρον*), spade; *θηρίον*, wild beast.**Litocranius (see Litocranius).**

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Lithomys Meyer, 1846.

Glires, Muridae, Cricetinae?

Neues Jahrbuch Mineralogie, 1846, 475; BRONN, Handb. Gesch. Natur, III, Index Paleont., 661, 1848; IV, 717, 1849.

Type: *Lithomys parvulus* Meyer (nomen nudum), from the Miocene of Weissenau, Germany.

Extinct.

Lithomys: *λίθος*, stone; *μῦς*, mouse.**Lithops Ameghino, 1887.**

Ungulata, Toxodontia, Toxodontidae.

Anno. Sist. Especies Mamif. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 15, Dec., 1887.

Type: *Lithops parvus* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.Name said to be preoccupied by *Lithopsis* Scudder, 1878, a genus of Hemiptera. Replaced by *Palaolithops* Ameghino, 1891.

Extinct.

Lithops: *λίθος*, stone; *ὄψ*, aspect.**Lithotragus Heude, 1898.**

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Mém. Hist. Nat. Empire Chinois, IV, pt. 1, p. 13, 1898.

Species 5, from China and Tonkin: *Capricornis maritimus* Heude, *C. rocherianus* Heude, *C. beutlinus* Heude, from the Gulf of Tonkin; *C. marcolinus* Heude, and *C. beuthianus* Heude, from Tonkin.*Lithotragus*: *λίθος*, stone; *τράγος*, goat—"de sa station la plus ordinaire." (HEUDE.)**Litocranius Kohl, 1886.**

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Ann. K. K. Naturhist. Hofmus., Wien, I, Nr. 2, pp. 79-82, 1886.

Litocranius THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, Aug. 1, 1891, 207.**Type:** *Guzila walleri* Brooke, from East Africa, north of the island of Zanzibar (*S. lat. 3°, E. lon. 38°*).

Litocranius—Continued.

Litocranius: λίθος, stone; κρανίον, skull—on account of the 'solid, stony character of the cranium.'

Livia (GRAY) AGASSIZ, 1846.

Chiroptera, Megadermatidae.

AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., Addenda, 6, 1846; Index Univ., 214, 1846.

Misprint for *Lavia* Gray, 1838. *Livia* was previously used by Latreille, in 1809, for a genus of Hemiptera.

Llagma, **Llama** (see **Lama**).

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidae.

Lobodon GRAY, 1844.

Ferae, Pinnipedia, Phocidae.

Zool. Voy. H. M. S. 'Erebus & Terror,' pt. 1, Mamm., 2, 1844; ALLEN, Hist. N. Am. Pinnipeds, 466, 1880.

Type: *Phoca carcinophaga* Hombron & Jacquinot, from the Antarctic Ocean.

Lobodon: λοβός, lobe; δδών=δδός, tooth—in allusion to the molars. "Grinders rather compressed, with a large lobe in front, and three lobes behind the larger central one." (GRAY.)

Lobostoma GÜNDLACH, 1840.

Chiroptera, Phyllostomidae.

Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., 1840, I, 356–358.

Species: *Lobostoma cinnamomeum* Gundlach, and *L. quadridens* Gundlach, from Cafetal San Antonio el Fundador, Cuba.

Lobostoma: λοβός, lobe; στόμα, mouth—in allusion to the expanded and folded lower lip, and the cutaneous expansion of the chin.

Lomaphorelus AMEGHINO, 1902.

Edentata, Glyptodontidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, XVII, 51–52, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 49–50).

Type: *Lomaphorelus depastus* Ameghino, from the Astraptonotus beds of Patagonia. Extinct.

Lomaphorelus: Dim. of *Lomaphorus*.

Lomaphorus AMEGHINO, 1889.

Edentata, Glyptodontidae (Hoplophoridae).

Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 819–822, pls. LVI fig. 5; LVIII figs. 1–3; LX figs. 1, 3, 5, 6, 8–11, 14, 15; LXIX figs. 17, 18, 1889.

Species: 6: *Hoplophorus imperfectus* Gervais & Ameghino, *H. compressus* Ameghino, *H. elevatus* Ameghino, *H. elegans* Burmeister, *Lomaphorus cingulatus* Ameghino, from Argentina; and *Glyptodon gracilis* Nodot, from the Rio das Velhas, Brazil.

Extinct.

Lomaphorus: λῶμα, fringe; φορός, bearing—in allusion to "la escultura external de la coraza; . . . las figuras periféricas son poco acentuadas, rudimentarias, sin estar separadas por surcos bien marcados, pero presentando una superficie estriada." (AMEGHINO.)

Lomomys AMEGHINO, 1891.

Glires, Octodontidae.

Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 15, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 301, Oct. 1, 1891.

Type: *Lomomys everus* Ameghino, from the lower Eocene of southern Patagonia. Extinct.

Lomomys: λῶμα, fringe; μῦς, mouse.

Loncheres ILLIGER, 1811.

Glires, Octodontidae.

Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 90, 1811; ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XII, 258, 1899 (type fixed).

Loncherites — (?) London Encyclopædia, XXII (art. Zoology), 745, 1845.

Species: *Loncheres paleacea* Illiger, from Brazil; and *Hystrix chrysuros* Schreber [(nec Gmelin) = *Myoxus chrysurus* Zimmermann = *Echimys cristatus* Desmarest, 1817, type], from Surinam.

Loncheres: λογχήρης, armed with a spear—from the flattened spines mixed with the fur.

Lonchoconus AMEGHINO, 1901. Ungulata, Condylarthra, Phenacodontidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 379, July, 1901 (sep. p. 33).

Type: *Lonchoconus lanceolatus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
Extinct.

Lonchoconus: λόγχη, spear; κωνός, cone—in allusion to the form of the tubercles of the upper molars. "Les deux tubercules externes sont les plus grandes et de forme lanceolée; les deux médians sont plus petits et de la même forme. . . . Tous les tubercules sont très pointus et bien séparés."
(AMEGHINO.)

Lonchoglossa PETERS, 1868.

Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae.

Monatber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1868, 364.

Type: *Glossophaga caudifer* F. Geoffroy, from the vicinity of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Lonchoglossa: λόγχη, spear; γλωσσα, tongue—in allusion to the long, slender tongue.

Lonchophorus (subgenus) LUND, 1839.

Glires, Octodontidae.

Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2^e sér., Zool., XII, 206, 208, Oct., 1839; K. Danske Vidensk.

Selsk. Afhandl., Kjöbenhavn, VIII, 282, 1841.

Type: *Lonchophorus fossilis* Lund, from the bone caves between the Rio das Velhas and Rio Paraopeba, Minas Gerais, Brazil (alt. 2,000 ft.).

Extinct.

Lonchophorus: λόγχη, spear; φέρω, bearing—from the fact that the recent genera to which this group is most nearly allied (*Loncheres* and *Echimys*) are armed with long, flattened spines.

Lonchorhina TOMES, 1863.

Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1863, 81-82, pl. 12; DOWSON, Cat. Chiroptera Brit.

Mus., 461-463, 1878.

Type: *Lonchorhina aurita* Tomes, from Trinidad (?) West Indies.

Lonchorhina: λόγχη, spear; ῥίς ῥινός, nose—from the elongated lance-shaped nose-leaf.

Lonkus ROTH, 1901.

Ungulata Typotheria, Typotheriidae.

Revista Mus. La Plata, X, 256, Oct., 1901 (sep. p. 8).

Type: *Lonkus rupi* Roth, from the lower Tertiary of Cañadon Blanco, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.

Extinct.

Lonkus: *Lonkos*, Araucanian name of a hill.

Lontra GRAY, 1843.

Ferae, Mustelidae.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., XI, 118, Feb., 1843; List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxi, 70, 1843.

Species: *Lontra canadensis* (Schreber), from North America; and *L. brasiliensis* Schreber, from South America.

Lontra: "L'un des noms de la loutre en Italie." (Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat. 'Loutre'.)

Lophiochærus (LARTET MS.) BAYLE, 1855.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 2^e sér., XIII, feuilles 1-2, p. 29, Dec., 1855.

New name for *Tapirotherium* Lartet, 1851. "M. Lartet pense que le nom de *Tapirotherium*, ne répondant plus aux véritables analogies de l'animal, doit être abandonné, et il propose de le remplacer par celui de *Lophiochærus*."

(BAYLE.)

Extinct.

Lophiochærus: λόφρον (dim. of λόφος), a small crest; χοίρος, hog.

- Lophiodochærus** LEMOINE, 1880. Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Tapiridæ? [*Lophiodochærus* LEMOINE, Recherches Ois Foss., Reims, 65, 1878—nomen nudum.] Ass. Française Avancement Sci., Compte Rendu 8^e session, Montpellier, for 1879, 589, 1880; Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 3^e sér., XIX, No. 5, p. 287, pl. xi, figs. 128-130, May, 1891.
Type: *Lophiodochærus peroni* Lemoine, from the Lower Eocene, near Reims, France.
 Extinct.
Lophiodochærus: λόφιον (dim. of λόφος), a small crest; δδός, tooth; χοῖρος, hog.
- Lophiodon** G. CUVIER, 1822. Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Lophiodontidæ. Mém. Acad. Roy. Sci. Paris, V, Hist. Acad., 161, 1821-22; Recherches Ossem. Foss., nouv. éd., II, pt. 1, 176, 221-222, pls. 1-xi, 1822; V, pt. II, 505, 1824; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 624, 1902 (type fixed).
Species, at least 12 from the Eocene: 3 (unnamed) from Issel; 3 (unnamed) from Argenton; *Palæotherium tapiroides* Cuvier (type), and *P. burxwillanum* Cuvier, from Buschweiler, Germany; 1 (unnamed) from Montpellier; *P. giganteum* Cuvier, and *P. aurelianense* Cuvier, from Montabussard, near Orleans; and 2 (unnamed) from Laonnais, France. (CUVIER, Ossem. Foss.)
 Extinct.
Lophiodon: λόφιον (dim. of λόφος) a small crest; δδών = δδούς, tooth—in allusion to the crests on the molars.
- Lophiodonticulus** AMEGHINO, 1902. Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Lophiodontidæ. Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 17-18, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 15-16).
Species: *Lophiodonticulus patagonicus* Ameghino, and *L. retroversus* Ameghino, from the upper Notostylops beds of Patagonia.
 Extinct.
Lophiodonticulus: Dim. of *Lophiodon*.
- Lophiolemur** FILHOL, 1895. Primates, Lemuridæ. Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 1895, No. 1, p. 13, Feb., 1895; CARUS, Zool. Anzeiger, XVIII, No. 480, p. 240, July 22, 1895.
Type: *Lophiolemur edwardsi* Filhol, from Bélo, Madagascar.
 Extinct. Based on two lower jaws and several bones of the skeleton.
Lophiolemur: λόφιον (dim. of λόφος), a small crest; + *Lemur*.
- Lophiomeryx** POMEL, 1854. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tragulidæ. Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 97-98, 1854; GERVAIS, Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, 2^e éd., 155-156, 1859; LYDEKKER, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., II, 160-162, figs. 17-18, 1885.
Lophiomeryx FILHOL, Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 7^{me} ser., XII, No. 1, p. 18, 1888.
Type: *Lophiomeryx chalaniati* Pomel, from the Lower Miocene of Sauvetat and Cournon, Département du Puy-de-Dôme, France.
 Extinct. Based on the lower jaw.
Lophiomeryx: λόφιον (dim. of λόφος), a small crest; μῆρυξ, ruminant.
- Lophiomys** A. MILNE-EDWARDS, 1867. Glires, Lophiomyidæ. L'Institut, XXXV, 46, Feb. 6, 1867; Comptes Rendus, Paris, LXIV, 813-814, 1867.
Type: *Lophiomys inhausii* A. Milne-Edwards, from northeast Africa. According to Dr. Wilhelm Peters, "a skull of the singular Rodent lately described by M. Alphonse Milne-Edwards under the name *Lophiomys inhausii*, in the zoological collection at Berlin, had been obtained by Dr. Schweinfurth from the tombs of Maman, northward of Kassalá in Upper Nubia." (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1868, 183.)

Lophiomya—Continued.

Lophiomya: λόφιον (dim. of λόφος), a small crest; μῦς, mouse—'crested rat,' on account of the 'prominent crest of stiff hairs running down the back.'

Lophiomya DARRÉT, 1890.

Gliræ, Muridæ, Murinæ.

Mém. Soc. Géol. de France, Paléont., I, fasc. II, Mém. No. 3, pp. 53-54, pl. IV, figs. 24-25, 1890.

Type: *Lophiomya pyrenaicus* Depéret, from the Pliocene of Roussillon, in the 'limons fluvioterrêstres du Serrat d'en Vacquer,' near Perpignan, Département des Pyrénées Orientales, southern France.

Name preoccupied by *Lophiomya* A. Milne-Edwards, 1867, a genus of Lophomyiidae. Replaced by *Trilophomys* Depéret, 1892.

Extinct. Based on six pieces of lower jaws.

Lophiomya: λόφιον (dim. of λόφος), a small crest; μῦς, mouse.

Lophiotherium Gervais, 1849.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, XXIX, No. 15, p. 381, July-Dec., 1849; Zool. et Paléont.

Françaises, 1^{re} éd., I, 56, pl. XI, figs. 10-12, 1848-52; 2^{me} éd., 114-115, pl. XI, figs. 10-12, 1859.

Type: *Lophiotherium cervulinum* Gervais, from Alais, Département du Gard, France.

Extinct. Based on lower jaws.

Lophiotherium: λόφιον (dim. of λόφος), a small crest; θηρίον, wild beast.

Lophocebus PALMER, 1903.

Primates, Cercopithecidae.

Science, new ser., XVII, 873, May 29, 1903.

New name for *Semnocebus* Gray, 1870, which is preoccupied by *Semnocebus* Lesson, 1840, a genus of Lemuridae.

Lophocebus: λόφος, crest; κήβος, a long-tailed monkey—in allusion to the crest of elongated hairs.

Lophocetus COPE, 1867.

Cete, Platanistidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, 144, 146; LEIDY, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 435, 1869.

Type: *Delphinus calvertensis* Harlan, from the Miocene of Calvert Cliffs, Maryland. Extinct. Based on a skull. (See LEIDY, l. c.)

Lophocetus: λόφος, crest; κῆτος, whale—in allusion to the crests which bound the temporal fossa. "Temporal fossa truncated by a horizontal crest above, prolonged backwards and bounded by a projecting crest, which renders the occipital plane concave." (COPE.)

Lophocolobus (subgen. of *Colobus*) **POCSARGUES, 1895.**

Primates, Cercopithecidae.

Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, No. 3, pp. 98-101, fig. 1, Apr. 20, 1895; CARUS, Zool. Anzeiger, XVIII, No. 480, p. 240, July 22, 1895.

Type: *Colobus virens* Van Beneden, from West Africa.

Lophocolobus: λόφος, crest; - *Colobus*.

Lophopithecus (subgenus of *Semnopithecus*) **TROUSSERT, 1879.**

Primates, Cercopithecidae.

Revue et Mag. de Zool. Paris, 53-56, 1889 (sep. pp. 6-9); Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., 1^{re} fasc., 11-12, 1879.

Species 13, from the Malay Peninsula and Malaysia: *Semnopithecus rubicundus* Muller, *S. ferrugineus* Schlegel, *S. malalophus* Ratlles (type), *S. femoralis* Horsfield, *S. chrysomelas* Müller, *S. barbei* Blyth, *S. neglectus* Schlegel, *S. phayrei* Blyth, *S. chrysogaster* Lichtenstein, *S. obscurus* Reid, *S. albipes* L. Geoffroy, *S. nitratu* (Eschscholtz), and *S. albocinctus* (Desmarest).

Lophopithecus: λόφος, crest; πύγκος, ape—"tête surmontée d'une huppe en forme de mitre allongée." (TROUSSERT.)

- Lophostoma** D'ORBIGNY, 1838. Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae
Mag. Zool. & Botany, II, No. 12, p. 489, 1838 (quoted by Gray); Voy. Amériq.
Mér., IV, 2^e pt., Mamm., 11, 'pl. vi,' 1847 (pl. vi is quoted as if published
in 1836); PALMER, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XII, 110, 1898 (in synonymy).
Type: *Lophostoma styracolum* D'Orbigny, from the eastern foot of the Cordille
in Bolivia ('au pays des sauvages Yuracarès').
Name antedated by *Tonatia* Gray, 1827.
Lophostoma: λόφος, crest; στόμα, mouth—in allusion to the nose-leaf.
- Lophotragus** SWINHÖE, 1874. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidi
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1874, 453-454, pl. LIX.
Type: *Lophotragus michianus* Swinhoe, from Ningpo, China.
Lophotragus: λόφος, crest; τράγος, goat—'tufted deer,' from the thick tuft
coarse hair on the forehead.
- Lophotus** G. FISCHER, 1813. Primates, Simiidi
Zoognosia, II, pp. ix, 547-548, 1813.
New name for *Pongo* Lacépède, 1799. "Nomini *Pongo*, acceptionis ambiguae, i
Lophoti substitui, propter ejus crestam insignem capitis, a λοφωτός, cristatus.
Type, *Lophotus wurmbii* Fischer (= *Pongo wurmbii* Tiedemann), from the island
of Borneo. Antedated by *Simia* Linnæus, 1758.
Lophotus: λοφωτός, crested.
- Lophuromys** PETERS, 1874. Glires, Muridae, Murina
Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, Mar., 1874, 234.
New name for *Lasiomys* Peters, 1866, which is preoccupied by *Lasiomys* Burmei-
ster, 1854, a genus of Cricetinae.
Lophuromys: λόφος, crest; οὐρά, tail; μῦς, mouse.
- Lophomyrmex** (see **Lophiomeryx**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tragulidae
- Loricatus** DESMAREST, 1804. Edentata, Dasypodidae
Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., XXIV, Tab. Méth. Mamm., 28, 1804; MUIRHEAD, in
Brewster's Edinburgh Encyclopædia, XIII, 447, 1830 (under Mazology).
Species, 8: *Dasypus giganteus* Geoffroy, from Paraguay; *Loricatus flavimanus* Des-
marest (= *D. sexcinctus* Linnæus), from Paraguay; *L. tatouay* Desmarest (= *D.*
duodecimcinctus Linnæus), from Guiana and Brazil; *L. villosus* Desmarest, from
the Pampas of Argentina; *L. niger* Desmarest (= *D. septem-, octo- et novemcinctus*
Linnæus); *L. hybridus* Desmarest, from Paraguay; *L. pichiy* Desmarest, and
L. matacus Desmarest (= *D. unincinctus* Linnæus), from South America.
Loricatus: Lat., clad in mail.
- Loridium** RAFINESQUE, 1815. Primates, Lemuridae
Analyse de la Nature, 54, 1815.
New name for *Loris* Geoffroy 1796 ('*Loridium*' R. *Loris* Geof.').
Loridium: Latinized form of French *loris*.
- Loris** E. GEOFFROY, 1796. Primates, Lemuridae
Mag. Encyclop., 2^e année, I, 48-49, 1796; CUVIER, Leçons Anat. Comp., I, table
1800; STONE & REHN, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1902, 138 (in synonymy).
Lori LACÉPÈDE, Tabl. Mamm., 5, 1799; "Buffon's Hist. Nat., Didot ed., Quad
XIV, 150, 1799."
Loridium RAFINESQUE, Analyse de la Nature, 54, 1815.
Species: *Loris gracilis* Geoffroy, from Ceylon and southern India; and *Lemur*
tardigradus Geoffroy (not Linnæus*), from southern Asia.
Loris: French *loris*; commonly said to be a native (East Indian) name, but
according to Baird, from the Dutch *loeris*, clown, booby. (Century Dict
"Signifies 'bashful cat' and 'bashful monkey,' in allusion to its nocturnal and
shy habits." (BEDDARD, Mamm., p. 546, 1902.)

* *Lemur tardigradus* Linnæus was based on the Slender Loris; *L. tardigradus* Geo-
ffroy on the Slow Loris = *Tardigradus coucang* Boddaert. (See Stone & Rehn.)

LOTOR CUVIER & GERRARD, 1795.

Fere, Procyonidae.

"Mag. Encyclop., No. VI, 1795" (fide GERVAIS, Dict. Pittoresque Hist. Nat., IV, pt. 2, p. 617, 1836); TIEDEMANN, Zoologie, XIV, 379-381, 1808.

LOTOR ORES, Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, 2te Abth., 1080, 1816.

Based on the 'Raton' (*Ursus lotor*), of North America.

LOTOR: Lat., a washer—from the habit of dipping its food in water before eating it.

LOXOCOELUS AMEGHINO, 1895.

Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Leontiniidae.

Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XV, cuad. 11-12, pp. 653-654, 1895 (sep. pp. 53-54).

Type: *Loxocoelus curvatus* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds in the interior of Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on a first true molar of the left side.

Loxocoelus: λοξός, slanting, oblique; κοίλος, hollow.

LOXO(-diako-)DON (subg. of *Elephas*) POHLIG, 1888.

Ungulata, Elephantidae.

Nova Acta Acad. Cæs. Leop.-Carol., LIII, Nr. 1, pp. 138, 252, 1888.

Modification of *Loxodon* Falconer, 1857.

Loxodidakodon: λοξός, slanting; δίσκος, disc; δόντιον=δόντιον, tooth.

LOXODONTA F. CUVIER, 1827.

Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidae.

[*'Loxodonta'* F. CUVIER, Hist. Nat. Mamm. VI, livr. 11, pl. (*Éléphant d'Afrique*), with 2 pp. text, Nov., 1825.]

CUVIER, Zool. Journ., III, 140, Jan., 1827; CUVIER quoted by A. Smith, S. Afr.

Quart. Journ., II, No. 2, p. 177, Jan.-Mar., 1834; GRAY, List Spec. Mamm.

Brit. Mus., pp. xxvii, 184, 1843; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm.

Brit. Mus., 359-360, 1869.

Loxodon FALCONER, Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London. XIII, pt. 4, pp. 314-315, 318, Synopt. Table, Nov. 1, 1857, (preoccupied).

Loxo(-diako-)don POHLIG, Nova Acta Acad. Cæs. Leop.-Carol., LIII, Nr. 1, pp. 138, 252, 1888.

Type: *Elephas africanus* Blumenbach, from Africa.

Loxodonta: λοξός, slanting; δόντιον, δόντιον, tooth. "Je proposerai pour nom générique de cette espèce [*Elephas africanus*] le mot de *Loxodonta* qui peut rappeler le caractère de ses dents, les losanges qu'on aperçoit sur leur coupe."

F. CUVIER, l. c., Hist. Nat. Mamm.)

LOXOGOMYLUS (see *Loxomylus*).

Glires, Castoroididae.

LOXOLOPHODON COPE, 1872.

Ungulata, Amblypoda, Coryphodontidae.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XII, 420, Jan.-June, 1872 (read Feb. 16); Tert. Vert., 572, 1885; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 697, 703 footnote, 1902.

Type: *Bathmodon semicinctus* Cope, from the Eocene (Wasatch beds), near Evanston, Utah.

"I first applied the name *Loxolophodon*, with a diagnostic description, to this genus [of Uintatheriidae] in a short paper published August 19, 1872 . . . I again described it more fully in a paper published August 22d . . . Prior to the issue of the paper of August 22, I had (February 16, 1872) provisionally applied the name *Loxolophodon* to the species there called *Bathmodon semicinctus* Cope, without generic character. With further material it appears that the *Bathmodon semicinctus* is very near to the *B. radiatus*, so that the name *Loxolophodon* was cancelled in this connection, and was used again for the present genus without interference, especially as it was first published as a nomen nudum."* (COPE, Tert. Vert., 572.)

*The name, however, can hardly be considered as a nomen nudum, as it was applied to *B. semicinctus*, which was fully described.—T. S. P.

Loxolophodon COPE, 1872.

Ungulata, Amblypoda, Uintatheri

Palæont. Bull., No. 7, pp. 1-2, Aug. 22, 1872; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XII, July-Dec., 1872, 487-488, 580, Jan., 1873; XIII, 43, 1873; Tert. Vert., 572, 1873 (type fixed).

See *Lefalaphodon* Cope, 1872. The genus was described three days previous under the name *Lefalaphodon* (misprint). It was redescribed Aug. 22, 1872 with three species: *L. cornutus* Cope (type), *L. furcatus* Cope, and *L. praecornutus* Cope, from the Eocene of South Bitter Creek, Wyoming.

Extinct.

Loxolophodon: λοξός, slanting; λόφος, crest; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the form of the upper molars, which have oblique crests connecting anterior internal tubercle with two external tubercles.

Loxolophus COPE, 1885.

Creodontia, Oxyclani

Am. Naturalist, XIX, 386, Apr., 1885.

Type: *Loxolophus adapinus* Cope, from the Puerco Eocene of New Mexico.

Extinct. "Known only from inferior molars."

Loxolophus: λοξός, slanting; λόφος, crest—in allusion to the oblique, transverse crests of the lower molars.

Loxomylus COPE, 1869.

Glires, Castoroid

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XI, 186-188, pl. v, figs 2-3, 1869.

Leptomylus COPE, *ibid.*, XI, 192, 1869 (misprint).

Lorogomylus Gervais & Ameghino, Mamm. Foss. Amérique du Sud, 64, 1880

Lorogomylus Gervais & Ameghino, *ibid.*, 65, 1880 (misprint).

Loxomylus Burmeister, Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, III, entr. 17, p. 400, e lám. VII, fig. 3, 1891 (misprint).

Type: *Loxomylus longidens* Cope, from cave breccia in Anguilla, West Indies
Extinct. Based on "seven molar teeth and probably some incisors and bones of the skeleton."

Loxomylus: λοξός, slanting, oblique; μύλη, molar—in allusion to "the triturating surface [of the molars, which is] very oblique in the vertical direction indicating the greater elevation of the teeth at one extremity of the series than the other." (COPE.)

Loxopygus (see **Loxomylus**).

Glires, Castoroid

Luantus AMEGHINO, 1899.

Glires, Focardi

Sinop. Geol.-Paleont. in Segundo Censo Nac. Repúb. Argentina, Supl., Jr. 1899 (sep. p. 7).

Type: *Luantus propheticus* Ameghino, from the Patagonian formation, Patagonia
Extinct.

Luantus: *Luantu*, an Araucanian Indian chief of Patagonia.

Lupulus (subgenus of *Canis*) ('BLAINVILLE') Gervais, 1855.

Ferre, Cani

[BLAINVILLE, Ostéog. Mamm. Récents et Foss., II, fasc. XIII, (*Canis*) 30-32, 1845, in page headings only.]

Gervais, Hist. Nat. Mamm., II, 60-62, 1 fig. in text, 1855; LOCHE, Cat. Mus. Oiseaux Algérie, 3, 1858 (?).

Blainville's *Lupulus*, which occurs only in headings on pages 30-32 can hardly be said to be formally used even as a subgenus. Blainville says: "Parmi celles [espèces de chiens] qui appartenait à la section des véritables *Loxomylus* mais que la forme de la tête tend à rapprocher des Hyènes, nous comptons: *C. cancrivorus*, *brachyteles*, *brachyotos* ou *procyonoides*, dont le pouce du pied devant est court remonté (p. 30)."

Gervais' genus includes the Chacals (*Canis aureus* Linnaeus, etc.) of Europe, Asia and Africa; the *Isatis* (*Canis lagopus* Linnaeus) of the Arctic regions of the Old and New Worlds; and the Corsac (*Canis corsac* Goldenstaedt) of Asia.

Lupulus: Dim. of Lat. *lupus*, wolf.

Lupus FRISCH, 1775.

Ferae, Canidae.

Das Natur-System vierfüß. Thiere, in Tabellen, 14, Tab. Gen., 1775; FORSKÅL, Diss. Animalium, Avium, Amphib., etc., p. v, 1775.

Type: 'Der Wolf,' *Canis lupus* Linnaeus, of Europe.

Forskål's name occurs without mention of species in a list of "Quadrupedia observata, non descripta," but is accompanied by the Arabic name.

Lupus: Lat., wolf.

Lupus (subgenus of *Canis*) OKEN, 1816.

Ferae, Canidae.

Leirb. Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., 1039-1040, 1816; KRÜGER, Handb. Naturgesch., I, Das Thierreich, 92-94, 1832 (raised to generic rank); SWAINSON, Nat. Hist. & Class. Quad., 360, 1835; GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1868, 491, 501-505, fig. 3; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 180, 186-189, 1869.

Species, 3: *Canis arinamensis*, *Lupus vulgaris* (= *C. hyus*), and *Lupus mexicanus*.

Lutra BRISSON, 1762.

Ferae, Mustelidae.

["LINNAEUS, Systema Naturae, I, 1735."]

Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 13, 201-203, 1762; BRÜNNICH, Zoologiae Fundamenta, 34, 42, 1772; ERXLEBEN, Syst. Regni Animalis, 445-452, 1777; MERRIAM, Science, new ser., I, No. 14, p. 376, Apr. 5, 1895 (type fixed).

Lutris DuRoiil, Zool. Analytique, 12, 1806 (misprint).

Lutris Rafinesque, Analyse de la Nature 59, 1815; Am. Monthly Mag., I, 437, Oct., 1817.

Type: *Lutra lutra* Brisson = *Mustela lutra* Linnaeus, from Europe.

Lutra: Lat., otter.

Lutreola (subgenus of *Mustela*) WAGNER, 1841.

Ferae, Mustelidae.

Suppl. Schreber's Säugethiere, II, 239-242, 1841; MERRIAM, Ann. Rept. Dept. Agriculture for 1887, 433, 1888 (raised to generic rank); MILLER & RHYS, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXX, 220, Dec., 1901 (type fixed).

Species: *Mustela lutreola* Linnaeus (type), from Europe; and *M. vison* Brisson, from North America.

Lutreola: Dim. of *lutra*, otter.

Lutricia POMEL, 1847.

Ferae, Mustelidae.

Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 2^e sér., IV, for 1846-47, feuilles 20-25, p. 380, pl. IV, fig. 4, Apr., 1847; Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 46-47, 1854.

Eutricia Fraas, Jahreshfte Ver. Vaterland. Naturkunde in Württemberg, XXVI, 166, 1870 (under *Lutra caletoni*).

Type: *Lutra caletoni* É. Geoffroy, from the Miocene of le Département de l'Allier, France. "La *Lutra caletoni* n'est une Loutre que par la forme de ses membres, que nous possédons en entier; les deux tuberculeuses de son maxillaire en font un riverroide, qui pourra porter le nom de *Lutricia caletoni* pour indiquer cette combinaison de caractères." (POMEL, l.c., 1847.)

Extinct.

Lutricia: *Lutra* + *Ictis*.

Lutricia COPE,* 1879.

Ferae, Mustelidae.

Bull. U. S. Geol. Surv. Terr., V, 67, 1879; Hay, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 174, U. S. Geol. Surv., 769, 1902.

Type: *Lutricia? lycopotamicus* Cope, from the Loup Fork Miocene of Oregon. Erroneously given in Hay's 'Catalogue' as distinct from *Lutricia* Pomel, 1847.

Extinct.

Lutris (see *Lutra*).

Ferae, Mustelidae.

* "Lutricia Cope is an error." (Hay, in epist., Sept. 26, 1902.)

- Lutrix** RAFINESQUE, 1815. Feræ, Must
Analyse de la Nature, 59, 1815; Am. Monthly Mag., I, 437, Oct., 1817.
New name for *Lutra* Erxleben, 1777 ('*Lutrix* R. *Lutra* Erxl.').
Lutrix: Lat. *lutra*, otter.
- Lutrogale** (subgenus of *Lutra*), GRAY, 1865. Feræ, Must
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 127; Cat. Carn. Pachyderm., & Edentate M.
Brit. Mus., 105-106, 1869.
Species: *Lutra monticola* Hodgson, from the Himalaya Mountains; and *L. mac*
Gray, from India.*
Lutrogale: *Lutra* + *Gale*.
- Lutronectes** GRAY, 1867. Feræ, Must
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867, 180-182, 1 fig. in text; Cat. Carn., Pachyder
Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 107-108, fig. 13, 1869.
Type: *Lutronectes whiteleyi* Gray, from Hakodate, Japan.
Lutronectes: *Lutra*; *νήκτης*, swimmer—in allusion to the strong, thick,
webbed toes.
- Lycalopex** (subgenus of *Canis*) BURMEISTER, 1854. Feræ, Ca
Syst. Uebers. Thiere Brasiliens, I, Mamm., 95-101, 1854; Erläut. Fauna Bras
31, 1856.
Species, 4: *Canis azara* Maximilian, *C. vetulus* Lund, *C. cancrivorus* Desm
and *C. magellanicus* Gray, from South America.
Lycalopex: *λύκος*, wolf; *δάσπηξ*, fox—from the long, bushy tail and
fox-like characters.
- Lycaon** BROOKES, 1827. Feræ, C
BROOKES, in Griffith's Cuvier, Animal Kingdom, V, 151, 1827.
Type: *Lycaon tricolor* Brookes (= *Hyæna picta* Temminck), from the Cape of
Hope, South Africa.
Lycaon: *λυκάων*, a wolf-like animal. In Grecian mythology, a King of A
whom Jupiter turned into a wolf.
- Lycaon** WAGLER, 1830. Marsupialia, Dasy
Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 24, 1830.
Type: *Didelphys cynocephala* Harris, from Tasmania.
Name preoccupied by *Lycaon* Brookes, 1827, a genus of Canidæ.
Antedated by *Thylacynus* Temminck, 1827; and by *Paracyon* (Brookes),
1827.
- Lychhyæna** (see **Lycyæna**). Feræ, Hyæ
- Lyciscus** (subgenus of *Chaon*) H. SMITH, 1839. Feræ, Ca
L. SMITH, in Jardine's Nat. Library, Mamm., IX, 160-166, 1839; 2^d ed., M
I, 153, 1858; Mamm., IV, 160-166, pls. 5-6, 1866; Mamm., V, 288, 1865.
Species, 3: *Canis latrans* Say, from the vicinity of Council Bluffs, Iowa; *L.
cagottis* Smith, from Mexico; and *L. tigris* Smith, from Vincovah, near
bay, India.
Lyciscus: Dim. of *λύκος*, wolf—" 'Lyciscus, hoc idem e lupis galli, qu
greges suis quisque ductorem e canibus Lyciscam habent.' (Pliny, quot
Cirino.)—We do not find this text, but the name is evidently connected
the wolf, and has originally no reference to barking." (SMITH.)
- Lycodon** (see **Lyncodon**). Feræ, Must

* Gray gave the type locality of *L. macrodus* as Brazil, but Thomas considers
an error and believes that the specimens came from India. (See Proc. Zool
London, 1889, 194.)

Lycorus BOURGUIGNAT, 1875.

Ferae, Canidae.

Ann. Sci. Géol., Paris, VI, art. 6, pp. 23-33, pl. 18, 1875.

Type: *Lycorus nemisianus* Bourguignat, from the 'Caverne Mars de Vence,' Département des Alpes Maritimes, southeastern France.

Extinct. Based on a lower jaw.

Lycorus: λύκος, wolf; ὄρος, mountain—'mountain wolf,' in allusion to the type locality.**Lycotherium** JÄGER, 1850.

Ferae, Canidae.

Nova Acta Acad. Cies. Leop.-Carol. Nat. Cur., XXII, pt. II, 787-788, tab. LXIX, figs. 26-28, 1850.

Type: *Lycotherium ferreo-jurassicum* Jäger, from Mösskirch, Baden, Germany.

Extinct. Based on part of a canine.

Lycotherium: λύκος, wolf; θηρίον, wild beast.**Lysyena** HENSEL, 1863.

Ferae, Hyænidæ.

Monatsh. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, for 1862, 567-568, 1863.

Lochhyæna GREVÉ, Nova Acta Kais. Leop.-Carol. Deutschen Akad. Naturf., LXIII, Nr. 1, p. 12, 1894.**Type:** *Hyæna cherdia* Gaudry, from the Pliocene of Pikermi, Greece.

Extinct.

Lysyena: λύκος, wolf; ὕαινα, hyena.**Lycyon** BOURGUIGNAT, 1875.

Ferae, Canidae.

Ann. Sci. Géol., Paris, VI, art. 6, pp. 28-29 footnote, 1875.

Lycyon was suggested instead of *Lycorus* Bourguignat, but was rejected and never used as a generic name. "Aussi est-ce pour rappeler l'affinité de ce genre avec les *Cyon* et les *Lupus* que je lui ai donné le nom de *Lycorus* . . . Le mot *Lycyon* (Loup-chien), ou plutôt *Lycyon*, aurait peut-être mieux rendu ma pensée; mais, si je n'ai pas adopté une de ces appellations, c'est que je n'ai pas voulu créer un nom si voisin, comme désinence, de celui de *Lycæon*, et augmenter le nombre de ceux qui se terminent en *cyon*." (BOURGUIGNAT).*Lycyon*: λύκος, wolf; κύων, dog.**Lymodon** AMEGHINO, 1891.

Edentata, Megatheriidae (Seelidotheriidae).

Nuevos Restos Mamif. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 38-39, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 324-325, Oct. 1, 1891.

Species: *Lymodon auca* Ameghino, and *L. perfectus* Ameghino, from the Lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Lymodon: Probably an anagram of *Myiodon*. *Lymodon* "presenta una mezcla de caracteres de los géneros *Myiodon* y *Seelidothierium*." (AMEGHINO.)**Lynceus** GRAY, 1821.

Ferae, Felidae.

London Med. Repos., XV, 302, Apr. 1, 1821.

Type: *Felis lynx* Linnaeus, from Europe.Name preoccupied by *Lynceus* Müller, 1785, a genus of Crustacea.*Lynceus*: Λύγκεύς, a Messinian. In Grecian mythology one of the Argonauts, famed for his sharp sight. (See explanation under *Lynx*.)**Lynchailurus** (subgenus of *Felis*) SEVERTZOW, 1858.

Ferae, Felidae.

Revue et Mag. de Zool., Paris, 2^e sér., X, 386, 390, Sept., 1858.**Type:** *Felis pajeros* Desmarest, from southern Argentina (S. lat. 35°-36°).*Lynchailurus*: *Lynchus*; αἰλουρος, cat.**Lynxus** JARDINE, 1834.

Ferae, Felidae.

Nat. Library, Mamm., II, 274-275, 1834; 2^d ed., Mamm., I, 182, 1858; II, 274-276, 1858; SEVERTZOW, Revue et Mag. de Zool., Paris, 2^e sér., X, 385, 390, Sept., 1858.**Modification of *Lynceus* Gray, 1821 (see *Lynx*).***Lynxus*: λύγξ, λυγκός, lynx.

- Lyncodon** (subgenus of *Mustela*) Gervais, 1844. Ferae, Mustelidae.
 D'Orbigny's Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat., IV, 2^e pt., 685, 1844 (art. 'Dents'); D'Orbigny, Voy. Amerique Mérid., Mamm., 20, 1847; Burmeister, Desc. Phys. Répub. Argentine, III, pt. 1, Mamm., 160-162, 1879 (raised to generic rank).
Lyncodon Gray, Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 134, 1869 (under *Conepatus*).
Type: *Mustela patagonica* Blainville, from the Rio Negro, Patagonia.
Lyncodon: λύγξ, lynx; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth—from the molar teeth. "*Mustela patagonica*, n'a que trois paires de molaires à chaque mâchoire . . . et nous proposerons, à cause de cette particularité, de la distinguer comme type d'un sous-genre à part." (Gervais.)
- Lynx** (subgenus of *Felis*) Kerr, 1792. Ferae, Felidae.
 Animal Kingdom, I, Mamm., Syst. Cat., Nos. 288-299, pp. 41, 155-158 (full genus) 1792; Rafinesque, Analyse de la Nature, 59, 1815; Am. Monthly Mag., I, No. 6, p. 437, Oct. 1817; Ibid., II, No. 1, p. 46, Nov. 1817; Oken, Lehrb. Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., 1048-1052, 1816; Allen, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., VII, 181, 182, June 19, 1895; Miller & Rehn, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXX, 199-201, Dec., 1901 (type fixed).
Lynceus Gray, London Med. Repos., XV, 302, Apr. 1, 1821 (preoccupied).
Lynceus Gray, Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, 339, Nov. 1825; DeKay, Zool. New York, Mamm., p. 50, pl. 10 fig. 2, 1842.
Lynchus Jardine, Nat. Library, Mamm., II, 274-275, 1834; 2^d ed., Mamm., I, 182, 1858; II, 274-276, 1858; Severtzow, Revue et Mag. de Zool., Paris, 2^e sér., X, 385, 390, Sept., 1858.
Species and subspecies, 12: *Lynx chaus*, *L. montana*, *L. caracal*, *L. bengalensis*, *L. nubiensis*, *L. lybiensis*, *L. vulgaris* (= *Felis lynx* Linnæus, type), *L. vulgaris alba*, *L. vulgaris medina*, *L. vulgaris maculata*, *L. canadensis* and *L. rufa*.
Lynx: λύγξ, lynx, probably from its bright eyes. From Greek root λυκ-, in λύχνος, lamp, λεύσσω to see, etc. (Century Dict.)
- Lyroderma** (subg. of *Megaderma*) Peters, 1872. Chiroptera, Megadermatidae.
 Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, Mar., 1872, 195-196; Dobson, Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 155, 1878.
Type: *Megaderma lyra* Geoffroy, from India.
Lyroderma: λύρα, lyre; δέρμα, skin—probably from the lyre-shaped nose leaf.
- Lysiuurus** Ameghino, 1891. Edentata, Dasypodidae.
 Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 4a, 254, Aug. 1, 1891; Lydekker, Roy. Nat. Hist., III, 222, 1895.
New name for *Xenurus* Wagler, 1830, which is preoccupied by *Xenurus* Boie, 1826, a genus of Birds. Antedated by *Cabassous* McMurtrie, 1831.
Lysiuurus: λύσιος, loosing; οὐρά, tail—in allusion to the naked tail?
- Lyssodes** Gistel, 1848. Primates, Cercopithecidae.
 Naturgesch. Thierreichs f. höhere Schulen, p. ix, 1848.
Type: *Macacus arctoides* I. Geoffroy, from Cochin China.
Lyssodes: λύσσα, rage, fury; εἶδος, form.

M.

- Macaca** Lacépède, 1799. Primates, Cercopithecidae.
 Tabl. Mamm., 4, 1799; Nouv. Tabl. Méth., Mamm., in Mém. l'Institut, Paris, III, 490, 1801.
Macacus Desmarest, Mammalogie, I, 63, 1820.
Macaco Ritgen, Nat. Eintheilung Säugth., 33 [Tafel 1824: Voigt, Cuvier's Thierreich, I, 83-86, 1831].
Type: *Simia inuus* Linnæus, from North Africa.

Macaca—Continued.

Macaca: *Macaque*,* native name of a monkey in the Congo region adopted by Buffon. (Hist. Nat., XIV, 190, 1766.)

Macchirodus KACP, 1833.

Fere, Felidae.

Desc. Osem. Foss. Mamm. Mus. Darmstadt, 2d cahier, 24-28, Atlas, tab. 1, figs. 5-5* (Carnivora), 1833.

Macchirodus AGASSIZ, Index Univ., 219, 1846; 2d ed., 1848, 632; WAGNER, Gelehrte Anzeigen, K. Bayer. Akad. Wiss., München, XXXVIII, Nr. 42, 329-340, Apr. 7, 1854.

Type: *Ursus cultridens* Cuvier, from the Pliocene of the Val d'Arno, Tuscany, Italy. (See *Megantaron* Croizet & Jobert, 1828.)

Extinct. Based on one canine.

Macchirodus: μάχαρρα, sword, saber; δδούς, tooth—in allusion to the immense, saber-like, upper canines.

Machlydotherium AMEGHINO, 1902.

Edentata, Dasypodidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 52-54, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 50-52).

Species: 4: *Machlydotherium asperum* Ameghino, *M. ater* Ameghino, ?*M. intortum* Ameghino, from the Astrapontus beds; and ?*M. sparsus*, from the Notostylops beds of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Machlydotherium: Anagram of *Chlamydotherrum* Lund, 1838.

Macleayius GRAY, 1864.

Cete, Baleenidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 589, figs. 1, 2; Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 103-104, 1896; Suppl. Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 45-46, 1871.

Macleayianus MARSHALL, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 8, 1873.

Type: *Macleayius australiensis* Gray, from the Australian seas. "Appears to have been founded 'on a mistaken impression gathered from an imperfect photographic representation.'" (BEDDARD, Book of Whales, 124-125, 1900.)

Macleayius: In honor of William Sharp Macleay, "secretary of the Linnean Society, and his son, William Sharp Macleay," + 1820-1891.

Macrauchenia OWEN, 1840.

Ungulata, Litopterna, Macraucheniidæ.

Zool. Voy. H. M. S. 'Beagle', pt. i, Foss. Mamm., 35-56, pls. VI-XV, 1840.

Type: *Macrauchenia patagonica* Owen, from the Pleistocene of Port St. Julian, Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on "bones of the trunk and extremities."

Macrauchenia: μακράχην, long-necked (from μακρός, long; ἀχών, neck).

Macrocephalus FRISCH, 1775.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Das Natur-System Vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, 3, 1775.

Type: *Aper athiopius* Pallas, from Africa.

Anteclates Phaco-chœrus F. Cuvier, 1817.

Macrocephalus: μακρός, large; κεφαλή, head.

* Les Portugais avaient donné à certains Singes de la côte occidentale d'Afrique le nom de *Macaque*, emprunté à la langue des habitants du Congo, et Maregrave, dans son Histoire naturelle du Brésil, a parlé ainsi de l'espèce à laquelle ils appliquèrent cette dénomination: '*Cercopithecus angolensis major*, in Congo vocatur *Macaque*.' Buffon attribua cette indication donnée par Maregrave à un Singe qu'on a su depuis habiter exclusivement l'Inde, et il a francisé le nom africain de *Macaque*, en le transformant en *Macaque*. . . . En 1799, Lacépède latinisa ce nom en l'écrivant *Macaca*; mais presque tous les auteurs qui sont venus après l'ont écrit *Macacus*, à l'exemple de Desmarest, et c'est cette dernière orthographe qui a prévalu." (GERVAIS, Hist. Nat. Mamm., I, 84-85, 1854.)

* The son was Sir William Macleay, not William Sharp Macleay, as stated by Gray.

Macrochirifer BRANDT, 1874.

Cete, Platanistidae.

Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersbourg, 7^e, sér., XXI, No. 6, p. 27, 1874. (Proposed provisionally as a 'genus or subgenus'.)

Type: *Macrochirifer vindobonensis* Brandt (= *Delphinus? brachyspondylus* Brandt), from Hernals, near Vienna, Austria.

Extinct. Based on a number of vertebrae, a scapula, and some bones of the fore limbs.

Macrochirifer: μακρόχειρ, long-handed; φέρω, to bear.

Macrocolus WAGNER, 1844.

Glires, Heteromyidae.

Suppl. Schreber's Säugthiere, IV [no text], pl. cccxxxix e (fig. of teeth), 1844; Archiv Naturgesch., 1846, I, 172-177; Abhandl. K. Bayerisch. Akad. Wiss., München, V, pt. 2, p. 319, 1844.

Type: *Macrocolus hallicus* Wagner, from Mexico.

Macrocolus: μακρός, long; κῶλον, limb—in allusion to the long hind legs.

Macrocyon AMEGHINO, 1881.

Ferae, Canidae.

"La Antigüedad del Hombre en el Plata, II, 306, 1881" (fide AMEGHINO, 1889); Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 306-309, 3 figs. in text, 1889.

Type: *Macrocyon robustus* Ameghino, from "el Arroyo de Frías, en el partido de Mercedes," and Villa de Lujan, province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on fragments of bones of the limbs.

Macrocyon: μακρός, large; * κύων, dog. "La talla de este género es gigantesca, probablemente mayor que la del *Felis onca*." (AMEGHINO.)

Macroodus (subgenus of *Paradoxurus*) GRAY, 1864.

Ferae, Viverridae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 536-539, 2 figs. in text; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 68-71, figs. 10-11, 1869.

Species, 4: *Paradoxurus fasciatus* (Desmarest), *P. dubius* Gray, *P. philippensis* (Camellus), and *P. macrodus* Gray (type), from Java and the Philippines.

Name preoccupied by *Macrodon* Schinz, 1822; and by *Macrodon* Müller, 1842, both genera of Pisces.

Macroodus: μακρός, large; ὀδούς, tooth—from the broad, massive, triangular 'flesh-tooth,' which in *P. macrodus* has four large and two small cones.

Macroeuphractus AMEGHINO, 1887.

Edentata, Dasypodidae.

Apuntes Prelim. Mamíf. Estinguidos de Monte Hermoso, pp. 19-20, Apr., 1887.

Type: *Macroeuphractus retusus* Ameghino, from Monte Hermoso, about 40 miles east of Bahía Blanca, province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on a single scutis of the carapace.

Macroeuphractus: μακρός, large; + *Euphractus*.

Macrogeomys MERRIAM, 1895.

Glires, Geomyidae.

N. Am. Fauna, No. 8, pp. 23, 26, 185-195, pl. 5, pl. 11 figs. 2-3, pl. 13 figs. 18-122, 23, pl. 14 figs. 3, 10, Jan. 31, 1895.

Type: *Geomys heterodus* Peters, from Costa Rica.

Macrogeomys: μακρός, large, great; + *Geomys*—in allusion to the large size the animal.

Macroglossus SCHINZ, 1824.

Chiroptera, Pteropodidae.

['Macroglosse' CUVIER, Hist. Nat. Mamm., III, livr. xxxviii, pl. ('Kioldote' with 2 pp. text, Dec., 1822.)]

SCHINZ, Naturgesch. und Abbild. Säugeth. 71, 'Taf. 51,' 1824; CUVIER, Den. Mamm., [40-41], 248, 1825; Hist. Nat. Mamm., VII, Table Gén. et Méthod p. 2, No. 99, 1842.

Macroglossa LESSON, Man. Mammalogie, 115, 1827.

* The prefix *Macro-*, in the sense of large, usually requires no further explanation except to indicate relative size.

Macroglossus—Continued.

Type: *Macroglossus rostratus* (Horsfield) (= *Pteropus minimus* Geoffroy), from Java.

Name preoccupied by *Macroglossum* Scopoli, 1777, a genus of Lepidoptera.

Replaced by *Kioidotus* Blyth, 1840; by *Rhynchoeyon* Gistel, 1848 (preoccupied); and by *Carponycteris* Lydekker, 1891.

Macroglossus: μακρός, long; γλῶσσα, tongue—from the very long, slender tongue.

Macromerus A. SMITH, 1833.

Primates, Lemuridae.

"S. Afr. Quart. Journ., 2d ser., II, 49, 1833" (fide MIVART, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 638).

Type: *Macromerus typicus* A. Smith, from Madagascar (fide GRAY, Cat. Monkeys Brit. Mus., 90, 1870).

Name preoccupied by *Macromerus* Schönherr, 1826, a genus of Coleoptera.

Macromerus: μακρός, long, large; μηρός, thigh.

Macromycteris GRAY, 1886.

Chiroptera, Rhinolophidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1886, 82.

Type: *Macromycteris gigas* (= *Rhinolophus gigas* Wagner), from Guinea, West Africa.

Macromycteris: μακρός, large; μυκτηρίς, bat—"the largest species of the family." (Dobson, Cat. Chiropt. Brit. Mus., p. 134.)

Macrophoca LEIDY, 1856.

Cete, Squalodontidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1856, 220-221; Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 416, 1869 (synonym of *Squalodon atlanticus*.)

Type: *Macrophoca atlantica* Leidy, from the Miocene marl of Cumberland County, New Jersey.

Extinct. "Based upon three specimens of molar teeth."

Macrophoca: μακρός, large; φώκη, seal.

Macrophyllum GRAY, 1838.

Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae.

Jarline's Mag. Zool. & Bot., II, 489, 1838.

Type: *Macrophyllum newiedii* (= *Phyllostoma macrophyllum* Maximilian), from the Mucuri River, Brazil (S. lat. 18°).

Name preoccupied by *Macrophylla* Hope, 1837, a genus of Coleoptera. Replaced by *Dolichophyllum* Lydekker, 1891.

Macrophyllum: μακρός, large; φύλλον, leaf—from the large nose leaf.

Macropristis AMEGHINO, 1889.

Marsupialia, ?

Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cienc., Córdoba, VI, 267-268, 911, 1889.

New name for *Mesotherium* Moreno, 1882, which is preoccupied by *Mesotherium* Serres, 1857, a genus of Typotheria; and by *Mesotherium* Filhol, 1880, a genus of Artiodactyla.

Name antedated by *Mesotherium* Trouessart, 1883.

Extinct.

Macropristis: μακρός, large; πρίστης (= πρίστηρ), saw—probably in allusion to 'las fuertes crestas transversales de las muelas superiores.'

Macropus SHAW, 1790.

Marsupialia, Macropodidae.

Nat. Miscellany, I, [O₂, pp. 1-6], pl. 33, June 1, 1790; Gen. Zoology, I, pt. 2, p. 505, 1800.

Type: *Macropus giganteus* Shaw, from 'New Holland' (Australia).

Macropus: μακρόπους, long-footed (from μακρός, large; πούς, foot)—from the length of the hind feet.

Macropus FISCHER, 1811.

Primates, Lemuridae.

"Mém. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, I, 1811"; Zoognosia, II, 566-558, 1813; Mém. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, V, 402, 1817.

Macropus—Continued.

New name for *Galago* Geoffroy, 1796. "*Galago* propter familiæ similitudinem sub *Macropodis* nomine in systemate meo occurrit." (FISCHER, *Zoog.*, II, p. ix. Name preoccupied by *Macropus* Shaw, 1790, a genus of Marsupialia.

Macrorhinus F. CUVIER, 1826.

Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.

['Macrorhine' Cuvier, *Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris*, XI, 200-203, pl. 14, fig. 1, 1824.]

Dict. Sci. Nat., XXXIX, 551-553, 1826 (art. 'Phoques'); ALLEN, *Hist. N. Am. Pinnipeds*, 742-747, figs. 57-60, 1880.

Macrorrhinus REICHENBACH, *Deutschlands Fauna*, I, Säugethiere, p. viii, 1837.

Type: *Phoca proboscidea* Péron, from the Falkland Islands.

Name preoccupied by *Macrorhinus* Latreille, 1825, a genus of Coleoptera. Replaced by *Rhinophoca* Wagler, 1830. (See *Mirounga* Gray, 1827).

Macrorhinus: μακρόρρις, long-nosed (from μακρός, large, long; ρίς, ρινός, nose)—in allusion to the dilatable proboscis of the male.

Macroscelides A. SMITH, 1829.

Insectivora, Macroscelididæ.

Zool. Journ., IV, 435-436, Jan.-May, 1829; S. Afr. Quart. Journ., II, No. 1, p. 64, 1833; Ill. Zool. S. Africa, pl. x, 1839; W. L. SCLATER, *Mamm. S. Africa*, II, 145-154, figs. 125-129, 1901.

Macroscelis J. B. FISCHER, *Synop. Mamm.*, 2d ed., Addenda, 657, 664-665, 1830.

Macroscelides BLYTH, in Cuvier's *Animal Kingdom*, 1840, 77 footnote; new ed., 1849, 77 footnote; new ed., 1863, 65 footnote.

Type: *Macroscelides typus* Smith (= *Sorex proboscideus* Shaw), from South Africa.

Macroscelides: μακροσκελής, long-legged; εἶδος, form—from the long metatarsal bones which form a long sole on which the animal rests somewhat like a kangaroo. (W. L. SCLATER.)

Macroschus (see **Macroxus**).

Glires, Sciuridæ

Macrotrarsomys MILNE-EDWARDS & GRANDIDIER, 1898.

Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinae

Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, IV, No. 4, pp. 179-181, 5 figs. in text, 1898.

Type: *Macrotrarsomys bustardi* Milne-Edwards & Grandidier, from the vicinity of the village of Ravori, between Midongy and Thosy, and south of the upper Mangoky River, southwestern Madagascar.

Macrotrarsomys: μακρός, long, large; τάρσός, tarsus; μῦς, mouse.

Macrotrarsus LINK, 1795.

Primates, Tarsiidæ

Beytr. Naturgesch., I, pt. II, 51, 65-66, 1795; LACÉPÈDE, *Tabl. Mamm.*, 5, 174

Nouv. Tabl. Méth. Mamm., in Buffon's *Hist. Nat.*, Didot éd., Quad., XI, 151, 1799; *Mém. l'Institut*, Paris, III, 490, 1801.

Type: *Macrotrarsus buffoni* Link (= *Didelphis macrotrarsus* Schreber = *Tarsius sp. trum* Pallas), from the East Indies. Name antedated by *Tursius* Storr, 1789.

Macrotrarsus: μακρός, long; τάρσός, tarsus.

Macrotherium LARTET, 1837.

Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Chalicotheriid

Comptes Rendus, Paris, V, No. 12, p. 424, July-Dec., 1837; *l'Institut*, Paris, 335, 1837; "Not. Géol. sur le dépt. du Gers, 1839"; *Notice sur la Colline Sansan*, 22-23, 1851.

Type: *Macrotherium sansaniense* Lartet, from Sansan, Département du Gers, France.

Extinct.

Macrotherium: μακρός, large; θηρίον, wild beast.

Macrotis (subgenus of *Perameles*) REID, 1837.

Marsupialia, Peramelid

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1836, No. XLVIII, 129-131, June 27, 1837; WATHOUSE, *Nat. Hist. Mamm.*, I, Marsupialia, 358-365, pl. 13, fig. 1, 1846.

Type: *Perameles lagotis* Reid, from Swan River, Western Australia.

Macrotis—Continued.

Name preoccupied by *Macrotis* Dejean, 1833, a genus of Coleoptera. See *Thylamys* ('Owen') Blyth, 1840.

Macrotis μακρός, large; οὖς, ὠτός, ear—from the long, broad, ovate ears.

Macrotis (subgenus of *Cervus*) WAGNER, 1855. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae. Suppl. Schreiber's Säugethiere, V, 368–372, 1855.

Species, 6: *Cervus macrotis* Say (type), *C. richardsoni* Audubon & Bachman, *C. virginianus* Gmelin, *C. nemoralis* H. Smith, *C. mexicanus* Gmelin, and *C. gymnotis* Wiegmann, from North and South America.

Name preoccupied by *Macrotis* Dejean, 1833, a genus of Coleoptera; by *Macrotia* Reid, 1836, a genus of Marsupialia; and by *Macrotus* Gray, 1843, a genus of Chiroptera. Replaced by *Otelaphus* Fitzinger, 1874.

Macrotolagus (subgenus of *Lepus*) MEARNS, 1895. Glires, Leporidae.

Science, new ser., I, No. 25, p. 698, June 21, 1895; Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XVIII, No. p. 1081, 552, June 24, 1896.

Type: *Lepus alleni* Mearns, from Killito, Pima County, Arizona. "Created for the Mexican group of jack rabbits, of which six species and three additional subspecies were found on the Mexican border." (Science, p. 698.)

Macrotolagus μακρός, long; οὖς, ὠτός, ear; λαγώς, hare—in allusion to the enormous ears, which are longer than the hind feet.

Macrotus LEACH, 1816.

Chiroptera, Vespertilionidae.

Syst. Cat. Spec. Indig. Mamm. and Birds Brit. Mus., I, 1816 (Willughby Society reprint, 1882).

Type: *Macrotus europaeus* Leach ('European Longear'), from Devonshire, England. (The species has merely the common name without any description.)

Macrotus μακρός, long, large; οὖς, ὠτός, ear.

Macrotus GRAY, 1843.

Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, July, 1843, No. cxxi, 21.

Type: *Macrotus waterhousei* Gray, from Haiti.

Name preoccupied by *Macrotus* Leach, 1816, a genus of Vespertilionidae; by *Macrotis* Dejean, 1833, a genus of Coleoptera; and by *Macrotis* Reid, 1836, a subgenus of Marsupialia. Replaced by *Otopterus* Lydekker, 1891.

Macrotus μακρός, long, large; οὖς, ὠτός, ear—from the very large ears.

Macroxus F. CUVIER, 1823.

Glires, Sciuridae.

['Écureuils-guerlinguets' DESMAREST Nouv. Diet. Hist. Nat., nouv. éd., X, 109–111, 1817—subgenus of *Sciurus*, including *S. astutus*, *S. pusillus*, and *S. albocollatus*.]

F. CUVIER, Dents Mamm. (Rongeurs), 161, 162, 255, pl. 56, 1823; Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, 119, 123, pl. 10, fig. 3, 1823; Diet. Classique Hist. Nat., X, 16, June, 1826 (not Diet. Sci. Nat., X, 1818, as often erroneously quoted); Diet. Sci. Nat., LIX, 474, 1829; GRAY, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XX, 275–286, Oct., 1867; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897, 933 (type fixed).

Macroxus GLOGER, Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxx, 89, 1843.

Species: 'Le guerlinguet' (*Sciurus astutus* Linnaeus, type), from Surinam; et 'le touaye.' "Mon frère, par une simple indication, a séparé les guerlinguets des autres écureuils à cause des caractères que nous venons de rapporter; indication qui a été suivie par M. Desmarest dans sa Mammalogie, et que j'ai suivie moi-même, mais en donnant à ces animaux le nom de *Macroxus* (Des Dents considérées comme caractères zoologiques, in 8vo, No. 56)." (CUVIER, Mém. Muséum, I. c., 119.)

Madateus LEACH, 1821.

Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae.

Trans. Linn. Soc. London, XIII, pt. 1, 81–82, 1821.

Madateus GRAY, in Griffith's Cuvier, Animal Kingdom, V, 74, 1827; List. Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. xviii, 1843.

Type: *Madateus lewisi* Leach, from Jamaica.

- Madoqua** OGILBY, 1837. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1836, No. XLVIII, 137, June 27, 1837; SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, II, pt. v, 67-92, pls. xxx-xxxI, figs. 27-30, Jan., 1896.
"Typus est *M. saltiana* (*Ant. saltiana* et *hemprichii*)," from eastern Abyssinia.
Madoqua: Native name of this antelope in Abyssinia.
- Magestus** AMEGHINO, 1899. Glires, Caviidae.
Sinop. Geol.-Paleont. in Segundo Censo Nac. Repúb. Argentina, Supl., July, 1899 (sep. p. 7).
New name for *Megastus* Roth, 1898, which is preoccupied by *Megastes* Guénée, 1854; and by *Megastes* Boisduval, 1870, both genera of Lepidoptera.
Extinct.
Magestus: Anagram of *Megastus*.
- Magotus** ('CUVIER') RITGEN, 1824. Primates, Cercopithecidae.
Nat. Eintheilung Säugthiere, 33 [Tafel], 1824.
— (?) London Encyclopædia, XXII (art. Zoology), 735, 1845.
Species: 'Les Magots' of Cuvier.
Magotus: *Magot*, old French name of a monkey, adopted by Buffon. (Hist. Nat., XIV, 109, 1766.)
- Magus** LESSON, 1827. Primates, Cercopithecidae.
Man. Mammalogie, 43-44, 1827.
Species: *Magus sylvanus* Lesson (= *Macacus inuus* Desmarest = *Simia inuus* Linnaeus), from North Africa; and *M. maurus* (= *Simia maura* Schreber), from the Malay Peninsula.
Magus: *Máyos*, one of the Magi or priests of Persia, a magician.
- Maimon** (subgenus of *Inuus*) WAGNER, 1839. Primates, Cercopithecidae.
['Maimons' GEOFFROY, Mag. de Zool., III, class I, art. 1, 1833—French name.]
Suppl. Schreber's Säugthiere, I, pp. iv bis, 141-148, 1839.
Species, 6: *Inuus silenus* (Linnaeus), *I. erythraeus* (Schreber), *I. nemestrinus* (Linnaeus), *I. arctoides* (I. Geoffroy), *I. speciosus* (F. Cuvier), and *I. niger* (Desmarest), from Asia.
Maimon: "Maimonet, nom que l'on a donné dans les derniers siècles aux singes à queue courte, et que nous avons appliqué à celui-ci en attendant qu'on soit informé du nom qu'il porte dans son pays natal." (BUFFON, Hist. Nat., XIV, 176, 1766.)
- Maki** MUIRHEAD, 1819. Primates, Lemnridæ.
MUIRHEAD, in Brewster's Edinburgh Encyclopædia, XIII, 405 (under *Mazology* *), 1819.
Species 7, from Madagascar: *Maki mococo* Desmarest, *M. mongous* Desmarest, *M. vari* Desmarest, *M. rufus* (Audebert), *Lemur albifrons* Geoffroy & Audebert, *L. griseus* Geoffroy & Audebert, and *L. pusillus* Audebert.
Maki: "Il paroît que le mot *Maki* a été dérivé de *mocok* ou *maucauc*, qui est le nom que l'on donne communément à ces animaux au Mozambique et dans les îles voisines de Madagascar." (BUFFON, Hist. Nat., XIII, 173, 1765.)
- Malacomys** MILNE-EDWARDS, 1877. Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.
Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 6^e sér., XII, for 1876, pt. 2, p. 10, 1877.
Type: *Malacomys longipes* Milne-Edwards, from the Gaboon River, West Africa.
Malacomys: μαλακός, soft; μῦς, mouse.
- Malacothrix**, WAGNER, 1843. Glires, Muridæ, Dendromyinae.
Suppl. Schreber's Säugthiere, III, 496-499, 1843; W. L. SCLATER, Mamm. S. Africa, II, 34-36, fig. 92, 1901 (type fixed).

* For date see last page of volume. This article is signed 'H. N. A.' but in the list of authors in Volume I is credited to Lockhart Muirhead. Desmarest is given as authority for *Maki*, but he used it only as a common name.

Malacothrix—Continued.

New name for *Otomys* A. Smith, 1834, which is preoccupied by *Otomys* F. Cuvier, 1823, a genus of *Otomyinae*.

Malacothrix: μαλακός, soft; ὑπὲρ, hair—in allusion to the long soft fur.

Mallomys THOMAS, 1898.

Gliræ, Muridæ, Murinæ.

Novitates Zool., V, No. 1, pp. 1-2, Mar., 1898.

Type: *Mallomys rothschildi* Thomas, from the region between Mts. Musgrave and Scratchley, British New Guinea.

Mallomys: μάλλος, wool; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the long thick fur.

Mamotelesus HERRERA, 1899.

Primates, Cebidæ.

Sinomimia Vulg. y Cient. Prin. Vert. Méx., 19, 1899.

Modification of *Ateles*; the prefix *Mam-* indicating a mammal and the suffix *-us* being added for the sake of uniformity in names of animals. (*a* indicates plants and *um* minerals—see p. 25).*

Mammut BLUMENBACH, 1799.

Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidæ.

Handbuch Naturgesch., 6te Auflage, 697-698, 1799;† 7te Auflage, 723, 1803;

Voigt's Mag. neuest. Zustand Naturk., II, pt. 1, 24, 1800; HAY, Cat. Foss.

Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 707-712, 1902.

Mammut, "Man. Hist. Nat. trad. p. Artaud, 1803, II, 408, pl., fig. A" (fide LEIDY, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 393, 1869—under *Mastodon americanus*).

Mammothus BURNETT, Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXVIII, for Oct.-Dec., 1879, 352, 1880.

Mammothium BLAINVILLE, Ostéog., III, 'Des Éléphants,' 237, 1845.

Mammoth LYDEKKER, Cal. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., IV, 15, 1886 (in synonymy).

Type: *Mammut ohioiticum* Blumenbach (= *Elephas americanus* Kerr, 1792), based on remains from the Pleistocene of the Ohio River.

Extinct.

Mammut: Tartar name *Mammantu*, ground dweller. The Siberian peasants (Yakuts and Tungusians), never having seen the mammoth alive, but finding its bones near the surface of the ground, believed the animal to be a gigantic mole, which lived under ground and perished when by accident it saw the light. (LUCAS, Animals of the Past, 178, 1901.)

Witzen, Strahlenburg, and Howorth have endeavored to prove that mammoth is a corruption of the Arabic word *Behemoth*, or great beast (FLOWER & LYDEKKER, Mamm., Living & Extinct 428, 1891).

*Other genera are similarly modified, as follows (see p. 26): *Mambassaricus* (p. 26), *Mambardianus* (p. 20), *Mamcanisus* (p. 11), *Mamcapraus* (p. 8), *Mamcariacus* (p. 26), *Mamcaracus* (p. 7), *Mamcaricus* (p. 13), *Mamcercoleptus* (p. 19), *Mamcoelogenysus* (p. 26), *Mamcoeloptus* (p. 4), *Mamcydathurus* (p. 19), *Mamcyptomisus* (p. 22), *Mamdasypoctans* (p. 24), *Mamdelphinus* (p. 27), *Mamdicotylesus* (p. 17), *Mamdidelphisus* (p. 24), *Mamglossomus* (p. 24), *Mamfelisus* (p. 17), *Mamgalictisus* (p. 22), *Mamgeomysus* (p. 28), *Mamlepus* (p. 11), *Mamlutrus* (p. 20), *Mamnephitisus* (p. 30), *Mammonachus* (p. 13), *Mamnos* (p. 24), *Mammutelais* (p. 20), *Mammyrmecophagus* (p. 16), *Mamnasus* (p. 26), *Mamnyctinomus* (p. 20), *Mamprocyon* (p. 18), *Mamsciurus* (p. 5), *Mamscynophilus* (p. 5), *Mamsynetheres* (p. 16), *Mamtatusinus* (p. 5), *Mamturideus* (p. 27), *Mamurus* (p. 20), *Mamvulpes* (p. 30).

† The name is first employed by Blumenbach in the sixth edition. . . . In the 5th edition, published in 1797, page 703, under the head of 'Incognita,' he calls the *Mastodon* 'das famose Land-Üngeheuer der Vorwelt, der vulgo so genannte fleischessende Elephant'" (LEIDY, l. c., 392.)

- Manatherium** HARTLAUB, 1886. Sirenia, Trichechid
 Zool. Jahrbücher, I, 2tes Heft, 369-378, 5 figs. in text, June 18, 1886.
 Type: *Manatherium delheidi* Hartlaub, from the Oligocene of Hoboken, near Antwerp, Belgium.
 Extinct. Based on six or more fragments of the skull, with three molars.
Manatherium: *Manatus*; *ὄπιον*, wild beast.
- Manati** ZIMMERMANN, 1780. Sirenia, Hydrodamalid
 Geog. Gesch. Menschen und vierfuss. Thiere, II, 426, 1780; BODDAERT, Elenc Anim., I, 53, 173, 1785; BECHSTEIN, Gemeinnutz. Naturgesch. Deutschland I, 215, 1801.
 Type: *Manati gigas* Zimmermann, from Bering Island, Bering Sea.
 See *Manatus* Brännich, 1772, a genus of Trichechidae.
Manati: Span. *Manatí* = Haytian *manatí*, said to mean 'big beaver.' (Century Dict.)
- Manatus** BRÄNNICH, 1772. Sirenia, Trichechid
 Zoologiæ Fundamenta, 34, 38-39, 1772 (no species given); SCOPOLI, Introduct. Hi Nat. 490, 1777; STORR, Prodrömus Methodi Mamm., 41, Tab. c, 1780.
Monatus D'ORBIGNY, Keepsake Hist. Nat. Desc. Mamm., Paris, 256-257, pl. [fig. 2, no date] (misprint).
 Type: *Trichechus manatus* Linnæus, from the coasts of Tropical America.
Manatus: Span. *manatí* = Haytian *manatí*, said to mean 'big beaver.' (Century Dict.)
- Mandrill** (subgenus of *Simia*) VOIGT, 1831. Primates, Cercopitheci
 VOIGT, Cuvier's Thierreich, I, 88, 1831.
 Species: *Simia mormon* Alströmer, and *S. leucophaea*, F. Cuvier, from West Africa.
Mandrill: French *mandrill* = Span. *mandril*, said to be from a native West African name. (Century Dict.)
- Mandrillus** * ('CUVIER') RITGEN, 1824. Primates, Cercopitheci
 Nat. Eintheilung Säugethiere, 33 [Tafel], 1824.
Mandrill VOIGT, Cuvier's Thierreich, I, 88, 1831.
 Based on 'Les Mandrills' of Cuvier (*Simia maimon* Linnæus, and *S. mormon* Alströmer), from West Africa.
Mandrillus: French *mandrill*, said to be from a native West African name.
- Mandrillus** MILNE-EDWARDS, 1841. Primates, Cercopitheci
 Krüger's Handbuch Zool. nach 2ten Französ. Ausgabe, I, 1841.
 Species: *Cynocephalus porcarius* (Boddaert), *Simia cynocephala* (Geoffroy), *Cynocephalus hamadryas* (Linnæus), from Africa.
 Not *Mandrillus* Ritgen, 1824, which is based on different species.
- Mangusta** ('OLIVIER'†) HORSFIELD, 1824. Ferae, Viverræ
 ['Les Mangoustes' G. CUVIER, Tabl. Élé. Hist. Nat., 113-114, 1798].
 ['"Le Mangouste" OLIVIER? Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., XIV, 504, 1804."']
 HORSFIELD, Zool. Researches in Java, pt. v, pl. with 8 pp., text (unnumbered), 1824; FISCHER, Synopsis Mamm., 162-166, 1829; McMURTRIE, Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, I, 111, 1831; abridged ed., 67, 1834; GÉRAVIS, Hist. Nat. Mamm., II, 47-48, 1855.
 Horsfield's genus includes 4 species: *Viverra ichneumon* Linnæus, from Africa; *V. mungos* Linnæus, from India; *V. cafra* Gmelin, from the Cape of Good Hope; and *Mangusta javanica*, from Java.

* *Mandrilla* Desmarest, often quoted as 1804, does not occur in Dict. Hist. Nat. XXIV.

† Olivier is usually quoted as authority for this name, but in his 'Voyage dans l'Empire Ottoman,' etc., III, 104, 1804, he uses *Viverra ichneumon*. (See THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1882; 63 footnote.)

Mangusta—Continued.

Mangusta: *Mangutia*, East Indian name of the species described as 'la Mangouste' by Buffon (Hist. Nat., XIII, 150, 1765). From Telugu *mangia*, Marathi *man-pa*, mongoose.

Manis LINNÆUS, 1758.

Effodientia, Manidae.

Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., I, 36, 1758; 12th ed., I, 52-53, 1766.

Type: *Manis pentadactyla* LINNÆUS, from eastern India.

Manis: Assumed singular of Lat. *manes*, ghosts—in allusion to the animal's nocturnal habits. (Century Dict.)

Mamodon AMEGHINO, 1893.

Allotheria, Plagiolanacidae.

Revue Scientifique, LI, No. 1, p. 15, Jan. 7, 1893.

New name for *Tydeus* Ameghino, 1890, which is said to be preoccupied by 'Tyderus' (misprint for *Tydeus* Koch, 1842, a genus of Arachnida).

Extinct.

Mamodon: μάγνος, necklace; δάων = δδούς, tooth.

Mantoceras HATCHER, 1895.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriidae.

Am. Naturalist, XXIX, No. 348, p. 1090, Dec., 1895; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 632, 1902.

Type: *Titanotherium collidens* Hatcher, nec Cope (= *Palaeosyops mantoceras* Osborn), from the Eocene of Wyoming. Name "suggested by Wortman from the field." (HATCHER.)

Extinct.

Mantoceras: μαντελος, prophetic; κέρας, horn—in allusion to 'the incipient fronto-nasal horns.'

Mantodon COPE, 1881.

Ungulata, Amblypoda, Coryphodontidae.

Am. Naturalist, XVI, for Jan., 1882, 73, Dec. 30, 1881; Paleont. Bull., No. 34, 166, 1882; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XX, 166, 1882; Tert. Vert., 517, 1885 (date of publication.)

Type: *Mantodon subquadratus* Cope, from the Eocene (Wasatch beds) of the Big Horn basin, Wyoming.

Extinct.

Mantodon: μαντελος prophetic; δάων = δδούς, tooth—in allusion to the upper molars, which "are more like those of Perissodactyles than are those of the other coryphodontidae."

Mapurito OKEN, 1816.

Ferae, Mustelidae.

Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, 2te Abth., 997-999, 1816.

Type: *Viverra mapurito* Gmelin, from Pamplona, New Granada.

Mapurito: *Mariputa*, a native name used on the Orinoco (GÜMILLA, Hist. Nat. Orénoque, III, 240, 1758.)

Mara D'ORBIGNY, 1829.

Glires, Caviidae.

Férussac's Bull. Sci. Nat., XIX, 220, Dec., 1829; LESSON, Centurie Zool., Paris, 113-117, pl. 42, 1830.

Type: 'La biscacha à bandeau,' *Dolichotis patagonica* (Shaw), from Patagonia.

Mara: the Araucanian name of the animal.

Marcuinomys CROIZET, 1848-52.

Glires, Ochotonidae.

CROIZET, in Gervais' Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, 1^{re} éd., II, expl. pl. 46, 1848-52 (under *Titanomys risenoriensis*); 2nd éd., 50-51, 1859; GIEBEL, Säugethiere, 2d éd., 457 footnote, 1859.

Marcuinomys CROIZET, in Pictet's Traité Paléont., 2nd éd., I, 258, 1853 (under *Titanomys*); ZITTEL, Handb. Paléont., IV, 2te Lief., 552, 1893.

Type (species not mentioned), from the Miocene of Limagne, Département du Puy-de-Dôme, France. "Elles (les molaires supérieures) sont de même forme que celles des dépôts miocènes de la Limagne, dont M. Croizet a fait le genre *Marcuinomys* et M. Bravard celui de *Platypodon*. J'en ignore le nombre." (GERVAIS, l. c., 1848-52.)

Extinct.

- Margay** (subgenus of *Felis*) GRAY, 1867. Ferae, Felidae.
 Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867, 271-272; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 21-23, 1869.
Species, 5: *Felis macroura* Maximilian, *F. mitis* Cuvier, *F. tigrina* Schreber, *F. geoffroyi* D'Orbigny, and *F. colocola* Molina, from South America.
Margay: *Maragua* or *Maragaia*—a name used for a spotted cat by the Indians on the Rio Marañon or upper Amazon. (Buffon, Hist. Nat., XIII, 248, 1765.)
- Marikina** REICHENBACH, 1862. Primates, Hapalidae.
 [GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. xviii, 1843—nomen nudum.]
 REICHENBACH, Vollständ. Naturgesch. Affen, 7-9, pl. II, figs. 25-31, 1862.
Species, 4: *Marikina rosalia* (Linnaeus), *M. chrysomelas* (Wied), *M. albifrons* (Humboldt), and *M. chrysopygus* (Wagner), from Brazil.
Marikina: Native name used on the Rio Marañon or upper Amazon, and adopted by Buffon (Hist. Nat., XV, 108, 1767).
- Marmosa** GRAY, 1821. Marsupialia, Didelphyidae
 [RAFINESQUE, Analyse de la Nature, 55, 1815, nomen nudum, '*Marmosa* R. Did. sp.']; GRAY, London Med. Repos., XV, 308, Apr. 1, 1821.
Type: *Didelphis murina* Linnaeus, from Brazil.
Marmosa: The name given to the murine opossum in Brazil, according to Seba and adopted in the French form *marmose* by Buffon (Hist. Nat., X, 335, 1763).
- Marmota** FRISCH, 1775. Glires, Sciuridae
 Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, 9, 1775; BLUMENBACH, Handbuch Naturgesch., I, 79-83, 1779; 7te Auflage, 81-82, 1803; TREVIRANUS, Biologie oder Philos. lebenden Natur, für Naturf. und Aerzte, I, 211-212, 1802; III 177, 1803.
Marmotta [ZIMMERMANN, Specimen Zool. Geog., 509, 1777 (not a generic name); ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 17, 1902.
Species, 4: *Mus alpinus*, from Europe; *Marmota polonica*, from Europe; *Cricetus* ('de Hamster'), from Europe; and *Gerbua* ('das barbarische hüpfende Murmether'), from Africa.
Marmota: Lat., marinot.
- Marputius** GRAY, 1837. Ferae, Mustelidae
 Charlesworth's Mag. Nat. Hist., I, 581, 1837.
Marputias H. SMITH, Jardine's Nat. Library, XV, Mamm., I, 197, 1842.
Type: *Marputius chilensis* (= *Mephitis chilensis* Geoffroy), from Chile.
- Marsipolæmus** (subgenus of *Vesperus*) PETERS, 1872. Chiroptera, Vespertilionidae
 Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1872, 260-261.
Type: *Vesperus* (*Marsipolæmus*) *albigularis* Peters, from Mexico.
Marsipolæmus: *μαρσῖπος*, pouch; *λαιμός*, throat—from the peculiarity of the outer margin of the ear conch terminating under the jaw.
- Marsupiale** FRISCH, 1775. Marsupialia, Didelphyidae
 Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, 6, Tab. Gen., 1775.
Species: *Cuzos* (das grösste Beutel-Thier aus Ostindien), *Jupatima*, *Tlaquatzi* (das Amerikanische grosse), *Marmosa* (das Canadische mittlere), *Cerigo*, *Serigo* (das Brasilische), *Caygopolin* (das Mexicanische Beutel-Thier), and *Merial* (die Indische Wald-Ratze).
Marsupiale: Lat. *marsupium*, pouch.
- Martes** FRISCH, 1775. Ferae, Mustelidae
 Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, 11, Tab. Gen., 1775; PINEL, Ac. Soc. Hist. Nat., Paris, I, 55 footnote, 58, 1792; NILSSON, Skandinavisk Fauna, I, 38-43, 1820 (*M. foina* and *M. sylvatica*); GRIFFITH, Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, V, 123-126, 1827; SCHULZE, Zeitschr. Naturwiss., LXVI, 170-171, 18 Helios, XIV, 97, 1897.

Martes—Continued.

Type: 'Der Marder' of Europe.

First genus was based on 'la Fouine' (*Martes domestica*), from Eurasia. "Pour donner quelque exemple de la manière dont on peut faire servir l'arcade zigomatique à la distinction des genres et des espèces, je vais parler des variétés frappantes qu'offrent à cet égard la Fouine (*Martes domestica* L.) . . . [p. 55 footnote]. On voit la même disproportion de ces deux éminences osseuses [l'apophyse coronale et du condyle] dans les os maxillaires du Chat, de la Fouine (*Martes domestica* L.)" [p. 58].

Martes: Lat., marten.

Martes ('ILLIGER') WAGLER, 1830.

Feræ, Viverridæ.

Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 29, 1830.

Species: *Taxidea nungus* Linnaeus, *V. ichneumon* Schreber, *Herpestes leschenaultii* Cuvier, *H. javanicus* Cuvier, and *H. penicillatus* Cuvier, from Africa and Asia. Name credited to Illiger, but not given in his Prodomus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 1811. Preoccupied by *Martes* Frisch, 1775, a genus of Mustelidæ.

Marsinomys (see **Marcuinomys**).

Glires, Ochotonidæ.

Massoutiera LATARTE, 1885.

Glires, Octodontidæ.

Le Naturaliste, 7^e ann., No. 3, pp. 21-22, Feb. 1, 1885.

Type: *Ctenodactylus mzabi* Latarte, from Ghardaïa, the principal town of Mزاب, in the Algerian Sahara.

Massoutiera: In honor of Lieut. — Massoutier, 'chef du bureau arabe de Ghardaïa,' who collected the type specimen of *Ctenodactylus mzabi*.

Matacomys THOMAS, 1882.

Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 5th ser., IX, 413-414, 4 figs. in text, June 1, 1882.

Type: *Matacomys fuscus* Thomas, from Tasmania.

Matacomys: μάδραξ, the chewing organ, jaw (from μάδωμαι, to chew); μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the molars.

Mastodon G. CUVIER, 1817.

Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidæ.

[*Mastodonte* Cuvier, Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., VIII, 270, 288, pls. 49-56, 1806.]

Bene Animal, I, 232-233, 1817.

Mastobatum BLAINVILLE, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., IX, 276, 1817.

Species: *Mastodon giganteum* G. Cuvier, from the Pleistocene of North America; and *M. angustidens* G. Cuvier, from the Miocene of Europe.

Name antedated by *Mammoth* Blumenbach, 1799.

Extinct.

Mastodon: μάστος, breast; δδών = δδούς, tooth—in allusion to the mammillary prominences or processes on the molar teeth.

Mastomys WESMAEL, 1841.

Glires, Octodontidæ.

Bull. Roy. Sci. Bruxelles, 1841, 2^e pt., 61" (fide WATERHOUSE, Nat. Hist. Mamm., II, 296, 297, 1848).

Type: *Mastomys popelairi* Wesmael (= *Mus coypus* Molina), from South America.

Name antedated by *Myocastor* Kerr, 1792.

Mastomys: μάστος, breast; ῥῶτος, back—in allusion to the mammae which are situated high up on the flanks.

Mastotherium G. FISCHER, 1814.

Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidæ.

[Zoonomia, I, 3d ed., 15, 1813—nomen nudum.]

Zoonomia, III, 337-341, 1814.

Species: 5: *M. megalodon* (Cuvier), *M. leptodon* (Cuvier), *M. microdon* (Cuvier), *M. hypodon* (Cuvier), and *M. humboldtii* (Cuvier).

New name for 'Mastodonte' Cuvier, 1806, apparently substituted because the species are extinct. "Auctor vero prætulit nomen *zo Mastotherium*, ad legem generalem, a celeberrimo Cuvier ipso tacite consecratam, conservandam, segundam quam, animalia nimirum fossilia, ut terminatione, simili in *therium* in systemate indidentur, necessarium esse judicavimus." (FISCHER.)

Mastotherium—Continued.

Extinct.

Mastotherium: *μαστός*, breast; *θηρίον*, wild beast—in allusion to the mamillary prominences or processes on the molar teeth.**Matacus** RAFINESQUE, 1815.

Edentata, Dasypodidae.

Analyse de la Nature, 57, 1815.

Nomen nudum. '*Matacus* R. sp. do.' (= 'espèce du genre précédent,' *Dasypus*).*Matacus*: *Mataco*, South American name for the three-banded armadillo (*Dasypus tricinctus*).**Matyoscor** AMEGHINO, 1902.

Glires, Octodontidae.

Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, VIII (ser. 3a, 1), 241, lám. III, figs. 13a-c, 1902 (sep. Nov. 15).

Type: *Matyoscor perditus* Ameghino, from the Pampean beds of the valley of Tarija, southern Bolivia.

Extinct. Based on the first right upper molar.

Matyoscor: Anagram of *Myocastor*.**Marxschlosseria** AMEGHINO, 1901.

Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Isotemnidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 413, July, 1901 (sep. p. 67).

Type: *Marxschlosseria præterita* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Marxschlosseria: In honor of Max Schlosser, of the University of Munich; author of 'Die Affen, Lemuren . . . des Europäischen Tertiärs,' 1887-90, etc.**Mazama** RAFINESQUE, 1817.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.

Am. Monthly Mag., I, No. 5, p. 363, Sept., 1817; No. 6, p. 437, Oct., 1817; II, No. 1, p. 44, Nov., 1817; MERRIAM, Science, new ser., I, 208, Feb. 22, 1895 (type fixed).

Species: *Mazama bira* Rafinesque, and *M. pita* Rafinesque (type), from Paraguay. *Mazama bira* is based on 'le Quatrième Cerf ou Gouazoubira,' of Azara (= *Cervus simplicicornis*); *M. pita* on 'le Troisième Cerf ou Gouazoupita,' of Azara (= *Cervus*).In Sept., 1817, Rafinesque described *Mazama bira* and *M. pita*; in October 1817 added *M. orina* (= *Ovis montana* Ord), *M. pudu*, and *M. caprina*; and in November he published a formal description of the genus with the species *M. tema*, *M. dorsata* (= *Ovis montana* Ord), and *M. sericea*. *Mazama* has usually been quoted from the third reference and restricted to the Rocky Mountain goat.*Mazama*: Mexican *mazame*, *maçame* or *teuthlamaçame*, names used by Hernandez in 1651, for some species of Mexican ungulate.**Mazama** (subgenus of *Cervus*) H. SMITH, 1827. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae. Griffith's Cuvier, Animal Kingdom, V, 314-318, 1827.**Species:** 8: *Cervus virginianus* Boddaert, *C. mexicanus* Gmelin, *C. claratus* H. Smith, *C. macrotis* Say, *C. macrourus* Rafinesque, from North America; *C. paludosus* Desmarest, *C. campestris* F. Cuvier, from South America; and *C. nemoralis* H. Smith, from Central America.Name preoccupied by *Mazama* Rafinesque, 1817, a different genus of Cervidae (= *Subulo* H. Smith). Replaced by *Oplacerus* Haldeman, 1842.**Mazama** OGILBY, 1837.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Antilocapridae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1836, No. XLVIII, 137, June 27, 1837.

Type: *Mazama furcifer* (= *Antilope furcifer* H. Smith = *Antilocapra americana* Ord), from the plains of the Upper Missouri, western United States.Name preoccupied by *Mazama* Rafinesque, 1817, a genus of Cervidae. See *Antilocapra*, Ord, 1818.**Mecorhinus** AMEGHINO, 1894.

Edentata, Megalonychidae.

Enum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Form. Eocènes Patagonie, 156-157, Feb., 1894.

Type: *Mecorhinus primus* Ameghino, from the Eocene of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Mecorhinus: *μήκος*, length; *ῥίς ῥινός*, nose—in allusion to the long nose "Les nasaux sont deux fois plus longs que d'habitude." (AMEGHINO.)

Medatæus (see **Madatæus**).

Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae.

Mediocricetus (subgenus of *Cricetus*) NEHRING, 1898. Glires, Muridae, Cricetinae. Zool. Anzeiger, XXI, No. 567, p. 494 footnote, Sept. 5, 1898.

Name suggested, but not used, for the subgenus of *Cricetus*, called *Mesocricetus*. "Man könnte ja auch an '*Semicricetus*' und '*Mediocricetus*' denken; aber diese Zusammensetzungen drücken nicht das aus, was ich ausdrücken will, wie denn überhaupt die lateinische Sprache in dieser Beziehung nicht genügt."

Mediocricetus: Lat. *medius*, middle; + *Cricetus*—i. e., intermediate between *Cricetus* and *Cricetulus*.

Megacerops LEIDY, 1870.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1870, 1-2; Cont. Extinct Vert. Fauna West. Terr., in Rept. U. S. Geol. Surv. Terr., for 1873, I, 335; Osborn, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 97-101, figs. 3-6, Feb. 18, 1902.

Megaceratops COPE, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Mar. 25, 1873, 102; Palæont. Bull., No. 15, pp. 4-5, Aug. 20, 1873; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XIII, 66, 1873.

Type: *Megacerops coloradensis* Leidy, from Colorado.

Extinct. "The specimen corresponds with that portion of the face of *Sivatherium* comprising the upper part of the nose, together with the forehead and anterior horn cores."

Megacerops: μέγας, great; κέρας, horn; ὄψ, aspect—in allusion to the horn cores.

Megaceros (subgenus of *Cervus*) OWEN, 1844. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.

Rept. Brit. Ass. Adv. Sci., for 1843, 237-239, 1844; Odontography, pt. III, 533, Desc. Plates, p. 33, pl. 134, fig. 5, 1845; Brit. Foss. Mamm. and Birds, 444-468, figs. 182-190, 194, 1846 (raised to generic rank).

Megaloceros PICTET, Traité Paléont., 2^e éd., I, 355, 1853.

Type: *Megaceros hibernicus* Owen, from the Pleistocene of Ireland. (See *Megaloceros* Brookes, 1828.)

Extinct.

Megaceros: μέγας, great; κέρας, horn—in allusion to the enormous, palmate antlers.

Megacerodon ROTH, 1899.

Ungulata, Condylarthra, Phenacodontidae.

Revista Mus. La Plata, IX, 384-385, 1899; ΑΜΕΓΗΧΟ, Sin. Geol.-Palæont., Segundo Censo Nac. Repúb. Argentina, I, Supl., p. 12, July, 1899.

Megacerodon ROTH, Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 4th ser., IX, 266, fig. 4, Apr., 1900.

Species: *Megacerodon prolixus* Roth, and *M. planus* Roth, from the Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.

Extinct.

Megacerodon: μέγας, great; ἄκρος, pointed; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth.

Megaderma GEOFFROY, 1810.

Chiroptera, Megadermatidae.

Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, XV, 187-190, 197-198, 1810; OKEN, Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., 919-921, 1816; LEACH, Trans. Linn. Soc., XIII, pt. 1, 74, 78, 1821.

Type: *Vesperugo spinosa* Linnaeus, from Ternate Island, Malay Archipelago.

Megaderma: μέγας, great, large; δέρμα, skin—from the large wings and intermembral membrane. "Ainsi, nommés parce que c'est chez eux que le système cutané est porté à sa plus grande étendue." (GEOFFROY.)

Megadontomys (subg. of *Peromyscus*) MERRIAM, 1898. Glires, Muridae, Cricetinae.

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XII, 115-117, fig. 20, Apr. 30, 1898; BAXGS, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., Cambridge, XXXIX, 27-29, figs. 5-7, Apr., 1902 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Peromyscus* (*Megadontomys*) *thomasi* Merriam, from the mountains near Chilpancingo, Guerrero, Mexico.

Megadontomys: μέγας, great, large; ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth; μῦς, mouse—from the very large, heavy molars.

- Megaera** TEMMINCK, 1835-1841. Chiroptera, Pteropodii
 Mon. Mammalogie, II, 14^e Mon., 274; Ibid., 17^e Mon., 357-359, pl. LXIX, 1835-
Megaera Temminck, Echo du Monde Savant, 8^e Ann., No. 654, p. 452, Aug
 1841 (misprint).
Type: *Pachysoma caeu-tatum* Temminck, from the district of Padang, Sumatra
 Name preoccupied by *Megaera* Wagler, 1830, a genus of Reptilia; and by *Mega*
 Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, a genus of Diptera. Replaced by *Megarops* Peters, 18
Megaera.* Μέγαιρα, Megaira—in Grecian mythology, one of the three Fur
Megarops PETERS, 1863. Chiroptera, Pteropodii
 Handb. Zool., I, 5ter Bogen, 67, Mar., 1863 (unpublished?); Monatsber.
 Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, May, 1865, 256; Ibid., Dec., 1867, 867-868.
New name for *Megaera* Temminck, 1835-1841, which is preoccupied by *Mega*
 Wagler, 1830, a genus of Reptilia; and by *Megaera* Robineau-Desvoidy, 18
 a genus of Diptera.
Megarops: *Megaera*; ὄψ, aspect.
Megalacrodon (see *Megacrodon*). Ungulata, Condylarthra, Phenacodontii
Megaladapis FORSYTH MAJOR, 1893. Primates, Megaladapioi
 Proc. Roy. Soc. London, LIV, No. 236, pp. 176-179, Sept. 30, 1893.
Type: *Megaladapis madagascariensis* Forsyth Major, from a marsh at Amboliat
 on the southwest coast of Madagascar.
 Extinct. Based on "a somewhat imperfect Mammalian skull, together with
 right and left mandibular ramus, apparently belonging to the same specimen
Megaladapis: μέγας (μεγαλ-), great, large; + *Adapis*.
Megaleia (subgenus of *Halmaturus*) GISTEL, 1848. Marsupialia, Macropodii
 Naturgesch. Thierreichs f. höhere Schulen, p. ix, 1848 (under *Macropus*).
Type: *Halmaturus laniger* (= *Kangurus laniger* Gaimard), from South Australia
Megaleia: μεγaleios, magnificent, stately.
Megaloceros BROOKES, 1828. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervii
 Prodrum Syn. Anim., comprising a Catalogue Raisonné of the Zootom
 Collection of Joshua Brookes, London, 20, 1828.
Type: *Megaloceros antiquorum* Brookes, from the Pleistocene of Ireland.
 See *Megaceros* Owen, 1844.
 Extinct.
Megaloceros: μέγας (μεγαλ-), great; κέρας, horn—in allusion to the enorm
 antlers.
Megalocnus LEIDY, 1868. Edentata, Megalonychi
 Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1868, 179-180.
Megalocnus AMEGHINO, Antigüedad del Hombre en el Plata, 308-309,
 LYDEKKER, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., V, 111, 1887 (in synonymy)
 Nicholson & Lydekker's Man. Palæont., II, 1299, 1889.
Type: *Megalonyx rodens* Leidy, from Ciego-Montero, Cienfuegos, Cuba.
 Extinct. Based on De Castro's description and figures of 'the greater part
 lower jaw.'
Megalocnus: μέγας (μεγαλ-), great; ὄκνος, sluggishness—i. e., a great slo
Megaloglossus PAGENSTECHER, 1885. Chiroptera, Pteropodii
 Zool. Anzeiger, VIII, No. 193, p. 245, Apr. 27, 1885. "Jahrb. Hamburg.
 Anstalten, II, 125-129, pl. 1, 1885" (fide W. L. SCLATER, Zool. Record
 1885, XXII, Mamm., 1886, p. 22).
Type: *Megaloglossus woermanni* Pagenstecher, from Seibange-Farm, in the Ga
 country, West Africa.

* According to Agassiz, the word is derived from μέγας, large; αἶρα, han
 (Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., Addenda, 6, 1846.)

Megaloglossus—Continued.

Name said to be preoccupied by *Megaglossus* Rondani, 1865, a genus of Diptera.

Replaced by *Trypanocleria* Lydekker, 1891.

Megaloglossus: μέγας, μεγάλη, great, large; γλῶσσα, tongue.

Megalomeryx LEIDY, 1858.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1858, 24-25.

Type: *Megalomeryx niobrarensis* Leidy, from the Pleistocene of the valley of the Niobrara River, Nebraska.

Extinct. Based on 'two lower molar teeth.'

Megalomeryx: μέγας (μεγαλ-), great, large; μῆρυξ, ruminant—in allusion to the lower molars, "which indicate a ruminating animal of the largest size."

Megalomys (subg. of *Hesperomys*) TROUSSART, 1881. Glires, Muridae, Cricetinae. Le Naturaliste, Paris, III, No. 45, p. 357, Feb. 1, 1881; Comptes Rendus, Paris, XCII, 198-199, 1881; Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Rodentia, in Bull. Soc. d'Études Sci. d'Angers, X, fasc. 2, 134, 1881; Ann. Sci. Nat. Paris, 6^e sér., Zool., XIX, art. 5, pp. 1-18, pl. 1, 1885; Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., XI, 385-388, Apr., 1903; ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XVI, 21, Feb. 1, 1902 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Mus pilorides* Desmarest, from the Antilles.

Name said to be preoccupied by *Megamys* D'Orbigny & Laurillard, 1842.

Replaced by *Moschomys* Trouessart, 1903.

Megalomys: μέγας (μεγαλ-), great, large; μῦς, mouse—"qui rappelle que son type est de beaucoup le plus grand des rats américains." (TROUSSART, Le Naturaliste, p. 357.)

Megalomys ('D'ORBIGNY & LAURILLARD') TROUSSART, 1903. Glires, Chinchillidae. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., XI, 387, Apr., 1903.

Emendation of *Megamys* D'Orbigny & Laurillard, 1842. "In agreement with the rules of nomenclature prescribed by the International Zoological Congress, '*Megamys*' ought to be rectified into *Megalomys*." (TROUSSART.)

Megalonyx JEFFERSON, 1799.

Edentata, Megalonychidae.

Trans. Am. Philos. Soc., IV, 248, 1799 (species not named); DESMAREST, Mammalogie, II, 366, 1822 (type named).

Type: *Megatherium jeffersonii* Desmarest, 1822, from a Pleistocene cave deposit in Greenbrier County, West Virginia.

Extinct. Based on (1) the lower extremity of a femur, (2) a radius, (3) an ulna, (4) three claws and half a dozen other bones of the foot.

Megalomys: μέγας (μεγαλ-), great, large; οὖνξ, claw.

Megalophodon ROTH, 1903.

Ungulata, Astrapotheroidea, Astrapotheriidae.

Revista Mus. La Plata, XI, 136-137, 1903.

Species: *Megalophodon thompsoni* Roth, and *M. dilatatus* Roth, from the 'upper Cretaceous' of Lago Musters, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.

Extinct

Megalophodon: μέγας, great; λόφος, crest; ὀδών - ὀδούς, tooth.

Megatherium LYDEKKER, 1889.

Edentata, Megatheriidae.

LYDEKKER, in Nicholson & Lydekker's Man. Paleont., II, 1295 footnote, 1889; Geog. Hist. Mamm., 103, 1896.

Emendation suggested for *Megatherium* Cuvier, 1798. "This name should properly be *Megatherium*, but its antiquity renders it somewhat sacred."

Megalotis ILLIGER, 1811.

Ferae, Canidae.

Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 131, 1811; Oken, Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., 1032, 1816.

Type: *Canis cerdo* Gmelin, from the Sahara, North Africa. (See *Fennecus* Desmarest, 1804.)

Megalotis: μέγας (μεγαλ-), great, large; οὖς, ὠτός, ear—from the very large ears.

Megamys D'ORBIGNY & LAURILLARD, 1842.

Glires, Chinchillidæ.

D'ORBIGNY & LAURILLARD, in D'Orbigny's Voy. Amérique Mérid., III, 4^e pt., Paléont., 110-112, 'pl. XII, figs. 4-8,' 1842 (provisional name).*Megalomys* TROUSSERT, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., XI, 387, Apr., 1903 (emendation).**Type:** *Megamys patagonensis* D'Orbigny & Laurillard, from Ensenada de Ros, south of the Rio Negro, Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on a tibia and patella.

Megamys: μέγας, great, large; μῦς, mouse—said to have been nearly as large as an ox.**Meganeuron** (subgenus of *Calodon*) GRAY, 1865.

Cete, Physeteridæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 439-442, figs. 1-4 in text; Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 387-389, 1866 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Calodon* (*Meganeuron*) *krefftii* Gray, from Australia.*Meganeuron*: μέγας, μέγα, great, large; νεῦρον, nerve—in allusion to the size of the central canal of the atlas.**Megantereon** CROIZET & JOBERT, 1828.

Fera, Felidæ.

Recherches Ossem. Foss. Dépt. Puy-de-Dôme, 200-201, pl. 1, fig., 1828 (chats foss.); Ann. Sci. Nat., XVII, 150, 1829.

Meganthereon POMEL, Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 54-57, 1854; ZITTEL, Handb. Palæont., IV, 3te Lief., 673, 1893 (under *Machairodus*).**Type:** *Felis megantereon* Croizet & Jobert, from Mt. Perrier, Puy-de-Dôme, France. Name provisionally proposed. "Nous lui donnerons le nom de *felis megantereon*, . . . Si quelques naturalistes pensaient qu'on doit le regarder comme le type d'un genre nouveau, on pourrait nommer simplement cet animal *megantereon*, mot qui deviendrait le nom du genre."

Extinct. Based on part of a jaw.

Megantereon: μέγας, μέγα, great; ἀνθρώπων, chin.**Megaptera** GRAY, 1846.

Cete, Balænidæ.

Zool. Voy. H. M. S. 'Erebus & Terror,' I, Mamm., 16-18, tab. 33, figs. 1, 2, 1846; FLOWER, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 395 (type fixed).

Megapteron WAGNER, Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., 1847, Bd. II, 38.**Species**, 6: *Balæna nodosa* Bonnaterre, *Balænoptera poebskop* Desmoulins, *Balæna longimana* Rudolphi (type), *Megaptera americana* Gray, *Balænoptera antarctica* Temminck, and *Balænoptera boops*? Pallas.*Megaptera*: μέγας, μέγα, great, large; πτερόν, wing, fin—in allusion to the unusually long pectoral fins, which are more than one-fourth the length of the body.**Megapteropsis** VAN BENEDEN, 1872.

Cete, Balænidæ.

Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. de Belgique, 2^e sér., XXXIV, 15, 1872.**Type:** *Megapteropsis robusta* Van Beneden, from Wyneghem, Antwerp, Belgium. Extinct. Based on 'un maxillaire assez complet.'*Megapteropsis*: *Megaptera*; ὄψις, appearance. "Nous avons donné ce nom à un animal qui a des affinités étroites avec les *Megaptera* d'aujourd'hui."**Megastus** ROTH, 1898.

Glires, Caviidæ.

Revista Mus. La Plata, IX, 193-194, 1898 (sep. pp. 53-54).

Type: *Megastus elongatus* Roth, from the 'toba terciaria' of the Rio Collon-Curí, Territory of Neuquen, Argentina.Name preoccupied by *Megastes* Guénée, 1854; and by *Megastes* Boisduval, 1870—both genera of Lepidoptera. Replaced by *Magestus* Ameghino, 1899.

Extinct. Based on a nearly perfect skull.

Megastus: μέγας, great.**Megatherium** G. CUVIER, 1796.

Edentata, Megatheriidæ.

Mag. Encyclop., III, Ann. IV, 303, 308-310, pls. I, II, fig. 3, 1796; Tabl. Élé. Hist. Nat., 146, 1798; Leçons Anat. Comp., I, table I, 1800.

megatherium—Continued.

Megatherium GIDDEY, Bull. Sci. Soc. Philomatique, Paris, I, 102, Apr.–June, 1796.

Megatherium LYDEKKER, in Nicholson & Lydekker's Man. Paleont., II, 1295 footnote, 1889; Geog. Hist. Mamm., 103, 1896 (suggested emendation).

Type: *Megatherium americanum* (Blumenbach), from the Pleistocene of the Rio Lujan, near Buenos Aires, Argentina. (FLOWER & LYDEKKER, Mamm., Living & Extinct, 185, 1891).

Extinct. Based on a nearly complete skeleton.

Megatherium: μέγας, μέγα, great; θηρίον, wild beast—from its huge size.

megacephalon OSBORN, SCOTT & SPEIR, 1878.

Ferre, Mustelidæ.

Paleont. Rept. Princeton Sci. Exptl. of 1877, in Cont. Mus. Geol. & Archaeol. Princeton College, No. 1, pp. 20–22, Sept. 1, 1878; Ibid., No. 3, pp. 39–41, pl. VII, fig. 6, May, 1883.

Megacephalon PALACKÝ, Zool. Jahrbuch, XV, 253, 1901.

Type: *Megacephalon primævus* Osborn, Scott & Speir, from the Eocene of Dry Creek plateau, near Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on 'an intracranial cast separate from the bone which had enclosed it.'

Megacephalon: μέγας, large; ἐγκέφαλος, brain—in allusion to the typespecimen.

megistosaurus ('GODMAN') HARLAN, 1828.

Cete, Physeteridæ.

HARLAN, Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, XIV, 186–187, July, 1828; GODMAN teste HARLAN, Edinburgh New Philos. Journ., XVII, No. 34, pp. 361–362, Oct., 1834; LEIDY, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 444, 1869 (synonym of *Physeter macrocephalus*).

Type: Species not named. Based on some bones found at the mouth of the Mississippi River and supposed by Godman to be the 'remains of the largest Saurian fossil ever heard of.' "On the first view, it was very easy to perceive that the bones were not fossil, but that they were portions of the skeleton of the recent spermaceti whale, '*Physeter macrocephalus*.'" (HARLAN, l. c. 1828.)

Megistosaurus: μέγιστος, greatest, largest; σαῦρος, lizard, reptile.

Megara (see **Megaera**).

Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.

Meopithecus (see **Miopithecus**).

Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

Meiampus (subgenus of *Martes*) GRAY, 1865?

Ferre, Mustelidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 105 (only in synonymy of *Martes melanopus*);

Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 83, 1869 (insynonymy).

Type: *Mustela melanopus* Temminck, from Japan.

Meiampus: μελάμπους, black-footed. Evidently suggested by the specific name of the type.

Meleaxis HEUDE, 1888.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Mém. Hist. Nat. Empire Chinois, II, 8, 19, pls. III, XIV, fig. 5, 1888; LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1887, XXIV, Mamm., 45, 1888; ELERA, Cat. Sist. Fauna Filipinas, I, 36, 1895.

Type: *Cervus alfredi* Sclater, from the Philippine Islands. (For locality, see BROOKE, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1877, 59–60.)

Meleaxis: μέλας, μέλανος, black; -axis.

Meanomys (subgenus of *Oryzomys*) THOMAS, 1902.

Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinae.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., X, 248, Sept. 1, 1902; Novitates Zool., X, No. 1, p. 41, Apr. 20, 1903.

Type: *Oryzomys phacopus* Thomas, from Pallatanga, Ecuador.

Meanomys: μέλας, μέλανος, black; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to "the general dark colour of its members."

Mes BRISSON, 1762.

Ferre, Mustelidæ.

Regnum Anim. in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 13, 183–187, 1762; STORR, *Prodromus Methodi* Mamm., 34, tab. A, 1780; RETZIUS, Fauna Sueciae, 26, 1800;

MEYERIAN, Science, new ser., I, No. 14, p. 376, Apr. 5, 1895 (type fixed).

Meles—Continued.

Type: *Meles meles* Brisson (= *Ursus meles* Linnaeus), from Europe.

Meles: Lat., badger.

Melesium RAFINESQUE, 1815.

Ferræ, Mustelidæ.

Analyse de la Nature, 59, 1815; Am. Monthly Mag., I, No. 6, p. 436, Oct., 1817.

New name for *Taxus* Cuvier, 1800 ('*Melesium* R. *Taxus* Cuv.').

Melesium: Lat. *meles*, badger.

Melictis SCHINZ, 1848.

Ferræ, Canidæ.

"Note sur un nouveau genre de Mammifère rapace du Brésil (petit 4° avec pl. coloriée);" Revue Zoologique, 176-178, June, 1848.

Melictes GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1868, 498 (in synonymy).

Type: *Melictis beskii* Schinz, from 'Nouveau Fribourg,' Minas Geraes, Brasil. Equals *Icticyon* Lund (Gill).

Melictis: *Meles* + *Ictis*.

Melitoryx GLOGER, 1841.

Ferræ Mustelidæ.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxix, 57, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 190, Feb. 1, 1895.

New name for *Mellivora* Storr, 1780. The genus includes two species of Ratsels from southern India and Africa.

Melitoryx: μέλι, μέλιτος, honey; ὄρυξ, a tool for digging—from the animal's fossorial habits and fondness for honey.

Mellivora STORR, 1780.

Ferræ, Mustelidæ.

Prodromus Methodi Mamm., 34, tab. A, 1780; W. L. SCLATER, Mamm. S. Africa, I, 109-112, figs. 29, 30, 1900.

Melivora GRAY, List Osteol. Spec. Brit. Mus., pp. x, 19, 1847.

Type: *Viverra ratel* Sparrmann, from the Cape of Good Hope. (The name is based on the animal figured in "Act. Holm. 1777, t. 4, f. 3.")

Mellivora: Lat. *mel*, honey; *voro*, to devour—from its favorite food.

Mellivorodon LYDEKKER, 1884.

Ferræ, Mustelidæ.

Palæont. Indica (Mem. Geol. Surv. India), ser. 10, II, pt. vi, 185-186, pl. xxvii, figs. 7-8, Jan., 1884.

Type: *Mellivorodon palreindicus* Lydekker, from the villages of Asnot and Niki in the Siwaliks of the Punjab, India.

Extinct. Based on two fragments of the mandible.

Mellivorodon: *Mellivora*; δδών=δδούς, tooth.

Melogale I. GEOFFROY, 1834.

Ferræ, Mustelidæ.

Bélangier's Voy. Indes-Orientales, Zool., 129, Mamm., pl. 5, 1834; GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 152-153.

Type: *Melogale personata* Geoffroy, from the vicinity of Rangoon, Pegu, Burma. *Melogale*: *Meles*; γαλή, weasel—from its resemblance to the badger, especially in color.

Melonycteris DOBSON, 1877.

Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1877, 119-121, pl. xvii, figs. 4-7 in text; Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 97-98, 1878.

Type: *Melonycteris melanops* Dobson, from Duke of York Island (east of New Guinea).

Melonycteris: μήλον, tree-fruit; νυκτερίς, bat—i. e. a fruit bat.

Melursus MEYER, 1793.

Ferræ, Ursidæ.

Uebers. neu. Zool. Entdeckungen in Neuholland und Afrika, 155-160, 1793.

Type: *Bradypus ursinus* Shaw, from India.

Melursus: Lat. *mel*, honey; + *Ursus*—'honey bear,' from its fondness for honey.

Memina G. FISCHER, 1814.

Marsupialia, Didelphyidae.

Zoognosia, III, 611-612, 1814; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus. 396, 1888 (in synonymy).

Memina BAFINESQUE, Analyse de la Nature, 55, 1815.

Type: *Didelphis memina* G. Cuvier (= *Lutra meminna* Boddaert = *L. minima* Zimmernann, 1780), from Guiana. Name antedated by *Chironectes* Illiger, 1811.

Memina: From the name of the type species.

Memina GRAY, 1821.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tragulidae.

London Med. Repos., XV, 307, Apr. 1, 1821.

Memina AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 20, 1842; GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxvii, 172, 1843.

Type: *Moschus pygmaeus* Linnaeus, from East India.

Name preoccupied by *Memina* Fischer, 1814, a genus of Marsupialia.

Memina: Singalese name.

Memina (see Memina FISCHER).

Marsupialia, Didelphyidae.

Menacodon MARSH, 1887.

Marsupialia, Triconodontidae.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXIII, 340, 343, pl. x, figs. 5, 6, Apr., 1887.

Type: *Menacodon rarus* Marsh, from the upper Jurassic of Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on a left lower jaw.

Menacodon: μένος, strength; ἀκμή, point; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the cusps of the molars, which are shorter and more robust than those of *Spalacotherium*.

Menilaus AMEGHINO, 1891.

Edentata, Megalonychidae.

Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 3a, 154-155, fig. 59, June 1, 1891.

Type: *Menilaus affinis* Ameghino, from the Lower Oligocene in the vicinity of the city of Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct.

Menilaus: Μενίλαος, in Greek legend, son of Atreus and brother of Agamemnon.

Meniscodon RÜTIMEYER, 1888.

Ungulata, Condylarthra, Meniscotheriidae.

Abhandl. Schweiz. Paläont. Gesellsch., Basel, XV, Nr. 1, pp. 50-52, pl., fig. 11, 1888 (provisional name); *ibid.*, XVII, Nr. 2, p. 12, 1890; XVIII, Nr. 1, pp. 10-11, 1891; DOUVILLÉ, Ann. Géol. Univ., Paris, 1891, VIII, 4^e fasc., 644, Apr., 1893.

Type: *Meniscodon picteti* Rütimeyer, 1891, from the Eocene of Egerkingen, Switzerland.

Extinct. Based on a single molariform tooth.

Meniscodon: μηνίσκος, crescent; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth.

Meniscoessus COPE, 1882.

Allotheria, Plagiaulacidae.

Am. Naturalist, XVI, for Oct., 1882, 830-831, Sept. 28, 1882; Tert. Vert., 405, 1885. (Date of publication, under *Hemithlaeus*.)

Type: *Meniscoessus conquistus* Cope, from the Cretaceous (Laramie) of Wyoming. Possibly antedated by *Peronychodon* Cope, 1876.

Extinct. Based on two molar teeth and the distal extremity of a humerus.

Meniscoessus: μηνίσκος, crescent; ἥδδων, less.

Meniscomys COPE, 1878.

Glires, Sciuridae.

Palaeont. Bull., No. 30, pp. 5-6, Dec. 3, 1878; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XVIII, 67-68, Dec. 30, 1878; HAY, Science, new ser., X, 253, Aug. 25, 1899 (type fixed).

Species: *Meniscomys hippodus* Cope (type), and *M. multiplicatus* Cope, from the Miocene (John Day) of Oregon.

Extinct.

Meniscomys: μηνίσκος, crescent; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to "the triturating surface [of the upper molars, which] exhibits two external and one internal crescentic sections of the investing enamel." (COPE.)

- Meniscotherium** COPE, 1874. Ungulata, Condylarthra, Meniscotheriidae.
 Rept. Vert. Fossils New Mexico, 8, Nov. 28, 1874; Ann. Rept. Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., App. FF 3, p. 596, 1874; Tert. Vert., 493-507, 1885.
Type: *Meniscotherium chamense* Cope, from the Eocene of New Mexico.
 Extinct. Based on upper molar teeth.
Meniscotherium: *μηνίσκος*, crescent; *θηρίον*, wild beast—in allusion to "the number of crescents of the molars, being the only genus of the American Eocene period yet discovered, which we know to possess the crescent between the inner and outer anterior tubercles of the superior molars." (COPE, Rept. U. S. Geog. Surv. W. 100th Merid., IV, 251, 1877.)
- Menodus** (subgenus, of *Palæotherium*) POMEL, 1849. Ungulata, Titanotheriidae.
 Archiv. Sci. Phys. et Nat., Bibl. Univ. Genève, X, 73-75, Jan., 1849; ZITTEL, Handb. Palaeont., IV, Mamm., 307, 1893.
Type: *Menodus giganteus* Pomel (= *Palæotherium proutii* Owen, Norwood & Evans, 1850), from the Miocene (White River beds), about 150 miles south of Pierre, and near the Nebraska-South Dakota boundary.
 Name preoccupied by *Menodon* Meyer, 1838, a genus of Reptilia. See *Titanotherium* Leidy, 1853, which is generally used for this genus.
 Extinct. Based on part of a lower jaw.
Menodus: *μήνη*, crescent; *δδούς*, tooth.
- Menops** MARSH, 1887. Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriidae.
 Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXIV, 328-329, figs. 9, 10, Oct., 1887.
Type: *Menops varians* Marsh, from the Oligocene (Brontotherium beds) of South Dakota.
 Extinct. Based on a skull.
Menops: *μέγος*, strength; *ὄψ*, aspect.
- Menotherium** COPE, 1874. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.
 Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., No. 1, pp. 22-23, Jan. 21, 1874; Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. for 1873, 419, Feb. 17, 1874; Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr. for 1873, 510, 1874; MATTHEW, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XII, 60, 1899; OSBORN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XVI, 169, June 28, 1902 (ordinal position).
Type: *Menotherium lemurinum* Cope, from the Oligocene (White River beds) of northeastern Colorado.
 Extinct. Based on 'portions of two mandibular rami with dentition.'
Menotherium: *μήνη*, crescent; *θηρίον*, wild beast.
- Menycopater** (see *Merycopater*). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agrioceridae.
- Meomeris** (see *Neomeris*). Cete, Delphinidae.
- Mephitis** G. CUVIER, 1800. Feræ, Mustelidae.
 [Tabl. Élém. Hist. Nat. Anim., 116-117, 1798—description, 'les Mouffettes.']
 Leçons Anat. Comp., I, tabl. 1, Class. Mamm., 1800 (names only—'Mouffettes, *Mephitis*'); ALLEN, BANGS, et al., Science, N. S., XVI, 115, 1902 (type fixed).
Mephites GRAY, List Osteol. Spec. Brit. Mus., pp. x, 20, 1847.
Species: *Viverra putorius* Linnaeus, and *V. mephitis* Schreber (type), from eastern North America.
Mephitis: Lat. *mephitis*, a foul smell—from the characteristic odor.
- Meriones** ILLIGER, 1811. Glires, Muridae, Gerbillinæ.
 Prodrromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 82, 1811; OKEN, Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 890-891, 1816.
Species: *Dipus tamaricinus** (= *Mus tamaricinus* Pallas), and *D. meridianus* (Gmelin), from the region about the Caspian Sea.
Meriones: *μηρός*, thigh—in allusion to the development of the hind legs.

* *D. tamaricinus* has been made the type of *Idomeneus* Schulze, 1900.

Meriones F. Cuvier, 1823.

Glires, Zapodidae.

Dents Mamm., 187-188, 256, 1823; G. Cuvier, Recherches Oss. Foss., nouv. éd., V, pl. 1, 34, 1823; L. Geoffroy, Dict. Classique Hist. Nat., VII, 323, Feb., 1825.

Type: *Dipus americanus* Barton, from the vicinity of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Name preoccupied by *Meriones* Illiger, 1811, based on two species of Gerbillinae.

Merychippus Leidy, 1857.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., for 1856, 311, 1857; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 616-618, 1902.

Type: *Merychippus insignis* Leidy, from the Miocene, Bijou Hills, South Dakota. Antelates *Protohippus* Leidy, 1858.

Extinct. "Founded upon a first and second molar of the upper jaw of a remarkable equine animal, in the structure of the teeth approximating the ruminant family." (LEIDY.)

Merychippus: μήρυξ, μήρυκος, ruminant; ἵππος, horse.

Merychys Leidy, 1858.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriochæridæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1858, 25-26; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 669, 1902 (type fixed).

Species: 3: *Merychys elegans* Leidy (type), *M. medius* Leidy, and *M. major* Leidy, from a Miocene deposit in the valley of the Niobrara River, Nebraska.

Extinct.

Merychys: μήρυξ, μήρυκος, ruminant; ὕς, ὄς, pig.

Merychocerus Leidy, 1858.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriochæridæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1858, 24-25; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 667-668, 1902.

Type: *Merychocerus proprius* Leidy, from the Miocene red-grit bed near Fort Laramie, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on "several halves of upper and lower jaws."

Merychocerus: μήρυξ, μήρυκος, ruminant; χοίρος, hog.

Merycodesmus Scott, 1898.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriochæridæ.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXXVII, 75-77, Apr. 15, 1898 (sep., pp. 3-5).

Type: *Merycodesmus gracilis* Scott, from the Eocene of the Uinta Basin, Utah.

Extinct.

Merycodesmus: μήρυξ, μήρυκος, ruminant; δεξιός, bond—in allusion to its relationship with *Leptomeryx* and *Protoceras*. "The entire structure of *Merycodesmus* strongly suggests that it was the forerunner of the White River genus *Leptomeryx*, and through a somewhat different line, of *Protoceras* also." (SCOTT.)

Merycodon (Leidy) Marshall, 1873.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriochæridæ.

MARSHALL, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 8, 1873.

Misprint for *Merycododon* Leidy, 1848. *Merycodon* does not occur in D. D. Owen's Rept. Geol. Surv., Wisconsin, as given by Marshall.

Merycodon Mercerat, 1891.

Ungulata, Litopterna, Prototheriidae.

Revista Mus. La Plata, I, 450, 466-467, 1890-91.

Species: *Merycodon damesi* Mercerat, from Monte Leon; and *M. rusticus* Mercerat, from the Rio Santa Cruz—both from the Eocene of Patagonia.

Name preoccupied by *Merycodus* Leidy, 1854.

Extinct.

Merycodon: μήρυξ, μήρυκος, ruminant; δδών=δδοῦς, tooth.

Merycodus Leidy, 1854.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1854, No. III, 90; HAY, Science, new ser., IX, 594, Apr. 21, 1899; Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 683, 1902.

Type: *Merycodus necatus* Leidy, from the Pliocene of the Bijou Hills east of the Missouri River, South Dakota.

Extinct. Based on "the fragment of a lower jaw, containing a last premolar and the first true molar."

Merycodus—Continued.

Merycodus: μήρυξ, μήρυκος, ruminant; δδούς, tooth—in allusion to the lower premolar and molar, which were believed to represent 'a small ruminant allied to the musks.'

Merycoidodon LEIDY, 1848.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agrioceridae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1848, 47–50, plate; HAY, Science, new ser., IX, 594, Apr. 21, 1899 (name revived); Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 665–666, 1902.

Merycodon MARSCHALL, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 8, 1873 (misprint).

Type: *Merycoidodon culbertsonii* Leidy, from the Oligocene of the Bad Lands of White River, South Dakota.

Extinct. Based on two fragments of jaws.

Merycoidodon: μήρυξ, μήρυκος, ruminant; εἶδος, form; δδών=δδούς, tooth—in allusion to the ruminant pattern of the crowns of the molars.

Merycopater COPE, 1879.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agrioceridae.

Am. Naturalist, XIII, 197, Mar., 1879.

Merycopater Scudder, Nomenclator Zool., pt. 1, 207, 1882 (misprint).

Type: *Hypotamias guyotianus* Cope, from the Miocene (John Day) of Oregon.

Extinct. Based on "a portion of the left mandibular ramus, in which only the last molar is sufficiently well preserved for identification." (Palaeont. Bull. No. 30, p. 16, Dec. 3, 1878.)

Merycopater: μήρυξ, μήρυκος, ruminant; πατήρ, father—i. e., an ancestral ruminant.

Merycopotamus FALCONER & CAUTLEY, 1845.

Ungulata, Anthracotheriidae.

FALCONER & CAUTLEY, in Owen's Odontography, pt. III, 566–567, pl. 140, fig. 8, 1845 (species not mentioned). LYDEKKER, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., II, 209–215, figs. 27–28, 1885.

Type: *Hippopotamus dissimilis* Falconer & Cautley, from the Siwalik Hills, India. Extinct.

Merycopotamus: μήρυξ, μήρυκος, ruminant; ποταμός, river.

Merycotherium BOJANUS, 1824.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidae.

Férussac's Bull. Sci. Nat., Paris, III, 226–228, 1824 (abstract by Desmarest.) Nova Acta Acad. Cæs.-Leop. Carol., XII, 265–279, pl. XXI, figs. 1–8, 1825.

Type: *Merycotherium sibiricum* Bojanus, from Siberia.

Extinct.

Merycotherium: μήρυξ, μήρυκος, ruminant; θηρίον, wild beast.

Mesacodon MARSH, 1872.

Glires, Proglires, Mixodectidae.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 212, Sept., 1872 (sep. issued Aug. 13); OSBORN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 212, June 28, 1902 (order).

Type: *Mesacodon speciosus* Marsh, from the Eocene of Grizzly Buttes, near Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on "a nearly perfect lower jaw, with most of the teeth in good preservation."

Mesacodon: μέσος, middle; ἀκμή, point; δδών=δδούς, tooth.

Mesembriotherium MORENO, 1882.

Ungulata, Astrapotheroidea, Astrapotheriidae.

"Patagonia, Resto de un Continente hoy sumergido, 20, 1882" (fide AMEGHINO); AMEGHINO, Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 622, 1889.

Type: *Mesembriotherium brockii* Moreno, from the headwaters of the Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on part of a skull. The same specimen was described by Buemeister, in 1879, under the name *Astrapotherium patagonicum*.

Mesembriotherium: μεσημβρία, midday, south; θηρίον, wild beast—in allusion to the type locality in the far south.

Mesiodon (see **Mesodiodon**).

Cete, Physeteridae.

Mesiotherium TROUESSART, 1883.

Marsupialia, ?

Revue Scientifique, 3^e sér., VI, No. 19, p. 592, Nov. 10, 1883; AMEGHINO, Revista Argentina, I, 248, Aug., 1891; TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., p. 1176, 1898.

New name for Mesotherium Moreno, 1882, which is preoccupied by *Mesotherium* Serres, 1857, a genus of Typotheria; and by *Mesotherium* Filhol, 1880, a genus of Artiodactyla.

Extinct.

Mesiotherium: a modified form of *Mesotherium*. "*Mesiotherium* a l'avantage de ne rien changer aux intentions de l'auteur et de modifier très peu le nom primitif." (TROUESSART, l. c., 1883.)

Mesodaplia LORENZ VON LIBURNAT, 1900.

Primates, Lemuridae.

Denkschriften K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, Math.-Nat. Cl., LXX, 10, Taf. III, fig. 1, 1900; Zool. Anzeiger, XXIV, No. 634, Mamm. 17, Jan. 21, 1901.

Type: *Mesodaplia destructus* (= *Palaeomur destructus* Lorenz), from Madagascar.

Extinct. Based on a skull without the lower jaw.

Mesodaplia: μέσος, middle; + *Adaplia*.

Mesobema HOBBS, 1841.

Ferae, Viverridae.

Calcutta Journ. Nat. Hist., II, No. vi, 214, 413 footnote, July, 1841; Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, X, pt. II, No. 119, p. 910, July-Dec., 1841.

New name for Ursa Hodgson, 1837. **Type** *Ursa canescens* Hodgson (= *Gulo ursa* Hodgson), from Nepal, India. "The change of name in our genus [*Ursa*] is consequent on a general disuse of local generic terms."

Mesobema: μέσος, middle; βήμα, step.

Mesocetus VAN BENEDEN, 1880.

Cete, Balenidae.

Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. de Belgique, 2^e sér., I, 22-23, 1880; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 600, 1902 (type fixed).

Species, 4: *Mesocetus longirostris* Van Beneden (type), *M. latatus* Van Beneden, *M. latifrons* Van Beneden, and *M. pinguis* Van Beneden, all from the vicinity of Antwerp, Belgium.

Extinct.

Mesocetus: μέσος, middle; κῆτος, whale.

Mesocetus MORENO, 1892.

Cete, Physeteridae.

Revista Mus. La Plata, III, 395-397, lám. x, 1892.

Type: *Mesocetus poucheti* Moreno, from the Tertiary (probably Miocene) in the vicinity of Puerto Madryn on Bahía Nueva, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.

Name preoccupied by *Mesocetus* Van Beneden, 1880, a genus of Balenidae.

Replaced by *Diaphorocetus* Ameghino, Feb., 1894; by *Hypocetus* Lydekker, Apr., 1894; and by *Paracetus* Lydekker, Apr., 1894.

Extinct. Based on "un cráneo desgraciadamente muy mutilado y deformado."

Mesochœrus (JOURDAN') DEPÉRET, 1887.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Arch. Mus. Lyon, IV, 236, 1887; ROGER, Bericht Naturwiss. Ver. Schwaben und Neuburg (a. V.), XXXII, 1896, 205 (synonym of *Palæochœrus typus*).

Mesochœrus (JOURDAN') BERGROTH, in C. O. Waterhouse's Index Zool., 219, 1902.

Type (species not mentioned), from the Miocene of la Tour du Pin, Isère, France.

Extinct. Based on molars.

Mesochœrus: μέσος, middle; χοῖρος, hog.

Mesocricetus (subgenus of *Cricetus*) NEHRING, 1898.

Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinae. Zool. Anzeiger, XXI, No. 567, p. 494, Sept. 5, 1898; ibid., XXVI, No. 687, pp. 57-60, Nov. 24, 1902 (raised to generic rank).

Species, 4: *Cricetus nigricans* Brandt (= *C. nigriculus* Nehring), from northern Caucasia; *C. raddæi* Nehring, from Dagestan; *C. brandtii* Nehring, from Transcaucasia; and *C. newtoni* Nehring, from Shumla, eastern Bulgaria.

Mesocricetus—Continued.

Mesocricetus: μέσος, middle; + *Cricetus*—indicating its intermediate position between *Cricetus* and *Cricetulus*.

Mesocyon SCOTT, 1890.

Ferae, Canis

Princeton College Bull., II, No. 2, p. 38, Apr., 1890; HAY, Science, new s. 254, Aug. 25, 1899; Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv. 1902.

Type: *Temnocyon coryphaeus* COPE, from the Miocene of John Day River, Oregon. Extinct. Based on a left ramus.

Mesocyon: μέσος, middle; κυων, dog.

Mesodectes COPE, 1875.

Insectivora, Lept

Syst. Cat. Vert. Eocene New Mexico, 30 footnote, Apr. 17, 1875; Rept. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., III, 801, 1884.

New name for *Isacus* Cope, 1873, which is preoccupied by *Isaca* Walker, genus of Hemiptera.

Mesodectes: μέσος, middle; δήκτης, biter.

Mesodiodon DUVERNOY, 1851.

Cete, Physel

Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 3^e sér., XV, Zool., 41, 55–56, 68–69, pl. 2 figs. 2, 2' *Mesiodon* GRAY, Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 349, 1866 (synonym of *Ziphius* MARSCHALL, Nomenclator Zool., 8, 1873 (misprint)).

Type: *Diopiodon souverbyi* Gervais (= *Delphinus souverbyi* Desmarest), from Elginshire, Scotland.

Mesodiodon: μέσος, middle; δι- two; δδών=δδούς, tooth—in allusion to the prominent teeth in the lower jaw (one on each side), usually some distance behind the apex of the ramus.

Mesodon AMEGHINO, 1882.

Edentata, Megath

"Cat. de la Sec. de la prov. de Buenos Aires, Exp. Cont. Sud-Am., 41, (fide AMEGHINO, Act. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VI, 738, 1889, under *therium zeballosi*).

Type: *Mesodon zeballosi* Ameghino, from the Pampean formation of the Pampas of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Name preoccupied by *Mesodon* Rafinesque, 1819, a genus of Mollusca; *Mesodon* Wagner, 1851, a genus of Pisces.

Extinct.

Mesodon: μέσος, middle; δδών=δδούς, tooth.

Mesodon (see **Mesoodon**).

Cete, Physel

Mesogaulus RIGGS, 1899.

Glires, Castoridae (Mylaga

Field Columbian Mus., Pub. 34, Geol. ser., I, No. 4, pp. 181–183, 3 figs., Mar.

Type: *Mesogaulus ballensis* Riggs, from the Deep River escarpments (Miocene) White Sulphur Springs, Montana.

Extinct. Based on a mandible.

Mesogaulus: μέσος, middle; +(Myla-) gaulus—i. e. a Miocene *Mylagaulus*

Meshippus MARSH, 1875.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, F

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IX, 248, Mar., 1875.

Type: *Anchitherium bairdi* Leidy, from the Oligocene (White River) of Dakota.

Extinct.

Meshippus: μέσος, middle, intermediate; ἵππος, horse—i. e., intermediate between *Orohippus* and *Miohippus*.

Mesolama AMEGHINO, 1884.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Car

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VI, entr. 2–3, p. 199, 1884; Cont. Conoci Mamif. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba 589–590, pl. xxxv, fig. 3, 1889.

Mesolama—Continued.

Type: *Mesolama angustimaxilla* Ameghino, from El Paso de la Virgen, near Lujan, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on a lower jaw.

Mesolama: μέσος, middle; + *Lama*.

Mesomys WAGNER, 1845.

Glires, Octodontidae.

Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., 1845, Bd. i, 145.

Type: *Mesomys crassidatus* (Natterer) Wagner, from Borba, Amazonas, Brazil.

Mesomys: μέσος, middle; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to its relationships with *Lonchura* and *Echinomys*.

Mesonyx COPE, 1872.

Creodonta, Mesonychidae.

Palaeont. Bull., No. 1, p. 1, July 29, 1872; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XII, for July-Dec., 1872, 460, Jan., 1873; Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., for 1872, 550, 1873; Tert. Vert., 348, 1885. (Date of publication.)

Type: *Mesonyx obtusidens* Cope, from the Eocene of the bluffs on Cottonwood Creek, Wyoming.

Extinct. "Represented by a large part of the skeleton."

Mesonys: μέσος, middle; ὄνυξ, claw.

Mesodon (subgenus of *Ziphius*) BRANDT, 1873.

Cete, Phaseteridae.

Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersbourg, 7^e sér., XX, 220-221, 1873.

Mesodon ('BRANDT') TROUSSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. v, 1063, 1898 (misprint in synonymy); C. O. Waterhouse, Index, Zool., 219, 1902.

Species, 3: *Ziphius longirostris* Cuvier, from Paris, France; *Z. beccani* Gervais and Van Beneden, from Antwerp, Belgium; and *Mesoplodon christoli* Gervais, from Poussan, Département d'Hérault, France.

Same preoccupied by *Mesodon* Rafinesque, 1819, a genus of Mollusca; and by *Mesodon* Wagner, 1851, a genus of Pisces.

Extinct.

Mesodon: μέσος, middle; δδών=δδούς, tooth—from the position of the tooth near the middle of the lower jaw.

Mesophylla THOMAS, 1901.

Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., VIII, 143-155, Aug., 1901.

Type: *Mesophylla murrenmuelli* Thomas, from the Kanuku Mountains, British Guiana (alt., 2,000 ft.).

Mesophylla: μέσος, middle; φύλλον, leaf—in allusion to the minute secondary leaflet in the middle line of the muzzle.

Mesopithecus WAGNER, 1839.

Primates, Cercopithecidae.

Gelehrte Anzeigen, München, VIII, Nr. 38, pp. 306-311, Feb. 21, 1839; Abhandl. Math.-Phys. Cl. K. Bayer. Akad. Wiss., München, III, 154-163,

Tab. i, figs. 1-3, 1843; *ibid.*, VIII, 1ste Abth., 112-115, Tab. III, figs. 1-3, 1857.

Type: *Mesopithecus pentelicus* Wagner, from the Lower Pliocene (Pikermi beds), at the foot of Mt. Pentelicus, near Athens, Greece.

Extinct. Based on 'ein Schädelfragment.'

Mesopithecus: μέσος, middle; πίθηκος, ape.

Mesoplodon Gervais, 1850.

Cete, Phaseteridae.

Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 3^e sér., Zool., XIV, 16, July, 1850; W. L. SCLATER, Mamm. S. Africa, II, 193-196, fig. 144, 1901 (type given as *M. bidens*).

Type: *Delphinus sowerbensis* Blainville, from Brodie, Elginshire, Scotland.

Mesoplodon: μέσος, middle; ὄπλα, arms; δδών=δδούς, tooth—i.e., armed with a tooth in the middle of the jaw—in allusion to the prominent tooth in the lower jaw, usually some distance behind the apex of the ramus.

Mesoreodon SCOTT, 1893.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agrioceridae.

Am. Naturalist, XXVII, No. 319, pp. 659, 661, July, 1893; Trans. Am. Philos. Soc., XVIII, 125-146, pls. III fig. 29, IV figs. 32-34, V figs. 35-44, VI figs. 46-47,

May 23, 1894.

Mesoreodon—Continued.

Type: *Mesoreodon chelonys* Scott, from the Miocene of Deep River Valley, northwest of White Sulphur Springs, Meagher County, Montana.

Extinct. "Nearly all parts of the skeleton are known."

Mesoreodon: μέσος, middle; + *Oreodon*.

Mesorhinoceros (subg. of *Rhinoceros*) BRANDT, 1877. Ungulata, Rhinocerotidae. Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersbourg, 7^e sér., XXIV, No. 4, pp. 120, 130, 1877; ibid, XXVI, No. 5, p. 58, 1878.

Type: *Rhinoceros leptorhinus* Cuvier, from the Pleistocene of France.

Extinct.

Mesorhinoceros: μέσος, middle; + *Rhinoceros*.

Mesorhinus AMEGHINO, 1885.

Ungulata, Litopterna, Macrauchenidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VIII, entr. 1, pp. 94–97, 1885; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 547–549, pl. XXIII, figs. 11, 12, 1889.

Type: *Mesorhinus pyramidatus* [*pyramidatus*] Ameghino, from the 'barrancas del Paraná,' Argentina.

Extinct. Based on the anterior portion of a cranium, including the intermaxillary and the anterior part of the maxillaries.

Mesorhinus: μέσος, middle; ῥίς, ῥινός, nose—in allusion to the intermediate position of the genus indicated by "la forma de la nariz, cuya apertura no está colocada tan hacia atrás como en *Macrauchenia* acercándose así mas á la forma común en los perisodáctilos, y especialmente á la del caballo." (l. c., 1885.)

Mesotapirus OSBORN, 1889.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Lophiodontidae.

Trans. Am. Philos. Soc., new ser., XVI, pt. III, pp. 470, 524, Aug. 20, 1889.

Type: *Lophiodon occidentalis* Leidy, from the White River beds of South Dakota. "The Miocene successor of *Isectolophus* is undoubtedly represented by the single three-lobed molar from the White River beds, which Dr. Leidy has referred to *Lophiodon occidentalis*. By analogy with the premolar evolution in all other perissodactyls we may anticipate that this tapir will be found to have three premolars like the molars (*Mesotapirus*)." (OSBORN, l. c. 524.)

Extinct.

Mesotapirus: μέσος, middle; + *Tapirus*.

Mesotaria VAN BENEDEN, 1876.

Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidae.

Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Belgique, 2^e sér., XLI, 796–797, 1876.

Type: *Mesotaria ambigua* Van Beneden, from the Antwerp basin, Belgium ("dans la deuxième et la troisième section . . . ainsi qu'à Wommelghem, fort No. 2.")

Extinct. "Représenté par la plupart des os du squelette, ainsi que par des dents et un os de pénis."

Mesotaria: μέσος, middle; + *Otaria*.

Mesoteraps COPE, 1870.

Cete, Balænidæ.

Am. Naturalist, IV, 128, Apr., 1870; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XI, 286–291, 1870.

Type: *Mesoteraps kerrianus* Cope, from the bed of Miocene marl on Quanky Creek, Halifax County, North Carolina.

Extinct. Based on "a large fragment of the cranium, including the greater part of the left maxillary and premaxillary bones, with a large part of the frontal. A large fragment of the right ramus of the mandible, an otic bulla, several lumbar and caudal vertebrae, with several broken ribs, were also obtained."

Mesoteraps: μέσος, middle; ῥέπας, monster—probably in allusion to its size and occurrence in Miocene strata.

Mesotherium SERRES, 1857.

Ungulata, Typotheria, Typotheriidae.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, XLIV, No. 19, pp. 961–962, Jan.–June, 1857; ibid, LXV, 6, 140, 273, 429, 593, 740, 841, July–Dec., 1867; GERVAIN, Zool. et Paléont. Gén., I, 137, 1867 (species named).

Mesotherium—Continued.

Type: *Mesotherium cristatum* Serres (1867), collected by M. Séguin in Argentina. "Un genre nouveau, que nous proposons de nommer *Mésôthérium* (désigné provisoirement par M. Bravard sous le nom de *Typothérium*)."

Extinct.

Mesotherium: μέσος, middle; θηρ, wild beast—in allusion to its supposed relationships with the Edentates, Rodents, and Pachyderms.

Mesotherium FILHOL, 1880. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidae. Comptes Rendus, Paris, XC, No. 26, pp. 1579–1580, Jan.–June, 1880.

Type: *Mesotherium mirabile* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy (Upper Eocene), near Caylux, France.

Same preoccupied by *Mesotherium* Serres, 1857, a genus of Typotheriidae. Replaced by *Metriotherium* Filhol, 1882.

Extinct. Based on "un maxillaire inférieur de Pachyderme à dents en série continue."

Mesotherium: μέσος, middle; θηρ, wild beast—in allusion to its molars, which are intermediate in character between those of *Anoplotherium* and *Pachynolophus*.

Mesotherium MORENO, 1882. Marsupialia, ?

"Patagonia. Resto de un Continente hoy sumergido, 25, 1882" (fide AMEGHINO), AMEGHINO, Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 267–268, 1889.

Type: *Mesotherium marshi* Moreno (nomen nudum), from the Rio Negro, near the confluence of the Limay and Neuquen, northern Patagonia.

Same preoccupied by *Mesotherium* Serres, 1857, a genus of Typotheria; and by *Mesotherium* Filhol, 1880, a genus of Artiodactyla. Replaced by *Mesitotherium* Trouessart, 1883; and by *Macropoditis* Ameghino, 1889.

Extinct. Based on part of skull.

Metacheiromys WORTMAN, 1903. Primates (Metacheiromyidae).

Am. Journ. Sci., 4th ser. [XV, 176, 401, 1903, nomen nudum;] XVI, 347–352, figs. 105–109, Nov. 1903.

Type: *Metacheiromys marshi* Wortman, from the Bridger Eocene of Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on a fragmentary skeleton, including two upper incisors, a mandibular ramus, and a number of fragments of bones.

Metacheiromys: μετά, next to*; - *Cheiromys*.

Metachirus (subg. of *Didelphis*), BURMEISTER, 1854. Marsupialia, Didelphyidae. Syst. Uebers. Thiere Brasiliens, I, Säugeth, 135–137, 1854; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 329, 1888 (type fixed).

Species: 4: *Didelphys mposurus* Temminck (= *D. nudicaudata* Geoffroy, type, from Cayenne), *D. quica* Satterer, *D. cinerea* Maximilian, and *D. incana* Lund, from Brazil.

Metachirus: μετά, behind; χείρ, hand—in allusion to the absence of webs between the toes of the hind foot, in contrast with *Chironectes*, in which the hind toes are webbed.

Metadichobune FILHOL, 1877. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidae. Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 7^e sér., I, 53, 1877; ALSTON, Zool. Record for 1878, XV, Mamm., 17, 1880.

Type: *Dichobune campichei* Pictet, from the Eocene of Europe.

Extinct.

Metadichobune: μετά, next to, next after; - *Dichobune*.

Metaepanorthus AMEGHINO, 1894. Marsupialia, Epanorthidae.

Enum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Form. Éocènes de Patagonie, 92–93, fig. 39, Feb., 1894.

* The prefix *Meta-* is generally used to indicate the relative systematic position of the genus, or, in the case of extinct forms, the relative time of occurrence. Its use in *Metachirus* is exceptional.

Metaepanorthus—Continued.

Species, 3: *Metaepanorthus intermedius* Ameghino, *M. complicatus* Ameghino, and *M. holmbergi* Ameghino, from the Eocene of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Metaepanorthus: μετά, after; + *Epanorthus*.

Metaphodon COPE, 1873.

Ungulata, Amblypoda, Coryphodontida.

[Palæont. Bull., No. 10, p. 1, Dec., 1872—nomen nudum]; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XII, for July–Dec., 1872, pp. 542–544, Jan., 1873; *ibid.*, XIII, 71, 1873.

Type: *Metaphodon armatus* Cope, from the Eocene in the vicinity of Black Buttes, Wyoming.

Extinct.

Metaphodon: μετά, after; λόφος, crest; δδών=δδούς, tooth. "The most prominent [characters] are: First, the failure of the lateral or straight limbs of the crescent of the tooth-crown to meet at the apex, in the molars proper. . . . The first character appears to me to be of generic importance, hence the name." (COPE.)

Metamynodon SCOTT & OSBORN, 1887.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Amynodontida.

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., XIII, No. 5, pp. 165–169, figs. 7–9, Sept., 1887.

Type: *Metamynodon planifrons* Scott & Osborn, from the White River beds (Oligocene) of South Dakota.

Extinct. "Represented by a single skull in fine preservation and the anterior portion of the left mandibular ramus."

Metamynodon: μετά, after; + *Amynodon*.

Metanthropos COPE, 1879.

Primates, Hominidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Nov. 4, 1879, 194 (provisional name).

A genus proposed for man having the number of teeth reduced to 30: I $\frac{1}{2}$, C $\frac{1}{2}$, Pm $\frac{1}{2}$, M $\frac{3}{2}$, in case the character becomes constant at some future day. "My friend Dr. C. N. Pierce, an experienced and scientific dentist of this city [Philadelphia], informs me that he knows of twenty-eight families in which the external superior incisors are absent; to these four families may be added, which have fallen under my own observation." (COPE.)

Metanthropos: μετά, next to, next after; ἄνθρωπος, man—in allusion to the reduced number of teeth.

Metarctos GAUDRY, 1860.

Feræ, Canidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, LI, No. 24, p. 926, July–Dec., 1860.

Type: *Gulo diaphorus* Kaup, from the Pliocene of Eppelsheim, Germany. Gaudry's description of the genus is based on bones from the Pikermi beds of Greece, which are considered identical with Kaup's species.

Extinct. Based on 'des mâchoires inférieures.'

Metarctos: μετά, after; ἄρκτος, bear—"pour indiquer que sans doute, dans la série zoologique, il devra se placer entre les Ours et les Carnivores digitigrades."

Metasimia AMEGHINO, 1884.

Primates,

Filogenia, 374, 1884; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, II, Act. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VI, 94, 1889.

Hypothetical genus, defined to show the probable evolution of the Orang Utan "Los orangutanes designanse con el nombre genérico *Simia*, que conservaremos para el tipo más antiguo provisto de uña en el pulgar del pie, designando e tipo más moderno que de él se ha derivado y que carece de uña con el nombre de *Metasimia* (después de *Simia*)." (AMEGHINO.)

Metasimia: μετά, after; + *Simia*.

Metaxytherium CHRISTOL, 1840.

Sirenia, Halitheriidæ

L'Institut, Paris, VIII, 1^{re} sect, No. 352, pp. 322–323, Sept. 24, 1840; Comptes Rendus, Paris, XI, 527, 1840; Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2^e sér., XV, 331–335 pl. VII, figs. 1–3, 5–6, 9–10, June, 1841.

Type: Species not mentioned. Based on remains from Angers and Montpellier France, consisting of a mutilated skull, with molars identical with those of

Metaxytherium—Continued.

Hypopodamius dubius Cuvier; the temporal portion of a second skull; a lower jaw, with molars identical with those of *H. medius* Cuvier; some vertebrae, ribs, and other bones.

Extinct.

Metaxytherium: μετὰξύ, between; θηρίον, wild beast—i. e., intermediate between the dugong and the manatee.

Meoteorus (subgenus of *Vesperus*) KOLENATI, 1856. Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ. Allgem. Deutsch. Naturhist. Zeitg., Dresden, neue Folge, II, 131, 163-167, 1856.

Species, 5: *Vesperus nilsonii* (Blasius), *V. discolor* (Kuhl), *V. leucippe* (Bonaparte), *V. aristippe* (Bonaparte), and *V. savii* (Bonaparte), from Europe.

Name preoccupied by *Meoteorus* Haliday, 1835, a genus of Hymenoptera.

Meoteorus: μετεώρον, meteor—in allusion to the flight.

Procutatus AMEGHINO, 1902.

Edentata, Dasypodidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 54-56, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 52-54).

Type: *Procutatus lageniformis* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Procutatus: μετά, after; + *Eutatus*.

Methylobates AMEGHINO, 1884.

Primates, ?

Fligencia, 365, 1884; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 90-93, 1889.

A genus defined to show the probable evolution of the gibbons. "La ausencia ó presencia de un hueso intermediario del carpo, nos permite dividir los gibones en dos grupos bien definidos de los que el uno, que es el predecesor ó más antiguo, continuaremos designándolo con su nombre científico de *Hylolobates*, y el otro, como que descende del primero, lo llamaremos *Methylobates* (después de *Hylolobates*)." (AMEGHINO.)

Methylobates: μετά, after; + *Hylolobates*.

Metopocetus COPE, 1896.

Cete, Balaenidæ.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXXV, No. 151, pp. 141-143, Aug., 1896.

Type: *Metopocetus durianus* Cope, from the Miocene marl near the mouth of the Potomac River, Maryland.

Extinct. Based on a 'cranial fragment.'

Metopocetus: μέτωπον, brow; κητος, whale—in allusion to "the temporal crests which diverge forwards." (COPE.)

Mitopotherium AMEGHINO, 1891.

Edentata, Megalonychidæ.

Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 38, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 324, Oct. 1, 1891.

Type: *Mitopotherium splendens* Ameghino, from the Lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Mitopotherium: μέτωπον, brow; θηρίον, wild beast—in allusion to the character, 'frente plana y ancha.'

Mitopotoxus AMEGHINO, 1895 (?).

Edentata, Glyptodontidæ.

"Rev. Jard. Zool. Buenos Ayres, III, 123, 1895"; TROCESSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. v, 1124, 1898.

Type: *Mitopotoxus* sp.? from the Eocene of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Mitopotoxus: μέτωπον, brow; τόξον, bow.

Metriodromus AMEGHINO, 1894.

Marsupialia, Epanorthidæ.

Enum. Syn. Mamm. Fós. Form. Éocènes de Patagonie, 86-88, Feb., 1894.

Species: *Metriodromus arenarius* Ameghino, and *M. spectans* Ameghino, from the Eocene of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Metriodromus: μέτριος, moderate; δρόμος, running.

- Metriotherium** FILHOL, 1882. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriik
Mém. Soc. Sci. Phys. Nat., Toulouse, 99-103, pl. x, figs. 1-4, 1882.
New name for *Mesotherium* Filhol, 1880, which is preoccupied by *Mesotheri*
Serres, 1857, a genus of Typotheria.
Extinct.
Metriotherium: μέτριος, moderate; θηπιον, wild beast.
- Miacis** COPE, 1872. Creodonta, Uintacyoni
Palæont. Bull., No. 3, p. 2, Aug. 7, 1872; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XII, for July-D
1872, 470, Jan., 1873.
Type: *Miacis parviorus* Cope, from the Eocene of Blacks Fork of Green Riv
Wyoming.
Extinct. Based on "a portion of the right ramus mandibuli, containing p
tions of three molars, the penultimate being perfect."
Miacis: μέγιον, less; ἀκίς, point.
- Mico** (subgenus of *Hapale*) LESSON, 1840. Primates, Hapali
Spécies Mamm., 184, 192-194, 1840; Nouv. Tableau Règne Anim., Mamm.
1842; REICHENBACH, Vollständ. Naturgesch. Affen, 6, 1862 (raised to gen
rank); GRAY, Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 64, 18
Type: *Simia argentata* Müller, from the banks of the Para and Amazon, Brazi
Mico: Native name, used on the Orinoco, signifying 'guenon,' or long-tai
monkey. (BUFFON, Hist. Nat., XV, 121, 1767.)
- Micoella** GRAY, 1870. Primates, Hapali
Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 130-131, 1870.
Species: *Mico sericeus* Gray, and *Hapale chrysoleucos* Wagner, from Brazil.
Micoella: Dim. of *Mico*.
- Micoureus** LESSON, 1842. Marsupialia, Didelphy
Nouv. Tableau Règne Anim., Mamm., 186, 1842; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup
Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 340, 1888 (type fixed).
Species, 8: *Micoureus cinereus* (= *Didelphys cinerea* Temminck, type), from Br
M. dorsigera (Linnaeus), from Dutch Guiana; *M. murina* (Linnaeus), 1
Guiana; *M. tricolor* (Geoffroy), from Guiana and Brazil; *M. lanigera* (Des
est) from Paraguay; *M. elegans* (Waterhouse), from Chile; *M. californ*
(Bennett) and *M. breviceps* (Bennett), from 'California' (Mexico).
Micoureus: *Micouré*, name of an opossum, used by the Gaurani Indians of Parag
- Microbiotherium** AMEGHINO, 1887. Marsupialia, Microbiotheri
Enum. Sist. Species Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 6-7, Dec., 1887.
Species: *Microbiotherium patagonicum* Ameghino, and *M. tehuelchum* Amegh
from the Lower Tertiary of the Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia.
Extinct.
Microbiotherium: μικρόβιος, short-lived; θηπιον, wild beast.
- Microcavia** H. Gervais & AMEGHINO, 1880. Glires, Cavi
Mamm. Foss. Amérique du Sud, 50-55, 1880.
Species, 4: *Microcavia typus* Gervais & Ameghino, *M. robusta* Gervais & Amegh
M. intermedia Gervais & Ameghino, and *M. dubia* (= *Cardiodictus dubius*? l
var), all from the pampas of the province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Extinct.
Microcavia: μικρός, small*; -Cavia.
- Microcebus** GEOFFROY, 1834. Primates, Lemuri
Cours Hist. Nat. Mamm., 11^e Leçon for June 6, 1828, 24-26, 1834; MARTIN, P
Zool. Soc. London, 1835, 125-127; FORSYTH MAJOR, Novit. Zool., I, 6-17, 1
Type: *Lemur pusillus* Geoffroy, from Madagascar.

prefix *Micro-*, small, usually requires no further explanation than th
relative size.

Microcebus—Continued.

Microcebus: μικρός, small; κηβός, a long-tailed monkey. The genus includes some of the smallest lemurs; *M. smithi* having a body only 5 inches long and a tail 6 inches in length. (BEDDARD, Mamm., 544, 1902.)

Microchaerus WOOD, 1844.

Primates, Microchaeridae.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., XIV, 350, Nov., 1844; l'Institut, Paris, 1^{re} sect., No. 578, p. 39, Jan. 22, 1845; London Geol. Journ., No. 1, p. 5, 1846.

Type: *Microchaerus erinaceus* Wood, from the Upper Eocene of Hordwell, Hampshire, England.

Extinct. Based on 'an imperfect cranium.'

Microchaerus: μικρός, small; χοίρος, hog—from its small size, about that of a hedgehog, and its resemblance to *Charopotamus* in the peculiar angle of the lower jaw. "*Microchaerus* has that remarkable prolongation backward of the angle so strikingly displayed in *Charopotamus*."

Microclanodon SCOTT, 1892.

Creodonta, Triisodontidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Nov. 15, 1892, 302.

Type: *Triisodon asurgens* Cope, from the Puerco Eocene of New Mexico.

Extinct.

Microclanodon: μικρός, small; + Clanodon.

Microconodon OSBORN, 1886.

Marsupialia, Dromatheriidae.

Science, VIII, 540, 1 fig. in text, Dec. 10, 1886; Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., for 1886, 362-363, 1 fig. in text, Jan. 25, 1887.

Type: *Microconodon tenuirostris* Osborn, from the Triassic of the Chatham coal-field, North Carolina.

Name preoccupied by *Microconodus* Traquair, 1877, a genus of Pisces. Replaced by *Tylthocnus* Palmer, 1903.

Extinct. Based on a lower jaw.

Microconodon: μικρός, small; κώνος, cone; δδών=δδούς, tooth—in allusion to the lower molars, each of which has "a central cone supporting two smaller cones on its anterior and posterior slopes." (OSBORN.)

Microdelphys (subg. of *Didelphys*) BURMEISTER, 1856.

Marsupialia, Didelphyidae.

Erlaut. Fauna Brasiliens, 83-87, Taf. XIV fig. 2, XVI figs. 1, 2, 1856; THOMAS, Cat. Mars-up. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 354, 1888 (type fixed).

Microdelphys TROUSSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. v, 1238, 1898 (in synonymy).

Species. 7: *Didelphys tristriata* Kuhl (= *Sorex americanus* Müller, type), *D. tricolor* Desmarest, *D. brachyura* Schreber, *D. velutina* Wagner, *D. domestica* Wagner, *D. unistriata* Wagner, and *Microdelphys alboguttata* Burmeister, from Brazil.

Microdelphys: μικρός, small; + (Di-)delphys.

Microdipodops MERRIAM, 1891.

Glires, Heteromyidae.

N. Am. Fauna, No. 5, pp. 115-117, July 30, 1891.

Type: *Microdipodops megacephalus* Merriam, from Halleck, Elko County, Nevada.

Microdipodops: μικρός, small; -- Dipodops.

Microgale THOMAS, 1882.

Insectivora, Tenrecidae.

Journ. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., XVI, No. 92, pp. 319-322, 4 figs. in text, Apr. 6, 1882.

Species: *Microgale longicaudata* Thomas (type), and *M. corani* Thomas, from the Ankafana forest, eastern Betsileo, Madagascar.

Microgale: μικρός, small; γαλή, weasel.

Microlagus (subgenus of *Lepus*) TROUSSART, 1897.

Glires, Leporidae.

Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. III, 660, Oct., 1897.

Type: *Lepus cinerascens* Allen, from San Fernando, Los Angeles Co., California.

Microlagus: μικρός, small; λαγώς, hare.

Micropternodus MATTHEW, 1903.

Insectivora, Leptictidae.

Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XIX, 204-205, fig. 3, May 9, 1903.

Type: *Micropternodus borealis* Matthew, from the White River Oligocene of Pipestone Springs, Jefferson County, Montana.Extinct. Based on a lower jaw with p_3-m_3 and alveoli of the anterior teeth.*Micropternodus*: μικρός, small; πτέρωα, heel; ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the small heel of the lower third premolar.**Micropteropus** (subg. of *Epomophorus*) MATSCHIE, 1899. Chiroptera, Pteropodidae.

Fledermäuse Berliner Mus. Naturkunde, Lief. I, Megachiroptera, 37, 57-58, 1899.

Type: *Epomophorus pusillus* Peters, from Yoruba, West Africa.*Micropteropus*: μικρός, small; + *Pteropus*.**Micropterus** (subgenus of *Delphinus*) WAGNER, 1846. Cete, Physeteridae.

Schreiber's Säugethiere, VII, 281, 352-358, Tab. CCCXLVIII, 1846.

Micropterus FERNICHT, K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Skrifter, Nat. & Math. Afd., Kjöbenhavn, 5te Række, I, 97, 1849 (raised to generic rank); Zool. Unterzuch. Nord. Wallthiere, I, 50-51, 1849.**Type:** *Delphinus micropterus* Cuvier, from the coast of France.Name preoccupied by *Micropterus* Lacépède, 1802, a genus of Pisces.*Micropterus*: μικρός, small; πτερόν, fin.**Microhynchus** JOURDAN, 1834.

Primates, Lemuridae.

Thèse inaug. à la Faculté de Science de Grenoble, 1834¹⁷ (fide Mivart, 1864);

GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1863, 141; Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 89-90, 1870; MIVART, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 638.

Type: *Lemur laugier* Gmelin, from Madagascar.Name preoccupied by *Microhynchus* Megerle, 1823, a genus of Coleoptera. (See Anali Jourdan, 1834.)*Microhynchus*: μικρός, small; ῥύγχος, snout.**Microsciurus** (subgenus of *Sciurus*) ALLEN, 1895.

Glires, Sciuridae.

Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., New York, VII, Art. X, 332-333, Nov. 8, 1895.

Type: *Sciurus* (*Microsciurus*) *alfari* Allen, from Jiménez, Costa Rica.*Microsciurus*: μικρός, small; *Sciurus*—in allusion to the small size, the total length being only 200 millimeters, or 11½ inches.**Microsorex** subgenus of *Sorex* BAIRD, 1877.

Insectivora, Soricidae.

Baird, in Coates' Notes Am. Insect. Mamm., Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv.

Terr., III, No. 3, pp. 643, 646, May 15, 1877.

Type: *Sorex hogg* Baird, from Racine, Wisconsin.*Microsorex*: μικρός, small; *Sorex*.**Microspalax** subgenus of *Spalax* NEHRING, 1898.

Glires, Spalacidae.

Sitzungs-Ber. Gesellsch. Naturforsch. Freunde Berlin, for Dec. 21, 1897, No. 10, p. 168, 1898.

Name provisionally proposed for the smaller species of *Spalax*. "Wollte man eine subgenerische Theilung vornehmen, so müssten die kleineren *Spalax*-Arten etwa als '*Microspalax*' abgetrennt werden; doch halte ich dieses bei der geringen Zahl der Arten vorläufig nicht für nöthig." (NEHRING.)Name preoccupied by *Microspalax* Trouessart, 1885, a genus of Arachnida.Replaced by *Nannospalax* Palmer, 1903.*Microspalax*: μικρός, small; *Spalax*.**Microstylops** AMEGHINO, 1901.

Tillodontia, Pantostylopidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 426, July, 1901 (sep. p. 80).

Type: *Microstylops clurus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Microstylops: μικρός, small; στῦλος, pillar; ὄψ, aspect.**Microsus** LEIDY, 1870.

Primates, Hyopsodidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., Oct. 4, 1870, 113; OSBORN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 172, June 28, 1902.

Microsus—Continued.

Type: *Microsus cuspidatus* Leidy, from the Eocene (Bridger), of Blacks Fork, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on 'a fragment of the lower jaw containing two teeth' (the second and third lower molars).

Microsus: μικρός, small; + *Sus*—in allusion to the small size, supposed to be that of 'an animal about as big as a rabbit.' (LEIDY.)

Microsus HEUDE, 1899.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Mém. Hist. Nat. Empire Chinois, IV, pt. 3, pp. 115–116, pl. xxx, figs. 1–5, 7A, 9A, 11, 12, 1899.

Species, 3: *Microsus maritimus* Heude, and *M. macassaricus* Heude, from Macassar, Celebes; and *M. floresianus* Heude, from the island of Flores.

Name preoccupied by *Microsus* Leidy, 1870, a genus of extinct Primates.

Microsypops LEIDY, 1872.

Glires, Proglires, Mixodectidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Apr. 16, 1872, 20; OSBORN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 205, 209–213, figs. 36–40, June 28, 1902 (ordinal position).

Type: *Microsypops gracilis* Leidy, from the Eocene of Grizzly Buttes and Lodgepole Trail, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on a lower jaw.

Microsypops: μικρός, small; σῦς, pig; ὄψ, aspect.

Microtherium MEYER, 1837.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriida.

Neues Jahrb. Mineralogie, 1837, 557, 676; *ibid*, 1841, 461; *ibid*, 1843, 385–386.

Type: *Microtherium renggeri* Meyer,* from the Tertiary of Aarau, Switzerland.

Extinct. Based on "einem Unterkieferfragment eines zierlichen Säugethiers."

Microtherium: μικρός, small; θηρίον, wild beast.

Microtolagus ELLIOT, 1901.

Glires, Leporida.

Syn. Mamm. N. Am., Field Columbian Mus., Zool. Ser., II, 269, 288, 1901.

Misprint for *Macrotolagus* Mearns, 1896.

Microtus SCHRANK, 1798.

Glires, Muridæ, Microtina.

Fauna Boica, I, 1ste Abth., Nürnberg, 66, 72–73, 1798 (fide THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1896, 1021); WOODWARD & SHERBORN, Cat. Brit. Foss. Vert., 364–366, Jan., 1890; LYDEKKER, Roy. Nat. Hist., III, 129–134, 4 figs. in text, 1895; MILLER, N. Am. Fauna, No. 12, pp. 14, 44–71, pls. i–iii, text figs. 20–36, July 23, 1896 (type fixed).

Species, 3: *Microtus terrestris* Schrank (= *Mus arvalis* Pallas, type); *Microtus amphibius* (Linnaeus, F. Suec., 32; Schreber's Säugethiere, IV, 668 = *Mus terrestris* Linnaeus); and *Microtus gregarius* Schrank (= *Mus arvalis* Pallas), from Europe.

Microtus: μικρός, small; οὖς, ὠτός, ear.

Micrurus (subg. of *Arvicola*) FORSYTH MAJOR, 1877.

Glires, Muridæ, Microtina.

Atti Soc. Toscana Sci. Nat., Pisa, III, for 1876, 124–130, 1877; MILLER, N. Am. Fauna, No. 12, p. 17, July 23, 1896.

Type: *Arvicola nebrodensis* Minà-Palumbo, from Sicily.

Name preoccupied by *Micrura* Ehrenberg, 1831, a genus of Vermees.

Micrurus: μικρός, small; οὐρά, tail.

Mictomys TRUE, 1894.

Glires, Muridæ, Microtina.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XVII, No. 999, pp. 242–243, Apr. 26, 1894; MILLER, N. Am. Fauna, No. 12, pp. 18, 35–36, fig. 10, July 23, 1896.

Type: *Mictomys inuitus* True, from Fort Chimo, Ungava, Labrador.

* The species is not described in the first article, and the genus is there practically a nomen nudum. *Microtherium* = *Oplotherium* Laizer et Parieu, 1838. (MEYER, Neues Jahrb., 1841, 461.)

tomys—Continued.

Mictomys: *μικτός*, mixed; *μῦς*, mouse—from the animal's resemblance to *Synaptomys* in general appearance, skull, and teeth; and to *Lemmus* in having the thumb armed with a truncated, strap-shaped nail.

MA GEOFFROY, 1812.

Primates, Hapalidae.

Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, XIX, 120-121, 1812; Lesson, Species Mamm., 194, 1840.

Species, 6: *Midas rufimanus* Geoffroy (= *Simia midas* Linnaeus, type), from Guiana; *M. arnulus* (= *Saguinus ursula* Hoffmannsegg), from Brazil; *M. labiatus* Geoffroy, from Brazil; *M. leoninus* (= *Simia leonina* Humboldt), from the east slope of the Andes, Colombia; *M. rosalia* (= *S. rosalia* Linnaeus), from Brazil; *M. arlipus* (= *S. arlipus* Linnaeus), from Guiana.

Name preoccupied by *Midas* Latreille, 1796, a genus of Diptera.

Midas: *Μίδας*, in Grecian mythology a king of Phrygia, who was endowed with the power of turning everything he touched into gold. The name was first used in mammalogy as a specific designation for *Simia midas*, evidently on account of the golden-yellow or bright-reddish color of the animal's hands and feet, and was afterwards adopted for the genus.

MAUS (see **Mydaus**).

Ferae, Mustelidae.

MIMETES LEACH, 1820.

Primates, Simiidae.

Thomson's Ann. Philos., XVI, No. xcii, 104, Aug., 1820; COUES, Century Dict., IV, 3768, 1890.

"In the Journal de Physique, Dr. Leach has pointed out the generic differences that exist between the *Black* and the *Red Orang-outan*. The first genus, *Mimetes*, Leach (*Chimpansee*), the nearest animal to man, has no intermaxillary bone; it has the last joint of the great toe perfect; and has the ligamentum suspensorium of the thigh bone. The type is *Simia troglodytes*" from West Africa (Ann. Philos. 104). This is an error, as the generic name given to the 'Chimpanzé' in the Journal de Physique (LXXXIX, 156, Aug., 1819) is *Troglodytes*, not *Mimetes*.

"This genus was proposed by W. E. Leach about 1816,* and antedates both *Troglodytes* of Geoffroy and *Anthropopithecus* of De Blainville." (COUES.)

Name preoccupied by *Mimetes* Hübner, 1816, a genus of Lepidoptera. (See *Pan* Oken, 1816.)

Mimetes: *μιμητής*, imitator—so called from its resemblance to man.

MIMOTOPS GRAY MS., 1866.

Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 117 (synonym of *Chiroderma*).

Species: *Chiroderma villosum* Peters, from Brazil; and *C. pictum* Gray, locality not stated.

Mimotops: *μιμητοψ*, imitator; *ὄψ*, aspect.

MIMOMYS FORSYTH MAJOR, 1902.

Glires, Muridae, Microtinae.

Nature, LXV, No. 1688, p. 431, Mar. 6, 1902; Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1902, pt. 1, 102-107, figs. 1-17, June 1, 1902.

Species: *Microtus pliocenicus* Forsyth Major, from the Pliocene of the upper Val d'Arno, Italy; and *M. intermedius* Newton, from the Norwich Crag, England.

In the second reference *M. newtoni* Forsyth Major, from the Norwich Crag, is also included.)

Extinct.

Mimomys: *μιμος*, mimic; *μῦς*, mouse—so called from its resemblance to *Microtus*.

This date is evidently confused with that of the publication of Hübner's genus of diptera.

Mimon GRAY, 1847.

Chiroptera, Phyllostomidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. CLXIX, p. 14, Apr. 13, 1847; Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., XIX, 406, June, 1847; Dobson, Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 491-492, 1878; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., X, 53, July 1902 (locality).

Type: *Phyllostoma bennettii* Gray, from Brazil. (See THOMAS.)

Mimon: μίμος, mimic—probably from its close resemblance to *Phyllostoma*.

Miniopterus (subg. of *Vespertilio*) BONAPARTE, 1837. Chiroptera, Vespertilionidae.

Icon. Fauna Italica, I, fasc. xx, under *Vespertilio emarginatus*, 1837; fasc. xix, under *V. ursinii*, pl.—, fig. 1, and *V. alcythoe*, 1837 (raised to generic rank); Mag. Zool. & Bot., II, No. 12, p. 497, 1838 (quoted by Gray); Dobson, Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 347-352, 1878.

Miniopterus GRAY, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XVII, 91, Feb., 1866.

Minneopterus LAMPE, Jahrb. Nassau. Ver. Naturkunde, Jahrg. 53, Cat. Säugetier-Sammlung, 12, 1900.

Type: *Vespertilio ursinii* Bonaparte (= *Vespertilio schreibersii* Natterer), from the vicinity of San Giacomo and San Filippo, near Ascoli, Italy.

Miniopterus: μινύς, μινυός, small; πτερόν, wing—from the very short first phalanx of the third or longest finger.

Minytragus GLOGER, 1841.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxiii, 154, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, Feb. 1, 1895.

Type not mentioned; includes several species of dwarf antelopes from Africa. Equals *Neotragus* H. Smith, 1827. (THOMAS.)

Minytragus: μινύς, μινυός, small; τράγος, goat.

Miobasileus COPE, 1873.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriidae.

Palæont. Bull., No. 15, pp. 3-4, Aug. 20, 1873.

Type: *Miobasileus ophryas* Cope, from the Oligocene of Colorado.

Extinct. Based on "a cranium with nearly complete dentition, but without mandibular ramus."

Miobasileus: *Mio-(cene)*; βασιλεύς, king—in allusion to its size and the time of its occurrence.

Miocænus COPE, 1881.

Ungulata, Condylarthra, Miocænidae.

Am. Naturalist, XV, for Oct., 1881, 830-831, Sept. 22, 1881; "Palæont. Bull., No. 33, pp. 489-492, Sept. 30, 1881;" Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XIX, 489-492, Oct. 21, 1881; OSBORN & EARLE, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., VII, 48-52, 1895.

Species, 4: *Miocænus turgidus* Cope (type), *M. sectorius* Cope, *M. angustus* Cope, and *M. mandibularis* Cope, from the lowest Eocene beds of New Mexico. (In the second and third references *M. sectorius* is placed in the genus *Anisonchus*, and a new species, *M. subtrigonus*, is added.)

Extinct.

Miohippus MARSH, 1874.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidae.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., VII, 249-250, Mar., 1874.

Type: *Miohippus annectens* Marsh, from the Miocene of Oregon.

Extinct.

Miohippus: *Mio-(cene)*; ἵππος, horse.

Miolabis HAY, 1899.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidae.

Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XII, 24, 74, Apr. 8, 1899 (quoted by Matthew*); Science, new ser., IX, 593, Apr. 21, 1899; Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 676-677, 1902.

* *Miolabis* was first published by Matthew in Bull. Am. Mus., l. c., and credited to whose paper was in press, but had not then appeared.

slabis—Continued.

New name for *Protolabis* Wortman, 1898 (nec *Protolabis* Cope, 1876). Includes *Proconodon flavidens* Cope, from the Miocene (Loup Fork beds) of Logan and Weld counties, northeastern Colorado; and *Protolabis transmontanus* Cope (type), from the Miocene of Cottonwood Creek, John Day Valley, Oregon.

Extinct.

Miolabis: *Mio*-(cene); + (*Proto*-)*labis*—indicating a Miocene genus closely related to *Protolabis*.

olophus OWEN, 1865.

Tillodontia, Esthonychidae.

Geol. Mag., London, II, No. xiv, 339-341, pl. x, figs. 1, 3, Aug., 1865.

Type: *Miolophus planiceps* Owen, from the Eocene (London Clay) of Sheppey, Kent, England.

Extinct. Based on a portion of the upper jaw, including five teeth, with palate and anterior piers of the zygomatic arches.

Miolophus: *μειλων*, less; + (*Phio*-)*lophus*.

opithecus L. GIEFFROY, 1842.

Primates, Cercopithecidae.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, XV, No. 15, p. 720; No. 23, p. 1037, July-Dec., 1842;

Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat., III, 308-310, 1843; Archiv. Mus., Paris, II, for 1841, 549-551, 1843 (fide Cat. Mamm., 18, 1851).

Miopithecus REICHENBAUCH, Vollständ. Naturgesch. Affen, 103-104, pl. xviii, figs. 242-243, 1862.

Miopithecus WALLACE, Geog. Dist. Anim., II, 173, 1876.

Type: *Simia talapoin* (= *Cercopithecus talapoin* Erxleben), from West Africa.

Miopithecus: *μειλων*, less, smaller; *πίθηκος*, ape—"rappelle la petite taille du Talapoin, type de ce genre." (GIEFFROY.)

osiren DOLLO, 1890.

Sirenia, Halitheriidae.

Bull. Soc. Belge de Géol., Palaeont. et Hydrol., III, 415-421, fig. 2 in text, 1890.

Type: *Miosiren locki* Dollo, from the Miocene of Boom, near Antwerp, Belgium.

Extinct. Based on "le crâne . . . la colonne vertbrale . . . les côtes . . . le sternum . . . le bassin."

Miosiren: *Mio*-(cene); *σειρήν*, siren—i. e. a Miocene sirenian.

iothen COPE, 1873.

Insectivora, Lepticiidae?

Syn. New Vert. Tertiary Colorado, pp. 5, 8, Oct., 1873; Hay, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 741, 1902 (synonym of *Domina*, type fixed).

Species: *Miothen crassigenis* Cope (type), and *M. gracile* Cope, from the Oligocene of Colorado.

Extinct.

Miothen: *Mio*-(cene); suffix *-θεν*, from—denoting an animal from the Miocene.

ioxicebus LESSON, 1840.

Primates, Lemnridae.

Spec. Mamm., 207, 218-219, 1840; Nouv. Tableau Règne Anim., Mamm., 9, 1842.

Myoxicebus AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., Addenda, 7, 1846; Index Univ., 243, 1846.

Myoxicebus AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Index Univ., 235, 243, 1846.

Species: *Myoxicebus griseus* Lesson, and *M. rufus* Lesson, from Madagascar.

Myoxicebus: *Myoxus*; *κῆβος*, a long-tailed monkey.

rmecophaga (see **Myrmecophaga**).

Edentata, Myrmecophagidae.

rounga (subgenus of *Phoca*) GRAY, 1827.

Fere, Pinnipedia, Phocidae.

GRAY, * in Griffith's Cuvier, Animal Kingdom, V, 179-181, 1827.

Morunga GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxiii, 103, 1843 (raised to generic rank); Zool. Voy. H. M. S. 'Erebus & Terror,' Mamm., 4, 8, pls. ix-x, 1844.

A footnote states that the subgenus was proposed by Gray and adopted by Griffith. No earlier reference has been found and the name seems to be here published the first time.

Mirounga—Continued.

Species, 5: *Phoca cristata* Gmelin, from the North Atlantic; *Phoca proboscidea* Péron & Lesueur, *Mirounga patagonica* Griffith; *Phoca ansonii* Desmarest, & *Phoca byronii* Blainville, from the Southern Seas.

Mirounga: *Miouroung*, native name of *Phoca proboscidea* in Australia.

Mirza GRAY, 1870.

Primates, Lemurid

Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 131, 135–136, 1870.

Type: *Microcebus cuquerelii* Schlegel & Pollen, from Madagascar.

Mirza: Persian *mīrzā*, prince; said to be a corruption of *amīr-zadeh*, son of a prince (from *amīr*, prince; *zadeh*, son).

Misothermus HENSEL, 1855.

Glires, Muridae, Microtin

Zeitschr. Deutsch. Geol. Gesellsch., VII, Heft 3, pp. 490–497, pl. xxv, figs. 12–13, May–July, 1855; MILLER, N. Am. Fauna, No. 12, p. 16, July 23, 1896.

Type: *Myodes torquatus* (= *Mus torquatus* Pallas), from the Obi River, Siberia.

Name antedated by *Dicrostonyx* Gloger, 1841.

Misothermus: μισέω, to hate; ἔρπον, heat—in allusion to the animal's northern habitat.

Missourium KOCH, 1840.

Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantid

[Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, XXXVII, No. 1, p. 192, Oct., 1839, common name only—'Koch's Missourian.']

Oken's Isis, 1840, 905–906; Froriep's Neue Notizen, Erfurt, XIII, No. 271, pp. 104–105, Jan., 1840; A Short Description of Fossil Remains found in the State of Missouri, 8vo, St. Louis, 2–3, 1840; Die Riesenthiere der Urwelt, Berlin, 43–59, Taf. VIII, 1845.

Missourium KOCH, Jahrb. Mineralogie, 1840, 736; "Beschreib. des Missouritheristocaulodon (Koch), oder Missouri-Leviathan (*Leviathan missouriensis* Magdeburg, 1844" (fide ENGELMANN, Bibl. Hist. Nat.); SCUDDER, Nomencl. Zool., pt. I, 214; pt. II, 199, 1882.

Type: *Missourium kochii*, 1840 (= *M. theristocaulodon* Koch, 1844) from the Pleistocene of Sulphur Springs, near Kimmswick, Jefferson County, 22 miles south of St. Louis, Missouri. In 1845 Koch gave the type locality as Bourbet River, Gasconade County, but Lydekker (Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., IV, 1886), states that the skeleton in the British Museum, which was purchased from Koch about 1844, came from Benton County, Missouri.

Extinct. Based on a skeleton.

Missourium: *Missouri*, the State where the remains were found; + neuter ending -um, to indicate an extinct group.

Mixocebus PETERS, 1874.

Primates, Lemurid

Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, Nov., 1874, 690–693, Taf. 1–2.

Mixocebus TROUSSART, Rev. et Mag. Zool., 3^e ser., VI, 165, 1878; Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Primates, 36, 1879.

Type: *Mixocebus caniceps* PETERS, from Madagascar.

Mixocebus: μίξο-, mixed; κήβος, a long-tailed monkey.

Mixochœrus (see **Myxochœrus**).

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriic

Mixodectes COPE, 1883.

Glires, Proglires, Mixodectid

Am. Naturalist, XVII, 191, Feb., 1883; Palæont., Bull. No. 36, 1883; Proc. A. Philos. Soc., XX, 559–561, Mar. 16, 1883; MATTHEW, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., IX, 265–267, fig. 1, Nov. 16, 1897; OSBORN, ibid., XVI, 205–206, figs. 30–32, June 28, 1902 (ordinal position); HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 786, 1902 (type fixed).

Species: *Mixodectes pungens* Cope (type), and *M. crassiusculus* Cope, from the Eocene of New Mexico.

Extinct. Based on lower jaws.

Mixodectes: μίξο-, mixed; δήκτης, a biter.

Microphagus COPE, 1869.

Fere, Procyonidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1869, 3; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XI, 176-177, pl. III, fig. 2, 1869.

Microphagus LEIDY, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 445, 1869;

TROUENSAERT, Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Carnivora, 30, 1885.

Type: *Microphagus spelaeus* Cope, from the Pleistocene limestone breccia of a cave in Wythe County, Virginia.

Extinct. Based on a molar tooth.

Microphagus: $\mu\iota\phi\alpha$, mixed; $\phi\alpha\gamma\epsilon\iota\nu$, to eat—in allusion to the combination of characters of the molars, which teeth are "less carnivorous than those in *Canis*, and approach remotely the smoothness of the *Cercopithecus*." (COPE.)**Miototherium** FILHOL, 1880.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidae.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, XC, No. 26, p. 1580, Jan.-June, 1880.

Type: *Miototherium cuspidatum* Filhol, from the Upper Eocene Phosphorites of Quercy, France.

Extinct. Based on part of a skull.

Miototherium: Lat. *mixtus*, mixed; $\theta\eta\pi\iota\omicron\nu$, wild beast.**Moco** (subgenus of *Curia*) LUND, 1840.

Glires, Caviidae.

L'Écho du Monde Savant, 7^e ann., No. 528, p. 191, Apr. 4, 1840.**Nomen audum.** "Le genre *Curia*, de Linné, ne manque pas non plus de représentants dans cette faune antédiluvienne; les sous-genres *Pereu* et *Moco* ont été trouvés."*Moco*: Native Brazilian name.**Mococo** ('LESSON') TROUENSAERT, 1878.

Primates, Lemuridae.

['Les Mococos' LESSON, Spécies Mamm., 222-224, 1840; Nouv. Tableau Règne Anim., Mamm., 10, 1842.]

TROUENSAERT, Rev. et Mag. de Zool., 3^e ser., VI, No. 6, p. 163, 1878 (synonym of *Lemur*); Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Primates, 34, 1879 (synonym of *Lemur*).Lesson used 'les Mococos' as a subgenus of *Prosimia* for *Lemur catta* Linnaeus, but gave the group no Latin name. Trouessart merely quotes Lesson's name as *Mococo* in the synonymy of *Lemur* without recognizing the subgenus.*Mococo*: *Mocok* or *Mococo*, native name of a lemur on the east coast of Africa, adopted by Buffon (Hist. Nat., XIII, 173, 184, 1765).**Moritherium** ANDREWS, 1901.

Ungulata, ?

Tagblatt V. Internat. Zool.-Cong., Berlin, No. 6, p. 4, Aug. 16, 1901; Geol. Mag., London, Decade IV, vol. VIII, 403-406, fig. 2 in text, Sept., 1901.

Type: *Moritherium lyonsi* Andrews, from the Eocene of the province of Fayum, Egypt.

Extinct. Based on portions of the skull and mandible.

Moritherium: *Moris*, an ancient lake near the bed of which the remains were found; $\theta\eta\pi\iota\omicron\nu$, wild beast.**Mogera** (subgenus of *Talpa*) POMEL, 1848.

Insectivora, Talpidae.

Archiv. Sci. Phys. & Nat., Bibl. Univ. Genève, IX, [160], 246, Nov., 1848.

Type: *Talpa mogera* Temminck, from Japan.**Molossops** (subgenus of *Molossus*) PETERS, 1866.

Chiroptera, Noctilionidae.

Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, for 1865, 575-576, 1866.

Species: 4: *Molossus temminckii* (Lund), from Brazil; *M. planirostris* Peters, from Brazil; *M. brachymeles* Peters, from Para, Brazil; and *M. aztecus* Saussure, from Amecameca, Mexico.*Molossops*: *Molossus*; $\theta\psi$, aspect.**Molossus** GEOFFROY, 1805.

Chiroptera, Noctilionidae.

Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, VI, 153-154, 1805; MILLER & REHN, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXX, 270, Dec., 1901 (type locality given as Paraguay).

Molossus—Continued.

Type: *Molossus rufus* Geoffroy, from South America, probably Surinam, or
enne, French Guiana (but Miller & Rehn give Paraguay).

Molossus: Lat., a Molossian (hound) noted for its size and strength,
Μολοσσός, Molossian; κύων Μολοσσός, a kind of wolf dog used by
herds—hence 'bulldog bat.'

Mona (subgenus of *Cercopithecus*) REICHENBACH, 1862. Primates, Cercopith
Vollständ. Naturgesch. Affen, 109–113, pls. XIX–XX, figs. 271–282, 1862.

Species 12, from West Africa: *Cercopithecus mona* (= *Simia mona* Schreber,
C. campbelli Waterhouse, *C. pogonias* Bennett, *C. erxlebenii* Dahlb
nigripes Du Chaillu, *C. burnettii* Gray, *C. labiatus* Geoffroy, *C. martini*
house, *C. erythrarchus* Peters, *C. erythrotis* Waterhouse, *C. albogularis*
and *C. monoides* Geoffroy.

Mona: Span., Portuguese, Ital., *mona*, female monkey.

Monachus FLEMING, 1822.

Feræ, Pinnipedia, Ph
Philos. of Zoology, II, 187 footnote, 1822; ALLEN, Hist. N. Am. Pinniped
723, 1880.

Type: *Phoca monachus* Hermann, from the Mediterranean Sea.

Monachus: μοναχός, monk (from μοναχός, single, solitary)—i. e., 'monk'

Monacrum (subgenus of *Palæotherium*) AYMARD, 1853. Ungulata, Palæoth
AYMARD, in Pictet's Traité Paléont., 2^e éd., I, 309, 311, 1853; Comptes R
Paris, XXXVIII, No. 14, p. 674, Jan.–June, 1854 (raised to generic rank)
grès Sci. France, for 1855, I, 231, 264, 1856.

Species: *Palæotherium velaunum* Cuvier, *P. medium* Cuvier, and possibly
species, from the Eocene of France.

Extinct.

Monacrum: μόνος, single; ἄκρον, summit—in allusion to the character
first lower molar, which has only one distinct 'lobe.' (PICTET.)

Monatherium (see **Monotherium**).

Feræ, Pinnipedia, Ph

Monatus (see **Manatus**).

Sirenia, Mar

Monax WARDEN, 1819.

Glires, Sci

Statistical, Political, and Historical Account of the United States, Edinbu
225–228, 1819.

Type: *Monax missouriensis* Warden = *Cynomys ludovicianus* (Ord), from the
Plains.

Name antedated by *Cynomys* Rafinesque, 1817.

Monax: Lat., solitary.

Mongo ('OGILBY') LESSON, 1842.

Feræ, Vivæ

Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 63, 1842.

Species 7, from India, Malaysia, and Java: *Viverra ichneumon* Linnæus, *H*
fuscus Waterhouse, *H. javanicus* G. Cuvier, *H. brachyurus* Gray, *H. mal*
F. Cuvier, *Ichneumon edwardsii* É. Geoffroy, and *Mongo exilis* (Gervais)
name is credited to Ogilby, who used the form *Mungos*, in 1835, for *H. r*
Bennett.

Mongo: Telugu, *mangisu*; Marathi *mangus*, mongoose. (See *Mungos*.)

Monichus OKEN, 1816.

Primates, Cercopith

Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., pp. xi, 1208–1211, 18

Species, 3: *Cercopithecus mona* Schreber, *C. diana* Linnæus, and *Simia*
Erxleben, from West Africa.

Monillacitherium (see **Mouillacitherium**).

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoploth

MONOCEROS RAFINESQUE², 1815. Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidae.

Analyse de la Nature, 56, 1815.

Type: *Rhinoceros unicornis* Linnaeus, from Africa.

Name preoccupied by *Monoceros* Mensch, 1787, a genus of Mollusca. Replaced by *Unicornus* Rafinesque, 1815 (*ibid.*, p. 219), which is also preoccupied by *Unicornus* Montfort, 1810, a genus of Mollusca. (See *Rhinoceros* Linnaeus, 1758.)

Monoceros: μονοκέρας, unicorn (from *μόνος*, single; *κέρας*, horn).

MODELPHIS? BURNETT, 1830. Marsupialia, Didelphyidae.

Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXVIII, for Oct.-Dec., 1829, 351, 1830.

Species: *Modelphis dornigera* (= *Didelphis dornigera* Linnaeus?), and *M. brachyura* (= *Didelphis brachyura* Schreber), from South America.

Modelphis: *μόνος*, single; *δελφύς*, womb.

MONODON LINNAEUS, 1758. Cete, Delphinidae.

Systema Nature, 10th ed., 75, 1758; 12th ed., 105, 1766.

Monodon SCHÜLER, *Mamm. Europea*, in *Abhandl. und Vorträge aus gesamtgebiets Naturwiss.*, IV, 5, 1897.

Type: *Monodon monoceros* Linnaeus, from the Arctic Ocean.

Monodon: μονόδοντος, one toothed (from *μόνος*, single; *δῶν*=*δδούς*, tooth)—from the single horn-like tusk of the male, which is often 7 or 8 feet long.

MONOIODON ROTH, 1898. Ungulata, Astrapotheroidea, ?

Revista Mus. La Plata, IX, 191, 1898 (sep. p. 51).

Type: *Monoiodon primum* Roth, from the 'toba terciaria' of the Río Collon-Carf, Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on two lower premolars.

Monoiodon: *μόνος*, single; *ἰδος*, form; *δῶν*=*δδούς*, tooth.

MONOLOPHODON ROTH, 1903. Tillodontia, Notostylopidae.

Revista Mus. La Plata, XI, 143, 1903.

Type: *Monolophodon minutus* Roth, from the upper 'Cretaceous' of the Río Chubut, near Colonia. Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.

Extinct.

Monolophodon: *μόνος*, single; *λόφος*, crest; *δῶν*=*δδούς*, tooth.

MONOPHYLLUS LEACH, 1821. Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae.

Trans. Linn. Soc. London, XIII, pt. 1, 75-76, 1821.

Monophylla FLOWER & LYDEKKER, *Mamm., Living & Extinct*, 674, 1891.

Type: *Monophyllus redmani* Leach, from Jamaica.

Monophyllus: μονόφυλλος, one-leaved (from *μόνος*, single; *φύλλον*, leaf).

MONOTHERIUM VAN BENEDEN, 1876. Fere, Pinnipedia, Phocidae.

Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Belgique, 2^e sér., XLI, 800-801, 1876.

Monotherium LYDEKKER, *Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus.*, pt. 1, 206-207, 1885 misprint.

Species: 3: *Monotherium delognii* Van Beneden, *M. affine* Van Beneden, and *M. aberratum* Van Beneden, from the Antwerp basin, Belgium ("tous de la deuxième et de la troisième section").

Monotherium: *μόνος*, single; *θηριον*, wild beast.

MOPS LESSON, 1842. Chiroptera, Noctilionidae.

Sony. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 18, 1842.

Type: *Mops indicus* Lesson (= *Dysops mops* Cuvier), said to be from 'India,' but probably from the Malay Peninsula. The type of *Dysops mops* was collected by Diard and Duvaucel.

Mops: From the name of the type species.

**Monoceros* Zimmermann (Geog. Gesch. Menschen und vierfüss. Thiere, II, 157, 90), is not strictly a generic name, but a common name quoted from Strabo.

Morenella PALMER, 1903.

Glires, Octodontida.

Science, new ser., XVII, 873, May 29, 1903.

New name for *Morenia* Ameghino, 1886, which is preoccupied by *Morenia* Gray, 1870, a genus of Chelonians.*Morenella*: * *Moreno*; + suffix, *-ella*. In honor of Dr. Francisco P. Moreno, 1852, founder of the La Plata Museum, Argentina; author of 'Southern Patagonia,' 1879, 'Voyage of the Andine Regions of Patagonia,' 1896, 'Argentine Evidence,' 1900, etc.**Morenia AMEGHINO, 1886.**

Glires, Octodontida.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, IX, 51-55, 1886.

Type: *Morenia elephantina* Ameghino, from the older Tertiary formations of Paraná, Argentina.Name preoccupied by *Morenia* Gray, 1870, a genus of Chelonians. Replaced by *Morenella* Palmer, 1903.

Extinct. Based on the first upper molar of the left jaw.

Morenia: In honor of Dr. Francisco P. Moreno, 1852-.**Mormon (subgenus of *Cynocephalus*) WAGNER, 1839.**

Primates, Cercopithecoidea.

Suppl. Schreber's Säugthiere, I, 164-168, 1839; LESSON, Species Mamm., II, 111-114, 1840; REICHENBACH, Vollständ. Naturgesch. Affen, 158-163, 1840 (raised to generic rank).

Species: *Simia mormon* Alströmer (type), and *S. leucophaea* Cuvier, from West Africa.Name preoccupied by *Mormon* Illiger, 1811, a genus of Birds. (See *Mandorla* Voigt, 1831.)*Mormon*: μορμών, a bugbear, goblin—from its unprepossessing appearance.**Mormoops LEACH, 1821.**

Chiroptera, Phyllostomata.

Trans. Linn. Soc. London, XIII, pt. 1, 76-78, pl. VII, 1821; REHN, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., June 11, 1902, 160-172 (revision).

Mormops CUVIER, Dict. Sci. Nat., LIX, 422, 1829; GLOGER, Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxviii, 51, 1841.**Type:** *Mormoops blainvillii* Leach, from Jamaica.*Mormoops*: μορμώ, bugbear; ὤψ, face—from its extraordinary physiognomy.**Mormopterus (subgenus of *Nyctinomus*) PETERS, 1865.**

Chiroptera, Noctilionida.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 468; Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1865, 258.

Type: *Nyctinomus (Mormopterus) jugularis* Peters, from Antananarivo, Madagascar.*Mormopterus*: μορμώ, bugbear, goblin; πτερόν, wing—i. e., a 'winged goblin.'**Morodactylus GOLDFUSS, 1820.**

Marsupialia, Phalangeridae.

Handb. Zool., II, 445, 1820.

Type: *Lipurus cinereus* Goldfuss, from eastern Australia. (See *Phascogaster* Blainville, 1816.)*Morodactylus*: μωρός, dull, sluggish; δάκτυλος, finger.**Moropus MARSH, 1877.**

Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Chalicotheriidae.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XIV, 249-251, Sept., 1877; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 691, 1902 (type fixed).

Species, 3: *Moropus distans* Marsh (type), from the John Day Miocene of Oregon; *M. senex* Marsh, and *M. elatus* Marsh, from the lower Pliocene of Nebraska.

Extinct. "Based mainly upon the bones of the feet."

Moropus: μωρός, dull, sluggish; πούς, foot—'sloth foot,' from the supposed affinities of the animal. The genus was originally described from bones of the feet, which were considered to belong to an Edentate.

* This name is not preoccupied by *Morinella* Meyer & Wolf, 1810, or by *Morinella* Laparte, 1856, both genera of Birds, which in addition to being spelled differently derived from different roots.

Morotherium MAMM 1874. Edentata, Megalonychidae.
 Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., VII, 531-532, May, 1874; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert.
 N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 579, 1902 (type fixed).

Species: *Morotherium gigas* Marsh (type), from the Pliocene of central California;
 and *M. leptomys* Marsh, from the Pliocene of Idaho.

Extinct.

Morotherium: *μορπός*, dull, sluggish; *θηπιον*, wild beast—'sloth beast,' from its
 affinities with the Edentates.

Morphelaphus FILHOL, 1890. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.
 "Bibl. École Haut. Études, Paris, XXXVI, art. 1, p. 262, 1890;" "Ann. Sci.
 Géol. Paris, 1890, art. 1" (fide LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1890, XXVII,
 Mam. 46, 1892).

Type: *Morphelaphus sansoniensis* Filhol, from the Miocene of Sansan, Gers, France.
 Extinct.

Morphelaphus: *μορφή*, form; *ελαφος*, deer—i. e., a deer-like form.

Morphippus AMEGHINO, 1897. Ungulata, Litopterna, Notouppidae.
 La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 14, 16, 1 fig., 1897; Bol.
 Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 459-462, figs. 46-47, Oct. 6, 1897.

Species, 3: *Morphippus imbricatus* Ameghino, *M. complicatus* Ameghino, and *M.*
hypododus Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Morphippus: *μορφή*, form; *ἵππος*, horse—i. e., a horse-like form.

orunga (see **Mirounga**). Fere, Pinnipedia, Phocidae.

oschatus — ? 1845. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

London Encyclopædia, XXII, 752, 1845 (art. Zoology).

The genus is described in an unsigned article, without mention of species, but is
 evidently based on *Bos moschatus* Zimmermann, from Hudson Bay, Keewatin.
 (See *Oribos* Blainville, 1816.)

Moschatus: *μόσχος*, musk—in allusion to the characteristic odor.

oschifer FRISCH, 1775. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.
 Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, Tab. Gen., 1775.

Type: 'Das Muskus-Thier.' Apparently a new name for *Moschus* Linnaeus, 1758.
Moschifer: Musk-bearing—from the specific name of *Moschus moschiferus*.

oschiola HODGSON, 1843. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tragulidae.
 Calcutta Journ. Nat. Hist., IV, No. xiv, 292, July, 1843.

Type: *Tragulus* (?) *minuoides* Hodgson, from Nepal, India (see Calcutta Journ.,
 II, 220).

Moschiola: Dim. of *Moschus*.

oschomys TROUSSART, 1903. Glires, Muridae, Cricetinae.
 Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., XI, 387-388, Apr., 1903.

New name for *Megalomys* Trouessart, 1881, which is preoccupied by *Megomys*,
 D'Orbigny & Laurillard, 1842 ("ought to be rectified into *Megalomys*")—Troues-
 sart., a genus of Chinchillidae.

Moschomys: *μόσχος*, musk; *μῦς*, mouse—'musk-rat,' from the characteristic
 odor.

Moschus LINNÆUS, 1758. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.
 Systema Nature, 10th ed., I, 66, 1758; 12th ed., I, 91-92, 1766; OGILBY, Proc.
 Zool. Soc. London, for 1836, No. XLVIII, 135, June 27, 1837.

Type: *Moschus moschiferus* Linnaeus, from Tartary.

Moschus: *μόσχος*, musk—in allusion to the musk glands of the male.

Mosia GRAY, 1843. Chiroptera, Noctilionidae.
 Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., XI, 117, Feb., 1843; Zool. Voy. H. M. S. 'Sulphur,'
 pt. II, 23, pl. 6, fig. 2, 1843; List. Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., 34, 1843.

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Mosia—Continued.

Type: *Mosia nigrescens* Gray. The locality was given by Gray as South America but Dobson states (Cat. Chiroptera, Brit. Mus., 364, 1878) that the type which is in the British Museum, came from Amboina, Malay Archipelago.

Mouillacitherium FILHOL, 1882. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidae

Comptes Rendus, Paris, XCIV, No. 3, p. 139, séance du Jan. 16, 1882.

Mouillacitherium FILHOL, Le Naturaliste, IV, No. 6, p. 42, Mar. 15, 1882.

Monillacitherium CARUS, Zool. Jahresber., für 1882, Abth. IV, 261, 1884.

Type: *Mouillacitherium parvulum* Filhol, from the Eocene phosphorites of Mouillac, France.

Extinct. Based on a portion of the upper jaw containing all the molars and last two premolars.

Mouillacitherium: *Mouillac*, the place where the remains were found; *herpess*, wild beast.

Muletia GRAY, 1874.

Edentata, Dasypodidae

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1874, 244–246, pl. xli; RHOADS, Proc. Acad. Nat. Phila., 1894, 113–114.

Type: *Dasypus septemcinctus* (= *D. hybridus* Desmarest), from South America.

Muletia: French *mulet*, mule—from the common name 'Tatou mulet,' in allusion to the animal's ears, which, however, are said to be no larger than those of other species. (See AZARA, Hist. Nat. Quad. Paraguay, II, 186, 1801.)

Mungos GEOFFROY & CUVIER, 1795.

Ferre, Viver

Mag. Encyclopédique, II, 184, 187, 1795; Dict. Pittoresque Hist. Nat., IV, p. 617, 1836 (name quoted by Gervais); OGILBY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. xxxi, Oct. 9, 1835, 103.

Mungo MUIRHEAD, Brewster's Edinburgh Encyclop., XIII, 415, 1819.

Mongo LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 63, 1842.

Species: 'Les Mangoustes' (*Viverra ichneumon* Linnæus, and *V. mungos* Geoffroy in 1803 included in the group of 'les Mangoustes:' *V. ichneumon*, Egypt; *V. mungo*, from India; *V. cafra*, from Cape of Good Hope; and *tetractyla* Miller, from South Africa. (Cat. Mamm., 103–106.)

The type of Ogilby's genus is *Herpestes vitticollis* Bennett, from India.

Mungos: Telugu *mangisu*, Marathi *mangus*, mongoose.

Mungos GRAY, 1843.

Ferre, Viver

List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., 50, 1843; Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 575 THOMAS, *ibid.*, 1882, 86 (in synonymy—type fixed).

Species: 3: *Herpestes gambianus* Ogilby (type), from Gambia; *H. fasciatus* Desmarest, from Africa; and *H. vitticollis* Bennett, from India.

Name preoccupied by *Mungos* Geoffroy & Cuvier, 1795; or by *Mungos* Ogilby, In 1864 Gray made *Herpestes vitticollis* (the type of Ogilby's *Mungos*) the type of his new genus *Tarnigale*, and in 1882 Thomas adopted *H. gambianus* as type of *Mungos* Gray. The latter genus is therefore based on the African species, and is distinct from Ogilby's *Mungos*, based on the Indian species.

Muñifelis MUÑIZ, 1845.

Ferre, Ferre

"Gaceta Mercantil de Buenos Aires del 9 de Octubre, 1845" (fide AMBROSIO Mam. Fós., 333, 1889).

Type: *Muñifelis bonaëriensis* Muñiz, from the vicinity of Villa de Lujan, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on 'un esqueleto casi completo.'

Muñifelis: *Muñiz*; + *Felis*. In honor of Dr. Francisco Javier Muñiz (of Buenos Aires?).

Muntiacus RAFINESQUE, 1815.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae

Analyse de la Nature, 56, 1815.

Muntjaccus GRAY, Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, 342, Nov., 1825.

Muntjacus GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxvii, 173–174, 1843.

Muntiacus—Continued.

Type: *Cervus muntjak* Zimmermann, from Java.

Muntiacus Rafinesque antedates *Cervulus* Blainville, 1816.

Muntiacus: *Muntjak*, native name of this animal in the Sunda language, in western Java. (HORSFIELD, Zool. Researches Java, 1824).

Merlemur GRAY, 1870.

Primates, Lemuridae.

Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus. [87, figs. 13, 14], 135, 1870.

Type: *Lemur murinus* Miller, from Madagascar. (See SARTES SWAINSON, 1835.)

Merlemur: Lat. *mus*., *muris*, mouse; + *Lemur*—i. e. 'mouse-lemur.'

Murina GRAY, 1842.

Chiroptera, Vespertilionidae.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., X, 258-259, Dec., 1842; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1898, 771.*

Type: *Vespertilio swillius* Temminck, from 'le district sauvage de Tapos,' Java.

Murina: Lat. mouse-like—probably in allusion to the shape of the ears and head.

Murinus RAFINESQUE, 1815.

Glires, Muridae, Murinae.

Analyse de la Nature, 58, 1815 (nomen nudum).

Type: *Mus* sp. ('*Murinus* R. sp. do.' [espèce du genre précédent, *Mus*]).

Murinus: Lat., mouse-like.

Mus LINNÆUS, 1758.

Glires, Muridae, Murinae.

Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., I, 59-63, 1758; 12th ed., I, 79-85, 1766; BRISSON, Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 13, 118-125, 1762; W. L. SCLATER, Mamm. S. Africa, II, 37-52, figs. 93-95, 1901 (type fixed).

Musculus RAFINESQUE, Précis Découv. et Trav. Sômiologiques entre 1800 et 1814, p. 13, 1814. Analyse de la Nature, 58, 1815; Am. Monthly Mag., III, No. 6, p. 446, Oct. 1818; HOBSON, Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, X, pt. 2, p. 915, 1841.

Species, 16: *Mus porcellus* Linnaeus, *M. leporinus* Linnaeus, *M. lemmus* Linnaeus, *M. marmota* Linnaeus, *M. monus* Linnaeus, *M. cricetus* Linnaeus, *M. terrestis* Linnaeus, *M. amphibius* Linnaeus, *M. rattus* Linnaeus (type), *M. musculus* Linnaeus, *M. arvenarius* Linnaeus, *M. sylvestris* Linnaeus, *M. striatus* Linnaeus, *M. longipes* Linnaeus, *M. jaculus* Linnaeus, and *M. volans* Linnaeus.

Mus: *uŭs*, mouse.

Musanga COUES, 1891.

Fere, Viverridae.

Century Dict., IV, 3903, fig. in text,† 1891.

Type: *Viverra fuscata* Desmarest, from the Malay Peninsula.

Musanga: *mŭsang*, Malay name of the animal.

Musaraneus BRISSON, 1762.

Insectivora, Soricidae.

Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 13, 126-128, 1762; POMEL, Archiv. Sci. Phys. et Nat., Bibl. Univ. Genève, IX, 249, Nov., 1848; Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 15, 1854.

Species, 3: *Musaraneus* (type), and *Musaraneus aquaticus*, from Europe; and *M. brasiliensis*, from Brazil.

Musaraneus: Lat. *mus*., mouse; *araneus*, spider—i. e., 'spider mouse.'

Muscardinus KAUP, 1829.

Glires, Muscardinidae.

Entw.-Gesch. & Nat. Syst. Europ. Thierwelt, I, 134, 139, 1829.

Type: *Myoxus muscardinus* Schreber, from Europe.

Muscardinus: French *muscardin*, dormouse—probably from *muscadin*, musk lozenge, in reference to the odor of the animal. (Century Dict.)

* I quite fail to follow Dobson's reasons for upsetting his previous perfectly correct adoption of *Murina* instead of *Harpioccephalus* for the name of the present genus. Both by 'page priority' and the opinion of the 'first reviser' (Dobson, in his earlier work) *Murina* should be adopted for the genus, whether *Harpioccephalus* is subgenerically synonymous with it or not." (THOMAS.)

† The figure is marked *Musanga fuscata*, but the generic name used in the text is *bradasiurus*.

- Musculus** RAFINESQUE, 1814. Glires, Muridæ, Murina.
 Précis Découv. et Trav. Somnologiques entre 1800 et 1814, p. 13, 1814; *Analys*
 de la Nature, 58, 1815; Am. Monthly Mag., III, No. 6, p. 446, Oct., 1812;
 HODGSON, Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, X, pt. 2, p. 915, 1841.
 Emendation of *Mus* Linnæus, 1758. "J'ai changé le nom trop court et équivoque
 de *Mus* en *Musculus*!" (RAFINESQUE.)
Musculus: Dim. of *Mus*.
- Musimon** PALLAS, 1776. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovida.
 Spicilegia Zoologica, II, fasc. xi, 8, 1776.
 Type: The Argali or *Musimon asiaticus* Pallas,* from the plateau of central Asia.
Musimon: *μούσμων*, a Sardinian animal, supposed to be the mouflon.
- Musmon** SCHRANK, 1798. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovida.
 Fauna Boica, I, 1ste Abth., 81-82, 1798.
 Type: *Oris aries* Linnæus, from Eurasia. "Ich habe für den lateinischen Gat-
 tungsamen das Wort *Musmon* aus dem Plinius gewählt, welches den Mouflon
 bedeutet, weil es unschicklich ist, den Namen des Weibes zum Gattungsnamen
 und die Benennung des Manns zum Trivialnamen zu machen, was ich aus-
 bey der vorhergehenden Gattung [*Tragus*] beobachtet habe." (SCHRANK.)
- Mussascus** OKEN, 1816. Glires, Muridæ, Microtina.
 Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, 2te Abth., 886, 1816.
 New name for *Ondatra* Link, 1795; and *Fiber* Cuvier, 1800. Type, *Ondatra ameri-*
cana (= *Castor zibethicus* Linnæus), from eastern Canada.
- Mustela** LINNÆUS, 1758. Feræ, Mustelida.
 Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., I, 45-47, 1758; 12th ed., I, 66-69, 1766; BRINSON,
 Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 13, 175-183, 1762; MILLER &
 REHN, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXX, 226-227, Dec., 1901 (type fixed).
Mustella SCOPOLI, Introd. Hist. Nat., 491, 498, 1777.
 Species, 9: *Mustela lutris* Linnæus, *M. lutra* Linnæus, *M. gulo* Linnæus, *M. barbara*
 Linnæus, *M. martes* Linnæus (type), *M. putorius* Linnæus, *M. furo* Linnæus,
M. zibellina Linnæus, and *M. erminea* Linnæus.
Mustela: Lat., weasel.
- Mustelina** M. BOGDANOW, 1871. Feræ, Mustelida.
 "Trudy Obshtch. yestestvoispytateley Imp. Kazan. Univers., I, 1871"† (sep-
 p. 167).
 Species: *Mustela erminea* Linnæus, and *M. vulgaris* auct., from Eurasia.
 Name antedated by *Gale* Wagner, 1841.
Mustelina: Lat. *mustelinus*, of or belonging to a weasel, i. e., weasel-like.
- Myarion** POMEL, 1854. Glires, Muridæ, Cricetina.
 Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 30-31, 1854; GÉRAVAIS, Zool. et Paléont.
 Françaises, 2^e éd., 44, 1859 (under *Cricetodon gergorianum*); TROUËSSART, Cat.
 Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Rodentia, in Bull. Soc. d'Études Sci. d'Angers, X, 2^e
 fasc., 114-115, 1881 (subgenus).
 Species 4, from Dépt. Puy-de-Dôme, France: *Myarion antiquum* Pomel, from
 Langy, Cournon, Chauffours, and Puy; *M. musculoides* Pomel, from Cour-
 non; *M. minutum* Pomel, from Chauffours; and *M. angustidens* Pomel, from
 Chauffours.
 Extinct.
Myarion: Dim. of *μῦς*, mouse. (GAUDRY, Enchaînements Monde Animal,
 Mamm. Tert., 2^e éd., 202, 1895.)

* The only species mentioned.

† The original volume has not been seen. The reprint is entitled: Птицы и звери
 новой полосы поволжья и долины средней и нижней Волги, Kazan, 1871.

Myctes ILLIGER, 1811.

Primates, Cebidae.

Prolemus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 70, 1811.*Species*: *Simia belzebub* Linnaeus, from Brazil; and *S. seniculus* Linnaeus, from Cartagena, Colombia.Name antedated by *Alouatta* Lacépède, 1799.*Myctes*: μυκτῆρής, bellower—in allusion to the animal's powerful voice. (Compare the common name 'howling monkey'.)**Myctonome** (see *Nyctinomus*).

Chiroptera, Noctilionidae.

Mydaus F. CUVIER, 1821.

Ferre, Mustelidae.

Hist. Nat. Mamm., III, livr. xxvii, pl. with 2 pp. text ('le Têlagon'), Apr., 1821.*Mydaus* F. Cuvier, in G. Cuvier's *Recherches Oss. Foss. nouv. éd.*, IV, 241, 474, 1823. *Dents Mamm.*, 252, 1825.*Mydaus* GLOMER, *Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch.*, I, pp. xxix, 57, 1841;THOMAS, *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.* 6th., XV, 190, Feb. 1, 1895.*Type*: *Mydaus meliceps* F. Cuvier, from Java.*Mydaus*, μυδάω, to be damp or wet (from *μύδος*, damp, decay)—in allusion to the fetid skunk-like odor of the animal.**Mygale** G. CUVIER, 1800.*

Insectivora, Talpidae.

[*Tableau Élém. Hist. Nat. Anim.*, 109, 1798—under French name.]*Lexicon Anat. Comp.*, I, Tabl. i, 1800 (names only—'Desman, *Mygale*').*Mygale* J. B. FISCHER, *Syn. Mamm.*, pp. xxvii, 250–251, 1829.*Mygale* BRANDT, Wiegmann's *Archiv Naturgesch.*, 1836, I, 176, 182.*Type*: 'La musaraigne musquée, ou desman (*Sorex moschatus*)', from Russia.Name antedated by *Desmana* Guldenstädt, 1777.*Mygale*: μυγαλή, shrew mouse, field mouse (from *μῦς*, mouse; *γὰλῆ*, weasel).**Mygalina** I. GEOFFROY, 1835.

Insectivora, Talpidae.

I. GEOFFROY, in Gervais' "Résumée Leçons Mammalogie au Muséum, Paris, 45, 1835" (Gde Guérin-Ménéville, *Règne Animal de Cuvier*, I, 14, 1829–38);I. GEOFFROY, in D'Orbigny's *Diet. Univ. Hist. Nat.*, IV, 709, 1849; *Ibid.*, VIII, 502–504, 1849; GERVAIS, *Hist. Nat. Mamm.*, I, 248–249, 2 figs. in text, 1854.*Type*: *Mygale pyrenaica* É. Geoffroy, from the Pyrenees. "Suivant M. Isidore Geoffroy, dans son cours sur les Mammifères (Analyse de M. Gervais, p. 45) . . . le Desman des Pyrénées, *Mygale pyrenaica* des auteurs ayant des caractères très différents, et devant . . . former un genre à part qu'il a nommé *Mygaline*." (GUÉRIN-MÉNEVILLE.)Name antedated by *Galemys* Kaup, 1829.*Mygalina*: Dim. of *Mygale*—in allusion to the size of *Mygale pyrenaica*, which is smaller than that of *M. moschata*, the type of *Mygale*.**Myiopithecus** (see *Miopithecus*).

Primates, Cercopithecidae.

Mylagaulodon SINCLAIR, 1903.

Glires, Castoridae.

Am. Journ. Sci., 4th ser., XV, 143–144, fig. 1, Feb., 1903.*Type*: *Mylagaulodon angulatus* Sinclair, from the Miocene ('uppermost beds of the upper John Day'), on Johnson Creek, Wheeler County, Oregon.

Extinct. Based on 'a poorly preserved cranium.'

Mylagaulodon: *Mylagaulus*; δῶν=δούς tooth—"so named from the resemblance of the enlarged premolar to the teeth of the *Mylagauli*." (SINCLAIR.)**Mylagaulus** COPE, 1878.

Glires, Castoridae.

Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., IV, No. 2, pp. 384–385, May 3, 1878.*Type*: *Mylagaulus sesquipedalis* Cope, from the Miocene (Loup Fork beds) of Kansas or Nebraska.

Extinct. "Represented by a molar tooth, which is the first or last of the series."

Mylagaulus: μάλη, molar; γὰλλος, a round-bottomed vessel.

* According to Sherborn (*Index Anim.*, 641, 1145, 1902) this name dates from 1796 in the form *Mygalus* ("Mygalus A. Retzius, *Animad. Class. Mamm. Linn.*, 22"), and is based on *Mygalus moschatus*. This reference has not been verified.

- Myiodon** (subgenus of *Megalonyx*) OWEN, 1840. Edentata, Megatheriidae.
 Zool. Voy. H. M. S. 'Beagle,' pt. 1, Foss. Mamm., 63-73, pls. xvii figs. 3-5, xviii, xix, xxviii figs. 3-6, 1840; Encyclopædia Britannica, 8th ed., XVII, 173, 1859 (raised to generic rank); LYDEKKER, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., V, 106, 1887 (type fixed).
Species: *Myiodon harlani* Owen (type), from Big Bone Lick, Kentucky; and *M. darwini* Owen, from Punta Alta, Bahia Blanca, northern Patagonia.
 Extinct.
Myiodon: μυλόδους, grinder, molar (from μύλη, mill; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth).
- Myloglyptodon** AMEGHINO, 1884. Edentata, Glyptodontidae.
 Filogenia, p. xlvi, 1884.
Provisional name for the genus described as *Thoracophorus* by Gervais & Ameghino, in 1880, from Argentina.
 "Una forma intermediaria que una el *Myiodon* con el *Dedicurus*. Yo habia adivinado su existencia por inducción hace años y le habia aplicado provisoriamente el nombre de *Myloglyptodon*. . . Actualmente el animal es conocido con el nombre de *Thoracophorus*." (AMEGHINO.)
 Antedates *Neothoracophorus* Ameghino, 1889.
 Extinct.
Myloglyptodon: μύλη, molar; + *Glyptodon*.
- Mylohyus** COPE, 1889. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tayassuidae.
 Am. Naturalist, XXIII, 134, Mar., 1889; Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., XI, pt. 2, pp. 259-263, pl. xxi, figs. 3-3b, 1899.
Type: *Dicotyles nasutus* Leidy, from the Pleistocene of Gibson County, Indiana.
 Extinct.
Mylohyus: μύλη, molar; ὕς, ὄς, hog.
- Mynomys** RAFINESQUE, 1817. Glires, Muridae, Microtinae.
 Am. Monthly Mag., II, No. 1, p. 45, 1817; MILLER, N. Am. Fauna, No. 12, pp. 15, 62, July 23, 1896 (in synonymy).
Myonotes GRAY, in Griffith's Cuvier, Animal Kingdom, V, 214, 1827.
Mynomys COUES, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1874, 189.
Mynomys COUES, Mon. N. Am. Rodentia, 153 footnote, 1877 (emendation).
Myxomys ROGER, Bericht Naturwiss. Ver. Schwaben und. Neuburg (a. V.) in Augsburg, XXIX, 103, 1887 (misprint).
Type: *Mynomys pratensis* Rafinesque (= *Arvicola pennsylvanicus* Ord), from the vicinity of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Mynomys: * μῦς, μύός, mouse; νομή, pasture (formed in analogy with *Mygale*).
 "The name means pasture mouse" (Rafinesque). The designation 'pasture mouse' is also suggested by the specific name *pratensis*.
- Myocastor** (subgenus of *Mus*) KERR, 1792. Glires, Octodontidae.
 Animal Kingdom, I, Mamm., Syst. Cat. Nos. 458-521 (full genus), 225-226, 1792; ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., VII, 181, 182-183, June 19, 1895 (type fixed).
Species: *Mus Myocastor coypus* Molina (type), from Chile; and *Mus Myocastor zibethicus* Gmelin, from eastern Canada.
 Antedates *Myopotamus* Geoffroy, 1805.
Myocastor: μῦς, μύός, mouse; + *Castor*.
- Myocebus** ('LESSON') WAGNER, 1841. Primates, Lemnidae.
 WAGNER, Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., 1841, II, 19; SCHINZ, Syn. Mamm., I, 105, 1844.

* "I do not know what, if any, meaning attaches to this word, but suppose it to be compounded with μῦς, so that it should be spelled *Myonomea*, if not further altered into *Myonomus*." (COUES, l. c., 1877.)

Myocebus—Continued.

Emendation of *Myocebus* Lesson, 1840. "Am Besten wird diese Art [*Myocebus*] den Namen *Myocebus pusillus* führen."

Myodes PALLAS, 1811.

Glires, Muridae, Microtinae.

Zoographia Rosso-Asiatica, I, 173-177, 1811; SELYS-LONGCHAMPS, *Études Micro-mamm.*, 87, 1839; LATASTE, *Ann. Mus. Civ. Storia Nat. Genova*, IV, 271, 1887 (type said to be *M. rutilus*; Cf. *Eutamias*); MILLER, *N. Am. Fauna*, No. 12, p. 15, July 23, 1896.

Species, 10: *Mus lemmus* Linnaeus, *M. torquatus*, *M. lagurus*, *M. oeconomus*, *M. arvalis*, *M. saxatilis*, *M. gregalis*, *M. socialis*, *M. alliarius*, and *M. rutilus*, from Eurasia.

Name antedated by *Lemmus* Link, 1795.

Myodes: μυόδης, mouse-like.

Myogale (see *Mygale*).

Insectivora, Talpidae.

Myogalea J. B. FISCHER, 1829.

Insectivora, Talpidae.

Synopsis Mammalium, pp. xxvii, 250-251, 1829.

New name for *Mygale* Olivier, 1800, which is said to be preoccupied by *Mygale* Latreille, 1802 (!), a genus of Coleoptera.

Myogalea: μυογαλήν=μυγαλή, field mouse (from μῦς, mouse; γαλή, weasel).

Myogalus (see *Myolagus*).

Glires, Ochotonidae.

Myoictis GRAY, 1858.

Marsupialia, Dasyuridae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. cccliii, Apr. 27, 1858, 111-113, pl. lxiv, 4 figs. in text.

Type: *Myoictis wallacii* Gray, from Ara Island, south of New Guinea.

Myoictis: μῦς, μῦός, mouse; ἰκτίς, weasel—from its external form, which is "that of a small *Herpestes* or *Ichneumon*."

Myolagus HENSEL, 1856.

Glires, Ochotonidae.

Zeitschr. Deutsch. Geol. Gesellschaft, VIII, 689-703, Taf. xvi, figs. 7, 8, 11, 1856.

Megolus FRAAS, *Jahreshefte Ver. Vaterländ. Naturkunde in Württemberg*, Stuttgart, XXVI, 2tes-3tes Heft, 301, Taf. v, figs. 2-16, 1870 (misprint).

Type: *Lagomys sardus* Wagner, from the breccia of Cagliari, Sardinia.

Extinct.

Myolagus: μῦς, μῦός, mouse; λαγῶς, hare.

Myolemmus (subgenus of *Arvicola*) POMEL, 1854.

Glires, Muridae, Microtinae.

Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 27-28, 1854; TROUSSART, *Cat. Mamm.*

Viv. et Foss., Rodentia, in *Bull. Soc. d'Études Sci. d'Angers*, X, 2^e fasc., 156, 1881 (synonym of *Cuniculus*).

Type: *Arvicola* (*Myolemmus*) *ambiguus* Pomel, from Auvergne, Allier, France.

Extinct.

Myolemmus: μῦς, μῦός, mouse; —*Lemmus*.

Myomeryx ROGER, 1896.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.

Ber. Naturwiss. Ver. Schwaben u. Neuburg (a. V.), XXXII, 551, 1896.

Type: *Myomeryx minimus* Roger, from the 'Dinotheriensand von Stätzling,' near Augsburg, Bavaria, Germany.

Extinct. Based on seven teeth from the lower jaw.

Myomeryx: μῦς, μῦός, mouse; μήρυξ, ruminant.

Myomorphus (subgenus of *Megalonyx*) POMEL, 1868.

Edentata, Megalonychidae.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, LXVII, 665-668, July-Dec., 1868.

Type: *Myomorphus cubensis* Pomel, from Ciego-Montero, Cuba.

Extinct. Based on an imperfect mandible.

Myomorphus: μῦς, μῦός, mouse; μορφή, form—i. e., a mouse-like form.

Myonomes and *Myonotes* (see *Myonomes*).

Glires, Muridae, Microtinae.

Myonycteris (subg. of *Xantharpyia*) MATSCHIE, 1899. Chiroptera, Pteropodidae.
Fledermäuse Berliner Mus. Naturkunde, Lief. 1, Megachiroptera, 61, 63-64, 1899.
Type: *Cynonycteris torquata* Dobson, from Angola, West Africa.

Myonycteris: $\mu\upsilon\varsigma$, $\mu\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$, mouse; $\nu\upsilon\kappa\tau\epsilon\pi\tau\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, bat.

Myopotamus (COMMERSON MS.) GEOFFROY, 1805. Glires, Octodontidae.
Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, VI, 81-83, 1805.

Myopotamus CUVIER, Dict. Sci. Nat., LIX, 487, 1829.

Type: *Myopotamus bonariensis* (Commerson MS.) Geoffroy, from Buenos Aires, Argentina.

The name *Myopotamus*, referred to incidentally by Geoffroy in his description of the genus *Hydromis*, was found on a drawing among the manuscripts of Commerson deposited in the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle at Paris.

Antedated by *Myocastor* Kerr, 1792.

Myopotamus: $\mu\upsilon\varsigma$, $\mu\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$, mouse; $\pi\omicron\tau\alpha\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$, river—i. e., a 'river rat.'

Myopotherium LYDEKKER, 1887. Edentata, ?
Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. v, 145, 1887.

Type: *Myopotherium bravardi*? A manuscript name quoted from the British Museum Register and applied to "numerous associated bones of the pes and two cervical vertebrae from the Pleistocene of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic." Extinct.

Myopotherium: $\mu\upsilon\varsigma$, $\mu\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$, mouse; $\delta\phi$, aspect; $\theta\eta\pi\tau\omicron\nu$, wild beast.

Myopterus GEOFFROY, 1813. Chiroptera, Noctilionidae.
Desc. l'Égypte, II, 113, 1813.

Myopteria SCHINZ, Naturgesch. und Abbild. Säugeth., 79, 1824 (?); GRAY, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XVII, 93, Feb., 1866.

Based on the 'rat-volant' of Daubenton (*Myopterus daubentonii* Geoffroy), from Europe.

Myopterus: $\mu\upsilon\varsigma$, $\mu\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$, mouse; $\pi\tau\epsilon\rho\acute{o}\nu$, wing—i. e., a winged or flying mouse.

Myopterus OKEN, 1816. Chiroptera, Noctilionidae.
Lehrb. Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., 932-933, 1816.

Type: *Myopterus senegalensis* Oken, from Senegal. (See *Myopterus* Geoffroy, 1813.)

Myorthius LAY? 1845. Marsupialia, Macropodidae.
London Encyclopedia, XXII, 743-744, 1845 (Art. Zoology).

Based on the kangaroo rat of Australia, called by the natives 'potoroo.' The genus is described in the article Zoology (unsigned), under the name '*Myorthius* of Lay,' without reference to Lay's description. (See *Potoroia* Desmarest, 1804.)

Myorus (see *Myoxus*). Glires, Muscardinidae.

Myoscalops THOMAS, 1890. Glires, Bathyzgidae.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, Oct. 1, 1890, 448-449.

New name for *Heliophobius* Peters, 1846, which is preoccupied by *Heliophobius* Boissieuval, 1829, a genus of Lepidoptera.

Myoscalops: $\mu\upsilon\varsigma$, $\mu\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$, mouse; $\sigma\kappa\acute{\alpha}\lambda\omicron\phi$, mole—from its mole-like form.

Myosictis POMEL, 1854. Insectivora, Soricidae.
Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 14-15, 1854; GÉRAIS, Zool. et Paléont. Française, 2^{me} éd. 56, 1859.

Type: *Myosictis* (*Crossopus*) *fodiens* Pomel, from France. "M. Pomel . . . dit: 'Elle diffère de l'espèce vivante de ce nom par un peu plus de gracilité et l'apophyse coronoidé de la mandibule plus étroite; elle n'est peut-être pas identique à celle-ci, mais est encore trop peu connue?' Pourquoi donc ce nom nouveau de *Myosictis*? C'est ce dont nous ne nous rendons pas compte. Combien de dénominations introduites en paléontologie par M. Pomel ne sont ni plus utiles ni mieux fondées." (GÉRAIS.)

See *Neomys* Kaup, 1829; and *Crossopus* Wagler, 1832.

Myosictis—Continued.**Extinct.**

Myosictis: $\mu\upsilon\varsigma$, $\mu\upsilon\omicron\varsigma$, mouse; $\xi\epsilon\tau\iota\varsigma$, weasel.

Myosorex GRAY, 1838.

Insectivora, Soricidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1837, No. LIX, 124, June 14, 1838.

Type: *Sorex varius* Smuts, from the Cape of Good Hope.

Myosorex: $\mu\upsilon\varsigma$, $\mu\upsilon\omicron\varsigma$, mouse; + *Sorex*.

Myospalax LAXMANN, 1769.

Glires, Muridae, Myotalpinae.

Sibirische Briefe, 74-77, 1769; OKEN, Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., 907-908, 1816; NORDMANN, in Demidoff's Voy. Russie Mérid., III, 41, 1840; BRANDT, Mem. Acad. Imp. Sci., St.-Petersbourg, 6^e sér., VII, 192, 196, 205-207, tab. v, figs. 8-18, 1855.

Type (species not named) from Barnaul 'an der Grenze der Kalmuckei und Mungalei,' Siberia.

"*Myospalax capite brevi* (non rostrato), plantis non calcaneatis." On p. 77 occurs the following footnote by Beckmann: "Sollte nicht *Myospalax Laxmanni*, *Mus amphibius* Linnei seyn? B." "From this it is clear that *laxmanni* as a specific name was not used; it simply stands for 'of Laxmann' . . . There is no doubt whatever that in 1769 Laxmann, through his editor, used *Myospalax* generically;* but he afterwards relegated it to specific rank in 1773 (*Mus myospalax*, K. Vet. Akad. Handl., XXXIV, 134, 1773), stating that his notes to Beckmann were only rough and not intended as final." (SHERBORN, in epist., Oct. 27, 1890.)

Oken's genus includes *Mus talpinus* Pallas, and *M. myospalax* (= *M. aspalax* Pallas).

Nordmann's genus includes *Mus aspalax* Pallas.

Myospalax: $\mu\upsilon\varsigma$, $\mu\upsilon\omicron\varsigma$, mouse; $\sigma\pi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\acute{\varsigma}$, mole.

Myospalax HERMANN, 1783.

Glires, Spalacidae.

Tabula Affin. Anim., 83 footnote, table, 1783.

Type: *Myospalax laxmanni* Hermann (= *Spalax major* Erxleben = *S. microphthalmus* Goldenstädt), from southern Russia.

"Spalacis genus intelligo, ejus utraque species quidem oculorum vix conspicua exilitate, auricularum defectu, fodiente ingenio pedibusque ad id aptis cum Talpa convenit; sed quarum altera [*Spalax minor* Erxleben] ore obtusiore, & forma murem amphibium referente muribus, altera [*Spalax major* Erxleben, *Myospalax laxmanni*] rostro productiore Talpis vicina magis esse videtur." HERMANN. (Compare *Myospalax* Laxmann, 1769.)

Myospalax BLYTH, 1846.

Glires, Muridae, Myotalpinae.

"Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, XV, 141, 1846" (vide BLANFORD, Fauna Brit. India, Mamm., 434-436, 1888-91).

Type: *Georchops fuscicapillus* Blyth, from Quetta, Afghanistan (alt. 5,500 ft.). Name preoccupied by *Myospalax* Hermann, 1783, a genus of Spalacidae.

Myotalpa (subgenus of *Mus*) KERR, 1792.

Glires, Muridae, Myotalpinae.

Animal Kingdom, I. Mamm., Syst. Cat., Nos. 516-521 (full genus), 246-248, 1792; ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., VII, 181, 183-184, June 19, 1895 (type fixed).

*If this view is correct, the name antedates both *Siphonius* Brants, 1827, and *otalpa* Kerr, 1792, and the subfamily to which it belongs should be called Myosalicinae.

Lilljeborg erroneously states (Syst. Ofv. Gnag. Daggd., 26, 1866) that *Mus talpinus* is the only species in the group; if this were the case it would transfer the genus the Microtinae.

Myotalpa—Continued.

Species, 5: *Mus talpinus* Pallas, *M. capensis* Pallas, *M. maritimus* Gmelin, *M. lax* Pallas, 1778 (= *M. myospalax* Laxmann, 1773, type*), and *Myotalpa* (= *Spalax microphthalmus* Gldenstdt).

Myotalpa antedates *Siphneus* Brants, 1827.

Myotalpa: $\mu\upsilon\varsigma$, $\mu\upsilon\acute{o}\varsigma$, mouse; + *Talpa*.

Myotherium AYMARD, 1853.

Glires, Murid, Cricet

AYMARD in Pictet's *Trait Palont.*, 2^e d., I, 246, 1853; *Comptes Rendus*, I XXXVIII, No. 14, p. 675, Apr., 1854; *Congrs Sci. France* for 1855, I, 265. *Myotherium* AYMARD, *Ann. Soc. Agr., Sci., Arts et Comm. du Puy*, XVIII 1853, 155, 1854.

New name for *Micromys* Aymard, 1846, which is preoccupied by *Micromys* De 1841, a genus of Murin; and by *Micromys* Meyer, 1846, a genus of Muscidae.

Extinct.

Myotherium: $\mu\upsilon\varsigma$, $\mu\upsilon\acute{o}\varsigma$, mouse; *θηπιον*, wild beast.

Myotis KAUP, 1829.

Chiroptera, Vespertilion

Entw.-Gesch. & Natrl. Syst. Europ. Thierwelt, I, 105, 106, 188, 1829; *G. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.*, X, 258, Dec., 1842.

Myotis KOLENATI, *Allgem. Deutsch. Naturhist. Zeitung*, neue Folge, II, 179.

Type: *Vespertilio murinus* Schreber, from Germany (= *Vespertilio myotis* Bechste). *Myotis*: $\mu\upsilon\varsigma$, $\mu\upsilon\acute{o}\varsigma$, mouse; *οὖς*, *ὠτός*, ear—from the large ears.

Myoxicebus (see **Mioxicebus**).

Primates, Lemur

Myoxoides† BROOKES, 1828.

?

"Cat. Anat. & Zool. Museum of Joshua Brookes, London, 52, 1828 (previo July 14)."

Type: *Myoxoides australasie* Brookes, from Australia.

Myoxoides: $\mu\upsilon\omicron\zeta\acute{o}\varsigma$, dormouse; *εἶδος*, form.

Myoxomys (subgenus of *Hesperomys*) TOMES, 1861. Glires, Murid, Cricet

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1861, 284, pl. xxxi.

Type: *Hesperomys* (*Myoxomys*) *salvini* Tomes, from Dueñas, Guatemala.

Myoxomys: $\mu\upsilon\omicron\zeta\acute{o}\varsigma$, dormouse; $\mu\upsilon\varsigma$, mouse—from its general form, which re

bles that of *Myoxus*.

Myoxus ZIMMERMANN, 1780.

Glires, Muscardit

Geog. Geschichte Menschen und vierfss. Thiere, II, 351–354, 1780; *SCHR Sugthiere*, pls. CCXXV A–B, CCXXVI–CCXXVII, 1782; *ibid.*, IV, 824–831, BODDAERT, *Elenchus Animalium*, I, 48, 1785; GMLIN, *Linn. Systema Nat* 13th ed., I, 155–156, 1788.

Myoxus REICHENBACH, *Bildergallerie Thierwelt*, Heft xvii, 7, Taf. 65 fig. 8.

Species, 4: *Myoxus glis* (Linnaeus), and *M. nitedula* (Pallas), from Europe *chrysurus* Zimmermann, from Surinam; and *M. muscardinus* Zimmermann from Europe. (See *Glis* Brisson, 1762.)

Myoxus: $\mu\upsilon\omicron\zeta\acute{o}\varsigma$, dormouse.

Myrmarcos GRAY, 1864.

Ferae, Ur

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 694–696, 2 figs. in text.

Type: *Myrmarcos evermanni* Gray, from Norway.

Myrmarcos: $\mu\acute{\upsilon}\rho\mu\omicron\varsigma$, ant; *ἄρκτος*, bear.

Myrmecobius WATERHOUSE, 1836.

Marsupialia, Dasyu

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. XLIII, 69, Oct. 18, 1836; *Philos. Mag. & J. Sci.*, 3d ser., IX, 520–521, 1836; *Trans. Zool. Soc. London*, II, 149, pl. 3 1839.

*Type *Mus aspalax* Pallas, fide ALLEN (not *M. talpinus* as stated by Allen on p. † This genus is open to question, as the name is published in a sale catalogue

Myrmecobius—Continued.

Type: *Myrmecobius fasciatus* Waterhouse, collected about 90 miles southeast of the mouth of Swan River, Western Australia.

Myrmecobius: μύρμηξ, μύρμηκος, ant; βίός, life, food—hence 'ant-eater,' from its favorite food.

Myrmecolichnus REICHENBACH, 1836.

Edentata, Myrmecophagidae.

S.S. chaische Naturhist. Mus. in Dresden, Ein Leitfaden, 51, 1836; Deutschlands Fauna, I, Singeth., p. xi, 1837.

Type: The 'Amelsenlecker,' *Myrmecolichnus didactylus*, from Brazil (= *Myrmecophaga didactyla* Linnaeus, from Guiana). (See *Cyclopes* Gray, 1821.)

Myrmecolichnus: μύρμηξ, μύρμηκος, ant; λίχνος, greedy—i. e., fond of ants.

Myrmecophaga LINNAEUS, 1758.

Edentata, Myrmecophagidae.

Systema Naturae, 10th ed., I, 35, 1758; 12th ed., I, 51–52, 1766; BRISSON, Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 12, 14–18, 1762; REHN, Am. Naturalist, XXXIV, 575–576, 1900 (type erroneously given as *M. tetradactyla*); THOMAS, Ibid., XXXV, 143–144, 1901 (type shown to be *M. tridactyla*).

Myrmecophaga Scopoli, Introd. Hist. Nat., 500, 1777 (misprint).

Species: 3: *Myrmecophaga didactyla* Linnaeus, from Guiana; *M. tridactyla* Linnaeus (type), from Brazil; and *M. tetradactyla* Linnaeus, from Brazil.

Myrmecophaga: μύρμηξ, μύρμηκος, ant; φάγεῖν, to eat—i. e., an 'ant-eater.'

Myrmydon WAGLER, 1830.

Edentata, Myrmecophagidae.

Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 36, 1830.

Type: *Myrmecophaga didactyla* Linnaeus, from Guiana.

Myrmydon: μυρμηδών, an ant, an ant's nest—in allusion to the animal's food.

Myrarachne POMEL, 1848.

Insectivora, Soricidae.

Archiv. Sci. Phys. & Nat., Bibl. Univ. Genève, IX, 162, 247–248, Oct., 1848;

Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 13, 1854.

Type: *Myrarachne picteti* Pomel (= *Sorex araneus* Blainville), from the Tertiary of Chauffours, France.

Extinct.

Myrarachne: μῦς, mouse; ἀράχνη, spider—i. e., a 'spider mouse.'

Myxateles LESSON, 1842.

Glires, Octodontidae.

Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 124, 1842.

Type: *Myxateles peppingii* Lesson (= *Cupromys prehensilis* Poppig), from Cuba.

Myxateles: μῦς, mouse; ἀτελής, imperfect. (Possibly from μῦς, mouse; + *Ateles*, in allusion to the somewhat prehensile tail.)

Myxebus LESSON, 1840.

Primates, Lemuridae.

Species Mamm., 207, 214–216, 1840; Nouv. Tabl. Règne Animal, Mamm., 9, 1842.

Myxebus WAGNER, Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., 1841, II, 19; SCHINZ, Syn. Mamm., I, 105, 1844.

Type: *Myxebus palmarum* Lesson, from Madagascar.

Myxebus: μῦς, mouse; κῆβος, a long-tailed monkey—i. e., a 'mouse lemur.'

Myslemur BLAINVILLE (?)*, 1846.

Primates, Daubentonidae.

Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat., Paris, VIII, 559, 1846; TROUËSSART, Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., I, 40, 1879 (under *Cheeromys*.)

New name (?) for *Myspithicus* Blainville, 1839, which is preoccupied by *Myspithicus* Cuvier, 1833, a genus of Lemuridae. ('Syn. de *Myspithicus*.)

Name antedated by *Daubentonia* Geoffroy, 1795.

Myslemur: μῦς, mouse; + *Lemur*. "Blainville a composé . . . les noms de *Myspithicus* ou *Myslemur* par lesquels il exprime les doubles affinités que montre l'Aye-Aye, d'une part avec les Quadrumanes, en particulier avec les Lémuridés, et, d'autre part, avec les Rongeurs." (GERVAIS, Hist. Mamm., I, 175, 1854.)

*The article in the Dictionnaire Universelle is unsigned, and the name is credited to Blainville on the authority of Trouessart.

- Mysops*** LEIDY, 1871. Glires, Ischyromyia
 Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Nov. 28, 1871, 231-232.
Mysops TROESSART, Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Rodentia, in Bull. Soc. d'Étu
 Sci. d'Angers, X, 1^{re} fasc., 89, 1880.
 Type: *Mysops minimus* Leidy, from the Eocene of Fort Bridger, Wyoming.
 Extinct. Based on "the portion of a lower jaw containing the posterior
 molars, and the fangs of the two in advance."
Mysops: $\mu\upsilon\varsigma$, mouse; $\delta\phi$, aspect.
- Myspithecus** CUVIER, 1833. Primates, Lemuri
 "Cuvier, Hist. Nat. Mamm., éd. 4^e," 1833† (fide F. Cuvier); F. CUVIER, Hist
 Nat. Mamm. [III, livr. xxxii, pl. ('Maki nain') with 2 pp. text, Oct. 18
 VII, Table Gén. et Méthod., p. 2, No. 95, 1842.
 Type: *Myspithecus typus* (A. Smith), from Madagascar.
Myspithecus: $\mu\upsilon\varsigma$, mouse; $\pi\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, ape—i. e., a 'mouse lemur.'
- Myspithecus** BLAINVILLE, 1839. Primates, Daubentonii
 Ostéog. Mamm. Récents et Foss., I, fasc. iii (l'Aye-Aye), 33-34, 1839; LESS
 Species Mamm., 262-264, 1840; Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 11, 18
 New name for *Cheiromys* Lacépède, 1799. "D'où nous pourrions conclure que
Cheiromys, que l'on pourrait appeler plus convenablement *Myspithecus*, doit é
 placé parmi les mammifères du premier degré d'organisation." (BLAINVILLE)
 Name preoccupied by *Myspithecus* Cuvier, 1833, a genus of Lemuridae. Repla
 by *Myslemur* Blainville (?), 1846; which however is antedated by *Daubenton*
 Geoffroy, 1795.
- Mystacina** GRAY, 1843. Chiroptera, Vespertilioni
 GRAY, in Dieffenbach's Travels in New Zealand, II, 181, 296, Jan., 1843; I
 Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xix, 34, 1843.
 Type: *Vespertilio tuberculatus* Forster, from Dusky Bay, New Zealand.
 Name preoccupied by *Mystacinus* Boie, 1822, a genus of Birds. (See *Chalinol*
 Peters, 1866.)
Mystacina: $\mu\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\tau\alpha\acute{\zeta}$ $\mu\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\tau\alpha\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, the upper lip, mustache; + adjective suffix-
- Mystacina** GRAY, 1843. Chiroptera, Noctilioni
 Voy. H. M. S. 'Sulphur,' Mamm. pt. II, 23, 1843; DOBSON, Cat. Chiroptera F
 Mus., 442-445, 1878.
 Type: *Mystacina tuberculata* Gray, from New Zealand.
 Name preoccupied by *Mystacinus* Boie, 1822, a genus of Birds. Replaced
Mystacops Lydekker, 1891.
- Mystacops** LYDEKKER, 1891. Chiroptera, Noctilioni
 LYDEKKER, in Flower & Lydekker's Mamm., Living & Extinct, 671, 1891.
 New name for *Mystacina* Gray, 1843, which is preoccupied by *Mystacinus* F
 1822, a genus of Birds. Type: *Mystacina tuberculata* Gray.
Mystacops: *Mystac*—(ina); $\delta\phi$, aspect.
- Mystax** (subgenus of *Midas*), (GRAY, 1870. Primates, Hapal
 Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 66, 1870.
 Species, 3: *Midas mystax* Spix (type), *M. labiatus* Geoffroy, and *M. rufiventris* G
 from Brazil.
Mystax: $\mu\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\tau\alpha\acute{\zeta}$, upper lip, mustache—from the specific name of the type, λ
mystax, the 'mustached tamarin.'
- Mysticetus** WAGLER, 1830. Cete, Balæn
 Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 33, 1830.
 Type: *Balæna hoops* Linnaeus, from the Arctic Ocean.
Mysticetus: $\mu\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\tau\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, mystic; $\kappa\acute{\eta}\tau\omicron\varsigma$, whale.

*Cope, supposing that Leidy's name was spelled 'Myops,' considered it preoccu
 by *Myops* Schiner, 1868, a genus of Diptera, and renamed it *Sylophodus* (Bull. 1
 Nat. and Geog. Surv. Terr., VI, No. 2, p. 375, Sept. 19, 1881).

date see GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1863, 142.

Mytomys GRAY, 1861.

Insectivora, Potamogalidae.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., VIII, 63, July, 1861.

New name for *Potamogale* Du Chaillu, 1860. "I suspect that it is a Glirine animal . . . As M. Du Chaillu has not characterized his genus *Potamogale*, . . . I do not think his name has any claim to be retained . . . I therefore propose . . . as I believe that it is necessary to form a genus for it, to call it *Mytomys*." (GRAY.) Type: *Mytomys velox* (= *Cynogale velox* Du Chaillu), from western equatorial Africa.

Mytomys: *μύστις*, mystic; *μῦς*, mouse.**Mytromys** WAGNER, 1841.

Glires, Muridae, Cricetinae.

Gelehrte Anzeige, K. Bayerisch. Akad. Wiss., München, XII, No. 52, p. 421, Mar. 13, 1841; No. 54, pp. 434-436, Mar. 17, 1841; Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., VII, pt. 1, 125, 132-134, 1841; W. L. SCLATER, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., I, pt. 2, pp. 223-225, Mar., 1899.

Type: *Mytromys albipes* Wagner (= *Otomys albicaudatus* A. Smith, 1834), from South Africa.

Mytromys: *μύτρον*, spoon; *μῦς*, mouse.**Mytrops** (see **Mysops**).

Glires, Iechyromyidae.

Mythomys GRAY, 1861.

Insectivora, Potamogalidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1861, 274-275.

New name for *Potamogale* Du Chaillu, 1860, which is said to be insufficiently characterized.

Gray's paper was read before the Zoological Society on June 25 and was subsequently published in the 'Proceedings.' Practically the same paper appeared in the Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. for July, 1861, where the name is spelled *Mythomys*. The latter form probably antedates *Mythomys*.

Mythomys: *μῦθος*, myth, fable; *μῦς*, mouse—i. e. a mythical or fabulous mouse.**Myxocobus** (see **Mixocobus**).

Primates, Lemuridae.

Myxocherus FILHOL, 1882.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidae.

Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 7^e sér., VI, No. 2, p. 125, 1882.

Myxocherus FILHOL, Mém. Mamm. Foss. Phosphorites du Quercy, Toulouse, 103-104, 1882.

Myxocherus ROGER, Bericht Naturwiss. Ver. Schwaben und Neuburg (a. V.) Augsburg, XXIX, 61, 1887; XXXII, 220, 1896.

Type: *Myxocherus primarius* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France.

Extinct. Based on "une portion de maxillaire inférieur . . . Les deux dernières molaires ont seules subsisté sur cet échantillon."

Myxocherus: *μῦξο-* mixed; *χοῖρος*, hog.**Myxomes** (see **Mynomes**).

Glires, Muridae, Microtinae.

Myxomygale FILHOL, 1890.

Insectivora, Talpidae.

Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 8^e sér., II, No. 4, pp. 176-177, 1890; III, No. 3, p. 93, fig. 3 in text, 1891.

Type: *Myxomygale antiqua* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France.

Extinct. Based on the lower jaw.

Myxomygale: *μῦξα*, nostril; *-Mygale*.**Myxophagus** (See **Mixophagus**).

Ferae, Procyonidae.

Myxopoda ('MILNE-EDWARDS & GRANDIDIER') DOBSON, 1878.

Chiroptera, Vespertilionidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1878, 871-873 (read Nov. 5, 1878).

Emendation of *Myxopoda* Milne-Edwards & Grandidier, June 22, 1878.

Myxopoda: *μῦξα*, mucus; *πούς*, foot—from the suctorial disks on the thumbs and feet.

- Myzopoda** MILNE-EDWARDS & GRANDIDIER, 1878. Chiroptera, Vespertilionic
Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 7^e sér., II, 220-221, June 22, 1878.
Myzopoda DOBSON, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1878, 871-873 (read Nov. 5, 1878).
Type: *Myzopoda aurita* Milne-Edwards & Grandidier, from Madagascar.
Myzopoda: $\mu\nu\zeta\acute{\alpha}\omega$, to suck; $\pi\acute{o}\upsilon\varsigma$, foot (not $\mu\upsilon\acute{\nu}\xi\alpha$, mucus; $\pi\acute{o}\upsilon\varsigma$, foot, as given by Dobson)—in allusion to the suctorial disks on the thumbs and feet.

N.

- Næmorhedus** (subg. of *Antilope*) H. SMITH, 1827. Ungulata, Bovii
Griffith's Cuvier, Animal Kingdom, V, 352-353, 1827; GRAY, List Spec. Mar.
Brit. Mus., pp. xxvi, 166, 1843 (raised to generic rank).
Nemorhedus J. B. FISCHER, Syn. Mamm., Addenda, 425 (misprint for 625), 1841.
Nemorhædus HODGSON, Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, X, pt. 2, p. 913, 1841.
Nemorrhædus GRAY, List. Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxvi, 166, 1843.
Species: *Antilope sumatrensis* Shaw, from Sumatra; and *A. goral* Hardwicke, from Nepal, India.
Næmorhedus: Lat. *nemus*, *nemoris*, a wood; *hædus*, a young goat—in allusion to its habitat 'in mountainous and woody regions.'
- Nagor** * (subg. of *Antilope*) LAURILLARD, 1841. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovii
D'Orbigny's Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat., I, 621-622, 1841; SCLATER & THOMAS, B.
of Antelopes, II, pt. VIII, 155, Mar. 9, 1887 (in synonymy).
Species, 6: *Antilope redunca* Pallas (type), *A. eleotragus* Schreber (?), *A. lala*
(=*A. lalandia* Desmoulins), *A. defassa* Rüppell, *A. ellipsiprymnus* Ogilby,
A. unctuosus Laurillard, all from Africa.
Nagor: A name adopted by Buffon on account of a fancied resemblance
Antilope redunca to the 'nanguer' (*Gazella dama*). (See *Nanger*.)
- Nandinia** GRAY, 1843. Feræ, Viverrini
List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xx, 54, 1843; Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1843,
529-530; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 62-63, 1843.
Type: *Viverra binotata* Reinwardt, from Fernando Po, West Africa.
Nandinia: From a native name.
- Nanelaphus** FITZINGER, 1874. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervini
[Anzeiger Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, X, Nr. 29-30, p. 198, 1874,
nomen nudum.]
Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, LXVIII, Abth. I, for 1874,
360-361, 1874.
Species: *Cervus namby* Natterer, from Brazil; and *Capra pudu* Molina, from China.
Nanelaphus: $\nu\acute{\alpha}\nu\omicron\varsigma$, dwarf†; $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\alpha\phi\omicron\varsigma$, deer.
- Nanger** LATASTE, 1885. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovini
"Act. Soc. Linn. Bordeaux, XXXIX, 173, 1885" (fide SCLATER & THOMAS, B.
of Antelopes, III, 65, 1898).
Type: *Antilope (Dama) mohr* Bennett, from northwest Africa (SCLATER & THOMAS).
Nanger: *nanguer*, native name in Senegal. "Adanson's names of Nanguer, Nagor (*passim*), are evidently different modes of spelling and pronouncing Bornou, Engry, and Begharimu Ngria, which, according to Denham, signify gazelle." (H. SMITH, Griffith's Cuvier, IV, 207, 1827.)

* This name is not found in the paper referred to by Agassiz's Nomenclator Zoologicus: 'Ogilby, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1836.'

† The application of the prefix *Nano-* or *Nanno-*, dwarf, like *Micro-*, small, is usually self-evident.

Nannodus AMBROGINO, 1891. Ungulata, Litopterna, Notohippidae.
Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 4a, 241, Aug. 1, 1891.

Type: *Nannodus encarnus* Ambroghino, from the Eocene of southern Patagonia.
 Extinct.

Nannodus: νάννος, dwarf; δόους, tooth—probably in allusion to the diminutive lower premolar.

Nanomys (subgenus of *Mus*) PETERS, 1876. Glires, Muridae, Murinae.
Monatsh. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, Aug., 1876, 480-481, Taf. 2, fig. 4.

Type: *Mus* (*Nanomys*) *setulosus* Peters, from Victoria, Cameroons, West Africa.

Nanomys: νάνμος, dwarf; μῦς, mouse.

Nannosciurus (subgenus of *Sciurus*) TROUSSERT, 1880. Glires, Sciuridae.

Le Naturaliste, II, No. 37, p. 292, Oct. 1, 1880; *Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss.*, Rodentia, in *Bull. Soc. d'Études Sci. d'Angers*, X, 1^{re} fasc., 73, 1880; COUES, *Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr.*, VI, No. 2, p. 304, Sept. 19, 1881; LYNDEKER, *Royal Nat. Hist.*, III, 93-94, 1895 (raised to generic rank); ELERA, *Cat. Sist. Fauna Filipinas*, I, 20, 1895.

Species: *Sciurus melanotis* Müller & Schlegel (type), and *S. exilis* Müller & Schlegel, both from Malaysia.

Nannosciurus: νάνμος, dwarf; + *Sciurus*—'pygmy squirrel.'

Nannospalax (subgenus of *Spalax*) PALMER, 1903. Glires, Spalacidae.
Science, new ser., XVII, 873, May 29, 1903.

New name for *Microspalax* Nehring, 1898, which is preoccupied by *Microspalax* Trouessart, 1885, a genus of Arachnida.

Nannospalax: νάννος, dwarf; + *Spalax*.

Nanugo (subgenus of *Vesperugo*) KOLENATI, 1856. Chiroptera, Vespertilionidae.
Allgem. Deutsch. Naturhist. Zeitg., Dresden, neue Folge, II, 131, 169-172, 1856; "Mon. Europ. Fledermäuse, 64, 1859"; KOCH, *Jahrb. Ver. Naturkunde Nassau*, XVII-XVIII, 395-399, 481-500, 1863.

Species: 3. *Vesperugo nathusii* Keyserling & Blasius, *Vespertilio pipistrellus* Daubenton, and *V. kuhlii* Natterer, from Europe.

Nanugo: νάνμος, dwarf; -- ending -ugo—(formed in analogy with *Hypsugo* and *Vesperugo*).

Nanohyus LEIDY, 1869. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1869, 65.

Type: *Nanohyus porcinus* Leidy, from the Oligocene of the Bad Lands of White River, South Dakota.

Extinct. Based on 'a fragment of the left ramus of the lower jaw.'

Nanohyus: νάνμος, dwarf; ὕς, ὄς, hog.

Nanomeryx MARSH, 1894. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Homacodontidae.

Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XLVIII, No. 285, pp. 263-264, figs. 9, 10 Sept., 1894.

Type: *Nanomeryx caudatus* Marsh, from the *Dinocerat* beds of the Middle Eocene near Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

Extinct.

Nanomeryx: νάνμος, dwarf; ῥήνριξ, ruminant—in allusion to the diminutive size of the type species, which is "only about half as large as *Homacodon vagans*, and is thus one of the smallest Eocene artiodactyles known." (MARSH.)

Nanomyops MARSH, 1892. Allothéria, Plagiailacidae.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XLIII, p. 261, expl. to pl. vi, fig. 2, Mar., 1892.

New name for *Nanomys* Marsh, 1889, which is preoccupied by *Nanomys* Peters, 1876, a subgenus of Muridae.

Extinct.

Nanomyops: νάνμος, dwarf; μῦς, mouse; ὄψ, aspect.

- Nanomys** MARSH, 1889. Allotheria, Plagianolaci
 Ann. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXVIII, p. 85, pl. II, figs. 9-12, July, 1889.
Type: *Nanomys minutus* Marsh, from the Cretaceous (Laramie) of Wyoming.
 Name preoccupied by *Nannomys* Peters, 1876, a subgenus of *Muridæ*. Replaced by *Nanomyops* Marsh, 1892.
 Extinct. Based on "some very minute teeth, one of which, selected as the type, is shown on pl. II, figs. 9-12, three times natural size."
Nanomys: vāvos, dwarf; *μῦς*, mouse—in allusion to the diminutive size of type species.
- Nanonycteris** (subg. of *Epomophorus*) MATSCHIE, 1899. Chiroptera, Pteropodii
 Fledermäuse Berliner Mus. Naturkunde, Lief. 1, Megachiroptera, 37, 58-59, 1899.
Type: *Epomophorus veldkampii* Jentink, from Buluma, Fisherman Lake, Liberia.
Nanonycteris: vāvos, dwarf; *νυκτερίς*, bat.
- Nanotragus** SUNDEVALL, 1846. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovii
 K. Vetensk. Akad. Handlingar, Stockholm, for 1844, 191-192, 1846; SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, II, pt. v, 59, Jan., 1896 (in synonymy).
Type: *Neotragus spiniger* (Temminck) = *Antilope pygmæa* (Linnaeus), from West Africa.
 Name antedated by *Neotragus* H. Smith, 1827; and by *Spinigera* Lesson, 1842.
Nanotragus: vāvos, dwarf; *τράγος*, goat.
- Napæozapus** (subgenus of *Zapus*) PREBLE, 1899. Glires, Zapodii
 N. Am. Fauna No. 15, pp. 13, 33, pl. I fig. 1, fig. 2 in text, Aug. 8, 1899; MILLER, Bull. N. Y. State Mus., IV, 330, Nov. 18, 1899 (raised to generic rank).
Type: *Zapus insignis* Miller, from the Restigouche River, New Brunswick.
Napæozapus: ναπαῖος, belonging to a wooded vale or dell; + *Zapus*—from its habitat in deep woods near streams, in contrast with *Zapus*, which prefers shrubby fields and meadows.
- Napodonictis** AMEGHINO, 1894. Marsupialia, Borhyaenini
 Enum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Form. Eocènes Patagonie, 124-126, Feb., 1894.
Type: *Napodonictis thylacynoides* Ameghino, from the Eocene of Patagonia.
 Extinct.
Napodonictis: νάπη, cleft, gully; *ὀδών* = *ὀδούς*, tooth; *ἰκρίς*, weasel.
- Napu** (subgenus of *Moschus*) LESSON, 1842. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tragulina
 Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 175, 1842.
Type: *Moschus napu* F. Cuvier, from Sumatra.
Napu: Native name used by the Malays and first adopted as a specific name by Cuvier.
- Naricornis** FRISCH, 1775. Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidae
 Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, Tab. Gen., 1775.
New Name for *Rhinoceros* Linnaeus, 1758. Based on 'das Nashorn.'
Naricornis: Lat., *naris*, nose; *cornu*, horn—a Latin equivalent of *Rhinoceros*.
- Narwalus*** LACÉPÈDE, 1804. Cete, Delphinii
 Hist. Nat. Cétacées, pp. xxxvii-xxxviii, 142-163, pl. 9, fig. 1, 1804.
Narvallus BURNETT, Quart. Jour. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXIX, 361, Apr.-June, 1836.
Narwhalus LESSON, Compl. Œuvres de Buffon, Hist. Nat. Mamm. Ois. déc. depuis 1788, I, 440, 1828; AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 22, 1842; GÜNTHER, Nat. Library, 2d ed., Mamm., I, 265, 1858; XII, 182-190, pl. 11, 1860.
Species, 3: *Narwalus vulgaris* Lacépède (= *Monodon monoceros* Linnaeus), *N. microcephalus* Lacépède, and *N. andersonianus* Lacépède, from the Atlantic Ocean.
Narwhal: Swed., Dan., *narhval* = Icel. *nährvalr*, narwhal.

* '*Narwhal* Walbaum,' Petri Arctedi Sueci, Gen. Piscium, 558-560, 1792, quoted by Sherborn (Index Anim., 646, 1902) is not a valid generic name. It occurs in forms '*Narwhal Islandiis*' and '*Narwhal Kleinii*,' meaning simply the narwhal of the Icelanders and the narwhal of Klein (p. 552).

Narwalus—Continued.

The Icelandic form is apparently literally 'corpse whale' (*nar*; in comp., *nā*, corpse; *hvalr*, whale), supposedly so called from its pale color; but the form does not suit the Swed., Dan., *narhval*. The name may be a native (Greenland?) term adapted to Icelandic. (Century Dict.)

Nasalis GÜFFROY, 1812.

Primates, Cercopithecidae.

Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, XIX, 90-91, 1812.

Type: *Cercopithecus larvatus* Wurm, 1781, from Borneo.

Nasalia: Lat. *nasus*, nose—in allusion to the remarkably long nose, which in old males sometimes reaches below the chin.

Nasica —? 1845.

Primates, Cercopithecidae.

London Encyclopedia, XXII (Art. Zoology), p. 734, 1845.

Type: *Simia nasica* Cuvier (= *Cercopithecus larvatus* Wurm), from Borneo.

Nasica: Lat., having a large or pointed nose (see *Nasalis*).

Nasua STORR, 1780.

Ferae, Procyonidae.

Prodromus Meth. Mamm., 35, Tab. A, 1780; CUVIER, Leçons d'Anat. Comp., I, Table I, 1800; MÜLLER & REHN, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXX, 228, Dec., 1901 (type fixed).

Nasua SOUTH, Encycl. Metropolitana, VII, 383, 1845 (*Nasica fusca*, misprint).

Species: *Felis nasua* Linnaeus (type), and *F. narica* Linnaeus, from tropical America.

Nasua: Lat. *nasus*, nose, from its long proboscis-like snout.

Natalus GRAY, 1838.

Chiroptera, Natalidae.

Jardine's Mag. Zool. & Bot., II, No. 12, p. 496, 1838.

Natalus WING, E Museo Lundii, III, 3, 13, 38, pl. II, fig. 2, 1892.

Type: *Natalus stramineus* Gray, from South America; exact locality unknown.

Necomys THOMAS, 1900.

Glires, Muridae, Cricetinae.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., V, 153, Jan., 1900.

Type: *Hesperomys* (*Culomys*) *spinous* Thomas, from Huambo, northern Peru (alt., 3700 ft.).

Necomys: νέκος, new; + *Acomys*—in allusion to the spiny fur of 'the *Acomys*-like *Hesperomys spinous*.'

Nearctos GRAY, 1873.

Ferae, Ursidae.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., XII, 183, Aug., 1873.

Type: *Helarctos ornatus* Gray (= *Ursus ornatus* Cuvier), from Chile.

Nearctos: νέος, new; ἀρκτος, bear.

Necrodasyppus FILHOL, 1893.

Edentata, ?

Ann. Sci. Nat., Zool. et Paleont., Paris 7^e sér., XVI, Nos. 1-3, pp. 136-139, figs. 2-11, Dec. 15, 1893.

Type: *Necrodasyppus gallia* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, near Larnagol, France.

Extinct. Based on 'un fragment de carapace.'

Necrodasyphus: νεκρός, a dead body; + *Dasyphus*—i. e., an 'extinct *Dasyphus*.'

Necrogymnurus (see Neurogymnurus).

Insectivora, Erinaceidae.

Necrolemur FILHOL, 1873.

Primates, Microchoeridae.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, LXXVII, No. 19, pp. 1111-1112, July-Dec., 1873; Journ. de Zool., II, 477, 1873.

Type: *Necrolemur antiquus* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy (near Saint Antonin?), France.

Extinct. Based on 'un crâne.'

Necrolemur: νεκρός, a dead body; + *Lemur*—i. e., an 'extinct lemur,' from its supposed affinity with *Galago*.

- Necrolestes** AMEGHINO, 1891. Insectivora (Necrolestid)
 Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 17, Aug., 1891; *Revista Argentina Hist. Nat.*, I, entr. 5a, 303, Oct. 1, 1891; *Enum. Syn. Mamm. F. Form. Eocènes Patagonie*, 106-107, fig. 43, Feb., 1894.
Type: *Necrolestes patagonensis* Ameghino, from the Eocene of southern Patago Extinct.
Necrolestes: νεκρός, a dead body; λῥστής, robber.
- Necromanis** FILHOL, 1893. Effodientia, Mani
 Ann. Sci. Nat., Zool. et Paléont., Paris, 7^e sér., XVI, Nos. 1-3, pp. 132-figs. 1-2, Dec. 15, 1893.
Type: *Necromanis quercyi* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, near B France.
 Extinct. Based on a humerus.
Necromanis: νεκρός, a dead body; + *Manis*—i. e., an extinct *Manis*.
- Necromantis** WEITHOFER, 1887. Chiroptera, Phyllostomat
 "Anz. Math.-Naturwiss. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 1887, 286" (fide Zool. for 1887, Mamm., 31); Sitzungsber. Math.-Naturwiss. Cl. K. Akad. W Wien, XCVI, Abth. I, for June-Dec., 1887, 353-359, Taf. figs. 18-21, 1888
Necromantis LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1887, XXIV, Mamm., 31, 1888.
Type: *Necromantis adichaster* Weithofer, from the Quercy Phosphorite Escampes, near Lablengue, Dépt. Lot, France.
 Name preoccupied by *Necromantes* Gistel, 1848, a genus of Mollusca. Repl by *Necronycteris* Palmer, 1903.
 Extinct. Based on part of the lower jaw with the second and third mo
Necromantis: νεκρός, a dead body; μάντις, seer.
- Necromys** AMEGHINO, 1889. Glires, Muridæ, Cricet
 Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. C Córdoba, VI, 120-121, pl. iv, figs. 17-18, 1889.
Type: *Necromys conifer* Ameghino, from the Pliocene, Pampean formation, o province of Buenos Aires (Buenos Aires, Mercedes, Olivera, and Luj Argentina.
 Extinct. Based on "un considerable número de ramas mandibulares y v maxilares superiores."
Necromys: νεκρός, a dead body; μῦς, mouse—"un género de ratones extingui
- Necronycteris** PALMER, 1903. Chiroptera, Phyllostomat
 Science, new ser., XVII, 873, May 29, 1903.
 New name for *Necromantis* Weithofer, 1887, which is preoccupied by *Necrom Gistel*, 1848, a genus of Mollusca.
Necronycteris: νεκρός, a dead body, i. e., extinct; νυκτερίς, bat.
- Necrosorex** FILHOL, 1890. Insectivora, Soric
 Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 8^e sér., II, No. 4, pp. 174-175, figs. 1-3 in t 1890.
Type: *Necrosorex quercyi* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France.
 Extinct. Based on "une demi-mâchoire inférieure (mandibule droite)."
Necrosorex: νεκρός, dead body; + *Sorex*—i. e., an extinct *Sorex*.
- Nectogale** A. MILNE-EDWARDS, 1870. Insectivora, Soric
 Comptes Rendus, Paris, LXX, 341, 1870; *Recherches Mamm.*, 266, 1871.
Type: *Nectogale elegans* A. Milne-Edwards, from eastern Tibet.
Nectogale: νηκτός, swimming; γαλή, weasel—in allusion to the broad-wet hind feet, which adapt the animal for aquatic life.
- Nectoma** (See *Neotoma*). Glires, Muridæ, Neotom

Nectomys PETERS, 1861.

Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinae.

Abhandl. K. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, for 1860, 151-156, Taf. 1, 11 figs. 3-4, 1861.

Nectomys WALLACE, Geog. Dist. Animals, II, 230, 1876 (misprint).**Species:** *Mus squamipes* Lichtenstein, from Brazil; and *Nectomys apicalis* Peters, from Guayaquil, Ecuador.*Nectomys*: νεκτός, swimming; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the short webs between the toes of the hind feet, indicative of the animal's aquatic habits.**Nelomys** JOURDAN, 1837.

Glires, Octodontidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, V, 522, 1837; Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2^e sér., VIII, Zool., 370-371, Dec. 1837; ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XII, 259, 263, 1899.**Type:** *Nelomys blainvillii* Jourdan, from an island near Bahia, Brazil.*Nelomys*: ἐνλῆς, pitiless, ruthless; μῦς, mouse.**Nelomys** LUND, 1841.

Glires, Octodontidæ.

K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Nat. & Math. Afhandl., Kjöbenhavn, VIII, 241, 243, 266, 294, tab. XXI figs. 10, 11, XXII-XXIII, XXV figs. 7, 11, 12, 1841.

Nelomys Lund (nec Jourdan, 1837) includes the 'clumsier species, with shorter ears, shorter legs and a densely hairy tail'—*Echymys anticola* Lund, and *E. micidens* Lund, from the caves on the eastern slope of the Serra da Espinhaço, near the Rio das Velhas, Minas Geraes, Brazil. The earliest available name for the genus is *Thrichomys* Trouessart, 1881. (See THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1896, 1025.)**Nelsonia** MERRIAM, 1897.

Glires, Muridæ, Neotominae.

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XI, 277-279, figs. 14-15, Dec. 17, 1897.

Type: *Nelsonia neotomodon* Merriam, from Plateado, Zacatecas, Mexico (alt. 8,200 ft.).*Nelsonia*: In honor of Edward William Nelson, 1855—, field naturalist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, who has collected extensively in Alaska and Mexico, and has published several papers on mammals.**Nematherium** AMEGHINO, 1887.

Edentata, Megatheriidæ.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamif. Fós. Patagonia Austral, pp. 22-23, Dec., 1887.

Species: *Nematherium angulatum* Ameghino, and *N. sinuatum* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Nematherium: νῆμα, thread; θῆριον, wild beast.**Nemestrinus** (subg. of *Macacus*) REICHENBACH, 1862. Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

Vollständ. Naturgesch. Affen, 139-140, pl. XXIV, figs. 349-353, 359-363, 1862.

Type: *Macacus nemestrinus* (= *Simia nemestrina* Linnaeus), from Sumatra or Borneo, name preoccupied by *Nemestrinus* Latreille, 1802, a genus of Diptera.*Nemestrinus*: Lat., god of groves.**Nemodermus** RAPINE-QUE, 1815.

Sirenia, Trichechidæ.

Analyse de la Nature, 60, 1815.

Nemon nudum.**Nemolestes** AMEGHINO, 1902.

Marsupialia, Triconodontidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 48-49, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 46-47).

Type: *Nemolestes spalacotherinus* Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds of Patagonia. Extinct.*Nemolestes*: νέος, glade, wood; λῃστής, robber—i. e., a predatory beast of the forest.**Nemorhædus**, **Nemorhedus**, **Nemorrhædus** (see **Næmorhedus**).**Nemotragus** HEUDE, 1898.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Mém. Hist. Nat. Empire Chinois, IV, pt. 1, p. 13, 1898.

Nemotragus—Continued.

Species, 6: *Capricornis erythropygus* Heude, from Se-Tchouen; *C. platyrhinus* Heude from Se-Tchouen; *C. cornutus* Heude, from Moupin; *C. unguulosus* Heude Moupin; *C. microdonticus* Heude, from Moupin, and *C. argyrochates* Heude from Che-kiang, China.

Nemotragus: *νέος*, new; *nemus*, *memoris*, grove; *tragus*, goat.

Neoauchenia ARTHUR G. HINO, 1891. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cam

Revista Arpina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 4a, 242, Aug. 1, 1891.

New name for: *Auchenia* Illiger, 1811, which is preoccupied by *Auchenia* Thunberg, 1789, a genus of Coleoptera. Antedated by *Lama* Frisch, 1775.

Neoauchenia: * *νέος*, new; + *Auchenia*.

Neobalæna GRAY, 1870. Cete, Balæna

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., VI, No. 32, pp. 154-157, figs. 1 & 2, Aug.

Suppl. Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 39-42, figs. 1-2, 1871.

Type: *Balæna marginata* Gray, from Kawau Island, Gulf of Hauraki, New Zealand.

Neobalæna: *νέος*, new; + *Balæna*.

Neocothurus PALMER, 1903. Primates, C

Science, new ser., XVII, 873, May 29, 1903.

New name for: *Cothurus* Palmer, 1899, which is preoccupied by *Cothurus* Mulsant, 1891, a genus of Coleoptera.

Neocothurus: *νέος*, new; + *Cothurus*.

Neoctenacodon LEMOINE, 1891. Allotheria, Plagiaul

Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 3^e sér., XIX, No. 6, p. 289, pl. xi, fig. 153, Aug.

Type species not given. Based on 'une prémolaire denticulée,' from the Eocene near Reims, France.

Extinct.

Neoctenacodon: *νέος*, new; + *Ctenacodon*.

Neoctodon THOMAS, 1902. Glires, Octodon

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., IX, 227, Mar., 1902; Nature, vol. 65, No. 1681, p. 431, Mar. 6, 1902; Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1902, pt. 1, 114-116, pl. ix figs. 8-12, June 1, 1902.

Type: *Neoctodon simonsi* Thomas, from the vicinity of Potosi, Bolivia (4,400 meters).

Name preoccupied by *Neoctodon* Bedel, 1892, a genus of Coleoptera. Replaced by *Octodontomys* Palmer, 1903.

Neoctodon: *νέος*, new; + *Octodon*.

Neocyon (subgenus of *Chrysocyon*) GRAY, 1868. Feræ, C

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1868, 506-508; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Extinct Mamm. Brit. Mus., 192-193, 1869.

Type: *Canis latrans* Say, from Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Neocyon: *νέος*, new; κύων, dog.

Neodon HODGSON, 1849. Glires, Muridæ, Mic

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 2d ser., III, 203, Mar., 1849; MILLER, N. Am.

No. 12, pp. 16, 62, July 23, 1896 (in synonymy).

Type: *Neodon sikimensis* Hodgson, from Sikkim, upper India.

Neodon: *νέος*, new; δδών = δδούς, tooth.

*The prefix *Neo-* (from *νέος*, new) is used in two distinct senses: (1) as designation for a preoccupied name (*Neoauchenia*, *Neoprocavia*), or a new animal (*Neofiber*, *Neotoma*); and (2) as a descriptive designation for American species or those found in the New World (*Neosciurus*, *Neotomys*). The same prefix derived from *νέω*, to swim is used in a few cases to indicate animals of aquatic habits (*Neomys* and probably *Neosorex*).

Neopiblema AMEGHINO, 1889.

Glires, Chinchillidæ.

Con. Conocimiento Mamif. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., *Carloti*, VI, 208, 906, pls. xxvi fig. 8, lxxii fig. 4, lxxx figs. 1, 14, 1889.

New name for *Epiblema* Ameghino, 1886, which is preoccupied by *Epiblema* Hübner, 1816, a genus of Lepidoptera.

Extinct.

Neopiblema: νέος, new; + *Epiblema*.

Neofelis GRAY, 1867.

Ferae, Felidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867, 265-266, fig. 3; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 13-14, fig. 3, 1869.

Species: *Felis macrocelis* Temminck, from Malacca; and *Leopardus brachyurus* Swinhoe, from Formosa.

Neofelis: νέος, new; + *Felis*.

Neofiber TAUB, 1884.

Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

Science, IV, 34, July 11, 1884; Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., VII, 170-172, July 29, 1884; MILLER, N. Am. Fauna No. 12, pp. 18, 69-71, fig. 36, July 23, 1896.

Type: *Neofiber alleni* True, from Georgiana, Brevard County, Florida.

Neofiber: νέος, new; + *Fiber*—"without doubt, a living link binding the muskrat we know so well with the field mouse." (TRUE, l. c., p. 34.)

Neogale (subgenus of *Mustela*) GRAY, 1865.

Ferae, Mustelidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 114-115; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 92-93, 1869.

Species, 3: *Mustela brasiliensis* Sevestianoff, from Brazil (?); *M. aureoventris* Gray, from Ecuador; and *M. xanthogenys* Gray, from California.

Neogale: νέος, new; + *Gale*.

Neogenus LUND, 1873.

Ferae, Felidæ.

LUND, *sic* GÉRAVAIS, Comptes Rendus, Paris, LXXVII, 1212, July-Dec., 1873.

Type (species not mentioned): "Le grand *Machairodus* nommé *Neogenus*, par M. Lund et *Smilodon* par M. de Blainville," from Brazil.

Extinct.

Neogenus: νέος, new; γαῖα, earth—i. e., belonging to the New World.

Neohipparion GIDLEY, 1903.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidæ.

Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XIX, 467-476, July 24, 1903.

Type: *Neohipparion whitneyi* Gidley, from the Miocene on Little White River, near Rosebud Agency, South Dakota.

Extinct. Based on a complete skeleton.

Neohipparion: νέος, new; — *Hipparion*.

Neomeris GRAY, 1846.

Cete, Delphinidæ.

Zool. Voy. H. M. S. 'Erebus & Terror,' I, Mamm., 30, 1846; Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 306, 1866; TRUE, Review Fam. Delphinidæ, Bull. 36, U. S. Nat. Mus., 114, 178, pl. xxxiv, 1889 (type locality given as coast of Malabar).

Neomeris GRAY, List Osteol. Spec. Brit. Mus., pp. xii, 36, 1847 (misprint).

Nomeris COUES, Century Dict., IV, p. 4449, 1890 (under *Phocæna*).

Type: *Delphinus phocænoides* Cuvier, from the Cape of Good Hope.

Name preoccupied by *Neomeris* Lamouroux, 1816, a genus of Polyps. Replaced by *Neophocæna* Palmer, 1899.

Neomeris: νέος, new; μέρος, part, division—i. e., a new subdivision or group of dolphins.

Neomylodon AMEGHINO, 1898.

Edentata, Megatheriidæ.

Première Notice sur le *Neomylodon listai*, 1-8, Aug. 2, 1898; LÖNNBERG, Svenska Expd. Magellansländerna, II, No. 7, pp. 149-169, pls. xii-xiv, 1899.

Type: *Neomylodon listai* Ameghino, from southern Patagonia.

Based on a few small bones and the accounts of a strange animal seen by the explorer Ramon Lista in the Territory of Santa Cruz, Patagonia.

Neomylodon: νέος, new; + *Mylodon*.

Neomys KAUP, 1829.

Insectivora, Sor

Entw.-Gesch. & Natürl. Syst. Europ. Thierwelt, I, 117, 1829; THOMAS, Zoo 4th ser., II, 100, 102, Mar. 15, 1898.

Type: *Sorex daubentonii* Erxleben, from Europe.*Neomys*: $\nu\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\varsigma$, to swim; $\mu\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, mouse—in allusion to the animal's aquatic l**Neomys BRAVARD, 1848-52.**

Glires, Theridom

[Ann. Sci. Litt. et Indust. de l'Auvergne, VII, 439, Sept., 1843—nomen nudum BRAVARD, in Gervais' Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, II, expl. pl. 47, 1848-52 of *Theridomys*); 2^e éd., 31-32, pl. XLVII figs. 1-3, 1859.**Type:** *Neomys lembronicus* Bravard MS. (= *Theridomys lembronicus* Gray, 1848-52), from the Miocene of St. Germain de Lembron, Dépt. Puy-de-Dôme, France.Name preoccupied by *Neomys* Kaup, 1829, a genus of Soricidæ.

Extinct. Based on the facial part of a cranium.

Neomys: $\nu\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\varsigma$, new; $\mu\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, mouse.**Neomys GRAY, 1873.**

Glires, Muridæ, Cric

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., XII, 416-417, fig. 1, Nov., 1873.

Type: *Neomys panamensis* Gray, from Panama.Name preoccupied by *Neomys* Kaup, 1829, a genus of Soricidæ; and by *Neomys* Bravard, 1848-52, a genus of Theridomyidæ.*Neomys*: $\nu\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\varsigma$, new; $\mu\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, mouse.**Neoorca (subgenus of Pseudorca), GRAY, 1871.**

Cete, Delph

Suppl. Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 80, 1871.

Type: *Pseudorca meridionalis* (= *Orca meridionalis* Flower), from Tasmania*Neoorca*: $\nu\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\varsigma$, new; + *Orca*.**Neophoca GRAY, 1866.**

Feræ, Pinnipedia, Ot

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XVIII, 231-232, Sept., 1866; Suppl. Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 12, 28-29, 1871.

Type: *Arctocephalus lobatus* Gray, from Australia.*Neophoca*: $\nu\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\varsigma$, new; + *Phoca*.**Neophocaena PALMER, 1899.**

Cete, Delph

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XIII, 23, Jan. 31, 1899; W. L. SCLATER, Mamm. S. Am., II, 202-203, 1901.

New name for *Neomeris* Gray, 1846, which is preoccupied by *Neomeris* Leach, 1816, a genus of Polyyps.*Neophocaena*: $\nu\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\varsigma$, new; + *Phocaena*.**Neoplagiaulax LEMOINE, 1882.**

Allotheria, Plagiaul

[Recherches Ois. Foss. Reims, II, 76, 1881—*N. eocænus*, *N. marshii*, nomina in Comptes Rendus, Paris, XCV, No. 21, pp. 1009-1011, July-Dec., 1882; Bu. Géol. de France, 3^e sér., XI, 252, 1883; Ibid., XIII, 213, 1885.**Type:** *Neoplagiaulax eocænus* Lemoine, from the Eocene near Reims, France. Extinct. Based on teeth and portions of lower jaws.*Neoplagiaulax*: $\nu\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\varsigma$, new; + *Plagiaulax*.**Neoprocavia AMEGHINO, 1889.**

Glires, C

Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Córdoba, VI, 235-236, 908, pls. XII fig. 31, XXII figs. 23-24, LXXX fig. 13

New name for *Procavia* Ameghino, 1885, which is preoccupied by *Procavia* Leach, 1780, a genus of Hyracoidea.

Extinct.

Neoprocavia: $\nu\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\varsigma$, new; + *Procavia*. "Cambio el nombre del homónimo *cavia* en *Neoprocavia* para el género de creación más reciente." (AMEGHINO, 1889)

Neoracanthus AMEGHINO, 1889.

Edentata, Megatheriidae.

Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 673-677, pls. XL fig. 19, XLI figs. 1-2, XLII fig. 5, LXXVIII figs. 1-2, May 20, 1889.

New name for *Oracanthus* Ameghino, 1885, which is preoccupied by *Oracanthus* Agassiz, 1837, a genus of Pisces.

Extinct.

Neoracanthus: *véos*, new; + *Oracanthus*.

Neoreomya AMEGHINO, 1887.

Glires, Octodontidae.

Emu. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, pp. 10-11, Dec., 1887.

Species, 3: *Neoreomya australis* Ameghino, *N. indivisus* Ameghino, and *N. decius* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Neoreomya: *véos*, new; + *Oreomya*.

Neoryctes ('SCLATER') STIRLING, 1891.

Marsupialia, Notoryctidae.

STIRLING, Trans. Roy. Soc. South Australia, XIV, pt. 1, 186, July, 1891.

Same merely suggested by Sclater to replace *Psammoryctes* Stirling, 1889 (which is preoccupied by *Psammoryctes* Pappig, 1835, a genus of Glires), but not adopted by Stirling, and apparently never actually used for any mammal. "Professor Newton suggested *Notoryctes* as being appropriate, in view of its Australian habitat, and this name is, I think, preferable to *Neoryctes*, which had been previously proposed by Dr. Sclater." (STIRLING.)

Neoryctes: *véos*, new; *δρύκτης*, digger—in allusion to its burrowing habits.

Neosciurus (subgenus of *Sciurus*) TROUSSART, 1880.

Glires, Sciuridae.

Le Naturaliste, II, No. 37, p. 292, Oct. 1, 1880; Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Rodentia, in Bull. Soc. d'Études Sci. d'Angers, X, 1^{re} fasc., 76-77, 1880; Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., VI, No. 2, p. 305, Sept. 19, 1881; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897, 933; NELSON, Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci., I, 25, 27-28, 1899.

Species, 5: *Sciurus carolinensis* Gmelin (type), from Carolina; *S. arizonensis* Coues, from Fort Whipple, Arizona; *S. griseoflavus* Gray, from Guatemala; *S. aberti* Woodhouse, from San Francisco Mountain, Arizona; and *S. fossor* Peale, from southern Oregon.

Neosciurus: *véos*, new; + *Sciurus*.

Neosorex BAIRD, 1857.

Insectivora, Soricidae.

Mamm. N. Am., pp. xxxii, 11, 1857; MERRIAM, N. Am. Fauna, No. 10, pp. 90, 92, 1895.

Type: *Neosorex navigator* Cooper MS., supposed to have come from the head of the Yakima River, Washington (alt. 2,500 ft.), but probably from northern Idaho. (See MERRIAM, l. c.)

Neosorex: * *véω*, to swim; + *Sorex*—in allusion to the large fringed feet indicative of the animal's aquatic habits.

Neothoracophorus AMEGHINO, 1889.

Edentata, Glyptodontidae.

Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 790-792, pl. LIV figs. 2, 7-10, 1889.

New name for *Thoracophorus* Gervais & Ameghino, 1880, which is preoccupied by *Thoracophorus* Hope, 1840, a genus of Coleoptera.

Name antedated by *Myloglyptodon* Ameghino, 1884.

Extinct.

Neothoracophorus: *véos*, new; + *Thoracophorus*.

*The derivation of this word is usually given as *véos*, new; + *Sorex* (Century ict.), indicating a new type of shrew, but it seems more probable that the genus received its name, as indicated above, on account of its aquatic habits.

- Neotoma** SAY & ORD, 1825. Glires, Muridæ, Neotomina.
 Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., IV, pt. 2, 345-349, pl. xxi-xxii, 1825; BANGS, Proc.
 Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXVIII, 184, 1898 (exact type locality).
Neotoma Agassiz, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 22, 1842 (misprint).
 Type: *Mus floridanus* Ord, from the St. Johns River, probably in the vicinity of
 Jacksonville, Florida.
Neotoma: νέος, new; τέμνω, to cut—in allusion to the teeth, which indicated a
 new genus of rodent, distinct from *Mus*, to which the type species was origi-
 nally referred.
- Neotomodon** MERRIAM, 1898. Glires, Muridæ, Neotomina.
 Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XII, 127-129, Apr. 30, 1898.
 Type: *Neotomodon alstoni* Merriam, from Nahuatzin, Michoacan, Mexico.
Neotomodon: *Neotoma*; δδών=δδούς, tooth—from the molars, which are 'large
 and very massive, with flat crowns and heavy enamel as in *Neotoma*.'
- Neotomys** WALLACE, 1876. Glires, Muridæ, Cricetina.
 Geog. Dist. Animals, II, 230, 1876.
 Misprint for *Nectomys* Peters, 1861.
- Neotomys** THOMAS, 1894. Glires, Muridæ, Cricetina.
 Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XIV, No. 83, pp. 346-349, Nov. 1, 1894.
 Type: *Neotomys ebriosus* Thomas, from the Valley of Vitoc, east central Peru.
Neotomys: νέος, new; + *Otomys*—"both in external and cranial characters it has
 a curious resemblance to *Otomys*, on which I have based its name." (THOMAS)
- Neotragus** (subg. of *Antelope*) H. SMITH, 1827. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
 Griffith's Cuvier, Animal Kingdom, [IV, 269, 1827]; V, 349-350, 1827; SUNDEVALL,
 K. Vetensk. Akad. Handlingar, Stockholm, for 1844, 191, 1846 (raised to generic
 rank); SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, II, pt. v, 59-66, pl. xxix, text
 fig. 26, Jan., 1896.
 Species: *Antelope pygmaea* Shaw (type), from West Africa; and *A. madoka* Smith,
 from Abyssinia.
Neotragus: νέος, new; τράγος, goat.
- Neovulpavus** WORTMAN, 1901. Feræ, Canidæ.
 Am. Journ. Sci., 4th ser., XI, 445, June, 1901.
 Type: *Neovulpavus washakius* Wortman (= *Vulpavus palustris* Wortman & Mat-
 thew, 1899), from the Eocene of the Washakie Basin, Wyoming.
 Extinct.
Neovulpavus: νέος, new; + *Vulpavus*—on account of the loss of the third upper
 molar, which indicates an intermediate step between *Procyonictis* and
Vulpavus.
- Neoziphius** GRAY, 1871. Cete, Physeteridæ.
 Suppl. Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 101, 1871.
 Type: *Dioplodon europæus* Gervais, from the Mediterranean Sea.
Neoziphius: νέος, new; + *Ziphius*.
- Nephacodus** AMEGHINO, 1902. Ungulata, Condylarthra, Phenacodontidæ.
 Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, p. 19, May, 1902 (sep. p. 17).
 Type: *Nephacodus latigonus* Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds of Patagonia.
 Extinct.
Nephacodus: Anagram of *Phenacodus*.
- Nephoterium** AMEGHINO, 1886. Edentata, Megatheriidæ.
 Bol. Acad. Nat. Cien. Córdoba, IX, 182-184, 1886.
 Type: *Mylodon? ambiguus* Ameghino, from the older Tertiary formations of
 Paraná, Argentina.
 Extinct. Based on the lower third molar of the right side and a portion of the
 lower jaw.

Nephoterium—Continued.

Nephoterium: νεφος, cloud; *θηπιον*, wild beast—in allusion to its relationships with several genera. "Las tres muelas . . . presentan caracteres que acercan este animal tanto á *Grypotherium* como á *Mytodon*, *Scelidotherium*, *Pseudolestodon* y *Leontodon*, constituyendo así una verdadera forma intermedia." (AMBRINO.)

Nephrosteon RAFINESQUE, 1831.

Cete, Physeteridae.

"Ennin. & Acc't. of some Remarkable Natural Objects of the Cabinet of Professor Rafinesque, in Philadelphia, Nov., 1831;" Monthly Am. Journ. Geol. & Nat. Sci., I, No. 11, pp. 510–511, May, 1832; AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 22, 1842.

Species: Not named. The genus was based on a "flat bone, yellowish white, solid, hard and heavy, rounded, with a reniform base, eight inches broad and six and a half long; half an inch thick; . . . from the alluvial region of Louisiana." It was supposed by Rafinesque to have been the head plate of a fish, but the name is included under the Cetacea by Agassiz and given as a synonym of *Physeter macrocephalus* by Leidy (Ext. Mamm. N. Am., 444, 1869); Zittel also places it in the synonymy of *Physeter* (Handb. Palaeont., IV, 177, 1892).

"The 'New Fossil Genus' of Rafinesque, named '*Nephrosteon*,' . . . has no other foundation than one of these epiphyses from the remains of a recent spermæti whale." (HARLAN, Edinburgh New Philos. Journ., XVII, No. 34, p. 362, Oct., 1834.) "As to the bone called *Nephrosteon*, I acknowledge that it may be the epiphysis of a whale, as Dr. H[arlan] did tell me in 1831, but after my pamphlet was published." (RAFINESQUE, Atlantic Journal, Phila., No. 3, p. 112, 1832.)

Nephrosteon: νεφρος, kidney; *ὀστέον*, bone—in allusion to the shape of the type specimen.

Nepus G. FISCHER, 1814.

Sirenia, Hydrodamalidae.

Zoognosia, III, 640–642, 1814.

Type: *Nepus stelleri* G. Fischer, from Bering Island, Bering Sea.

Nepus: νεπος, footless—"propter defectum tarsi et phalangium in ipsa extremitate anteriori." (FISCHER.)

Nesciotherium ROTH, 1898.

Ungulata, Hyracoidea, Archaeohyracidae?

Revista Mus. La Plata, IX, 181, 1898, (sep. p. 41).

Type: *Nesciotherium indiculus* Roth, from the 'toba terciaria' of the Rio Collon-Curá, Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on a single molar.

Nesciotherium: Lat. nescio, to be ignorant; *θηπιον*, wild beast. "No conozco ningún género á que podría atribuir un animal que tiene estas muelas." (ROTH.)

Nesocerodon (see **Nesokerodon**).

Glires, Theridomyidae.

Nesocia (see **Nesokia**).

Glires, Muridae, Murinae.

Nesodon OWEN, 1847.

Ungulata, Toxodontia, Nesodontidae.

Rept. Brit. Ass. Adv. Sci., for 1846, XVI, Notices & Abstracts, 66, 1847.

Type: *Nesodon imbricatus* Owen, from the coast of Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on the anterior part of the lower jaw and two upper molars.

Nesodon: νηδος, island; *ὀδων* = *ὀδους*, tooth—in allusion to an island lobe on the inner side of the upper molars.

Nesodonopsis ROTH, 1898.

Ungulata, Toxodontia, Nesodontidae.

Revista Mus. La Plata, IX, 181–188, lám. vii fig. 1, 1898 (sep. pp. 41–48).

Species: 3: *Nesodonopsis hurekhardtii* Roth, *N. deformis* Roth, and *Stenolephanos nesciorum* Lydekker, from the 'toba terciaria' of the Rio Collon-Curá, Patagonia.

Extinct.

Nesodonopsis: Nesodon; ὄντις, appearance.

Nesokerodon SCHLOSSER, 1884.

Glires, Theridomyidae.

Die Nager Europ. Tertiärs, in *Palaeontographica*, XXXI, Taf. VII figs. 1-14, 16-21, 24, 25, 28, 29, 35, 36, 1884 (sep. pp. 16-20).

Nesokerodon LYDEKKER, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. I, 253, 1885 (emendation).

Type: *Isidoromys minor* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Mouillac, Dépt. Tarn-et-Garonne, France.

Extinct.

Nesokerodon: νῆδος, island; + *Kerodon*.

Nesokia GRAY, 1842.

Glires, Muridae, Murinae.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., X, 264-265, Dec., 1842; 4th ser., XII, 417, Nov., 1873; List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., 113, 1843.

Nesocia BLANFORD, Fauna Brit. India, Mamm., 421-426, 1891; FLOWER & LYDEKKER, Mamm., Living & Extinct, 475, 1891 (emendation).

Type: *Mus hardwickii* Gray, from India.

Nesokia: Evidently from a native name, but whether taken from *Nesoki*, the common name used by Gray in 1843, or whether the latter is derived from *Nesokia*, is not apparent.

Nesolagus FORSYTH MAJOR, 1899.

Glires, Leporidae.

Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 2d ser., Zool., VII, pt. 9, pp. 493, 514, pl. 37 fig. 17, pl. 38 figs. 23, 28, pl. 39 figs. 18, 28, 38, Nov., 1899.

Type: *Lepus netscheri* Schlegel & Jentink, from Padang-Pandjang, Sumatra (alt. about 2,000 ft.).

Nesolagus: νῆδος, island; λαγώς, hare.

Nesomys PETERS, 1870.

Glires, Muridae, Cricetinae.

Sitzungs-Ber. Gesellsch. Naturforsch. Freunde, Berlin, 1870 54-55.

Type: *Nesomys rufus* Peters, from Vohima, Madagascar.

Nesomys: νῆδος, island; μῦς, mouse.

Nesonycteris THOMAS, 1887.

Chiroptera, Pteropodidae.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 5th ser., XIX, 147, Feb. 1, 1887; Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1887, 323-326, pl. XXVI.

Type: *Nesonycteris woodfordi* Thomas, from Fauro Island or Aru, Shortland Island, Solomon group, South Pacific.

Nesonycteris: νῆδος, island; νυκτερίς, bat.

Nesopithecus FORSYTH MAJOR, 1896.

Primates, Nesopithecidae.

Geol. Mag. London, new ser., dec. IV, vol. III, 433-436, figs. 1-3, Oct., 1896.

Type: *Nesopithecus roberti* Forsyth Major, from the marshes of Sirabé, in the Vakinankaratra district, central Madagascar.

Extinct. Based on (1) the anterior part of a skull, broken off behind the nasals and the molar series, and (2) a left mandibular ramus.

Nesopithecus: νῆδος, island; πίθηκος, a long-tailed monkey.

Nesosus (subgenus of *Sus*) HEUDE, 1892.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidae.

Mém. Hist. Nat. Empire Chinois, II, pt. 2, pp. 85, 92, 106, 1892; *ibid.*, pt. 4, p. 212, numerous figs. in pls. XX, XXVII, XXVIII, and XXIX, 1894.

Species, 9: *Sus vittatus* Müller & Schlegel, from Java or Sumatra; *S. ferrucosus* Müller & Schlegel, from Java; *S. celebensis* Müller & Schlegel, from Celebes; *S. barbatus* Müller, from Borneo; *S. calamianensis* Heude, from the Calamian Islands, Philippine Islands; *S. bucculentus* Heude, from Cochin China; *S. arietinus* Heude, from Manila, Philippine Islands; *S. minutus* Heude, from Mindanao, Philippine Islands, and *S. cebifrons* Heude, from Masbate, Philippine Islands.

Nesosus: νῆδος, island; + *Sus*.

- Nesotherium** MERCEMAT, 1891. Ungulata, Toxodontia, Nesodontidae.
Revista Mus. La Plata, I, 386, 411-425, 'pls. II fig. 2, III fig. 1, IV-VII, X,' 1891.
Species, 10, from the Eocene of Patagonia: *Nesotherium carinatum* Mercerat, *N. studei* Mercerat, *N. elegans* Mercerat, *N. rufum* Mercerat; *Toxodon patagonensis* Moreno, from the Rio Santa Cruz, *Nesotherium turgidum* Mercerat, *N. rutilum* Mercerat, *N. argentinum* Mercerat, *N. nehringi* Mercerat, and *N. burmeisteri* Mercerat, from Monte Leon.
 Extinct.
Nesotherium: νῆσος, island; θῆπιον, wild beast.
- Nesotragus** DÜBEN, 1847. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.
 Overs. K. Vetensk. Akad. Förhandl., III, for 1846, 221, 1847; SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, II, pt. v, 49-58, pl. XXVIII, text fig. 25, Jan., 1896.
Type: *Nesotragus moschatus* Düben, from French Island (S. lat. 6° 9', E. long. 39° 14'), near the island of Zanzibar, east coast of Africa.
Nesotragus: νῆσος, island; τράγος, goat—from its supposed insular habitat; the type species is now known from the coast districts of the mainland from Kilimanjaro southward to Mozambique. (SCLATER & THOMAS.)
- Nesotherium** KAMP, 1859. Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Chalicotheriidae.
 "Beitr. näheren Kenntniss Urweltlichen Säugethiere, Heft 4, p. 3, 1859" (fide LYDEKKER); COPE, Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XIX, No. 108, pp. 395, 396, May 16, 1881; LYDEKKER, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. III, 162, 164, 1886.
Type: *Anoplotherium sivalese* Falconer & Cantley, from the Pliocene of the Siwalik Hills, India.
 Extinct.
Nesotherium: Νέστροπ, King of Pylos in Greece, the oldest of the chieftains who took part in the siege of Troy; θῆπιον, wild beast.
- Neurogymnurus** FILHOL, 1877. Insectivora, Erinaceidae.
 Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 7^e sér., I, 52, 1877; ALSTON, Zool. Record for 1878, XV, Mamm. p. 12, 1880.
Neurogymnurus LYDEKKER, in Flower & Lydekker's Mamm., Living & Extinct, 621, 1891 (misprint).
Type: *Neurogymnurus cayluxi* Filhol, from the Eocene of Quercy, France.
 Extinct. Based on a lower jaw.
Neurogymnurus: νεῦρον, nerve; + *Gymnurus*.
- Neurotrichus** GÜNTHER, 1880. Insectivora, Talpidae.
 Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1880, 441, pl. XLII.
Type: *Urotrichus gibbsii* Baird, from White River, near Mt. Rainier, Washington.
Neurotrichus: νέος, new; + *Urotrichus*.
- Neuryurus** AMEGHINO, 1889. Edentata, Glyptodontidae (Dardicuriidae).
 Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 840-844, pls. LVI fig. 6, LXI, LXII, LXIII figs. 1, 2, LXX figs. 5-7, 1889.
New name for *Euryurus* H. Gervais & Ameghino, 1880, which is preoccupied by *Euryurus* Koch, 1847, a genus of Myriapoda; and by *Euryurus* Von der Marck, 1864, a genus of Crustacea.
 Extinct.
Neuryurus: νέος, new; + *Euryurus*.
- Nicon** GRAY, 1847. Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae.
 Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. CLXIX, 15, Apr. 13, 1847; Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., XIX, 407, June, 1847.
Type: *Nicon caudifer* Gray, from Central America.

Nicon—Continued.

Gray gives *Nicon caudifer* = *Glossophaga caudifer* = *Monophyllus leachii* Gray, and states that the habitat is Central America. According to Dobson (Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 1878), *Nicon caudifer* and *Monophyllus leachii* are synonyms of *Glossophaga soricina* (Pallas), while *G. caudifer* Geoffroy, from Brazil, belongs to another genus and was in fact the type of Peters' *Lonchoglossa*.

Nictæris (see **Nyctæris**).

Chiroptera, Megadermatida.

Nicticejus (see **Nycticeius**)

Chiroptera, Vespertilionida.

Nimravus COPE, 1879.

Feræ, Felida.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Aug. 12, 1879, 169–170, 174.

Type: *Nimravus brachyops* Cope, from the Miocene of White River, Oregon (= *N. gomphodus* Cope, from the John Day Miocene, Oregon).

Extinct.

Nimravus: *Nimr*-(od), hunter; Lat. *avus*, ancestor.

Nocthora F. CUVIER, 1824.

Primates, Cebida.

Hist. Nat. Mamm., V, livr. XLIII, pl. ('Douroucouli') with 3 pp. text, Aug., 1824; Dict. Sci. Nat., LIX, 400, 1829.

New name for *Aotes* Humboldt, 1811, which is considered inappropriate. **Type:** *Nocthora trivirgata* (= *Simia trivirgata* Humboldt), from Esmeralda, on the Orinoco River, near the junction of the Cassiquiare, Venezuela.

Nocthora: 'Qui voit dans la nuit'—in allusion to the animal's nocturnal habits.

Noctifelis I. GEOFFROY, 1844.

Feræ, Felida.

I. GEOFFROY, in Jacquemont's Voy. dans l'Inde, IV, Zool., Mamm., 37, 1844.

Name merely suggested, not actually adopted. "Lorsqu'un groupe est subdivisé, il est d'usage, et presque de règle, que la subdivision principale conserve le nom de la division, et que des noms nouveaux concordant autant que possible avec celui-ci soient créés pour les subdivisions moins importantes. Selon cette règle, le nom de *Felis* devrait rester en propre au groupe qui comprend les grandes espèces à pupille circulaire, et les *Felis* à pupille variable devraient recevoir un nom nouveau, tel que: *Noctifelis*, *Profelis* ou tout autre analogue." (GEOFFROY.)

Noctifelis: Lat. *nox*, *noctis*, night; + *Felis*—from the animal's nocturnal habits.

Noctifelis (subgenus of *Felis*) SEVERTZOW, 1858.

Feræ, Felida.

Revue et Mag. de Zool., Paris, 2^e sér., X, 386, 390, Sept., 1858.

Type: *Felis guigna* Molina, from Chile.

Noctilio LINNÆUS, 1766.

Chiroptera, Noctilionida.

Systema Naturæ, 12th ed., 88–89, 1766; DOBSON, Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 393–399, 1878.

Type: *Noctilio americanus* Linnæus (= *Vespertilio leporinus* Linnæus, 1758), from tropical South America.

Noctilio: Lat. *nox*, *noctis*, night; + ending -*ilio* (see *Vespertilio*).

Noctula (subgenus of *Pipistrellus*) BONAPARTE, 1837. Chiroptera, Vespertilionida.

Iconografia Fauna Italica, I, fasc. XXI (under *Vespertilio alcythoe*), 1837; Cat. Metod. Mamm. Europei, 19, 1845.

Type: *Vespertilio serotinus* Schreber, from Europe.

Noctula: French *noctule*, common name of a bat (from Lat. *nox*, *noctis*, night).

Noctulinia GRAY, 1842.

Chiroptera, Vespertilionida.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., X, 258, Dec., 1842; List. Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xix, 31–32, 1843; JERDON, Mamm. India, 36, 1874.

Species: *Noctulinia proterus* Gray, from England; and *N. fulvus* Gray, locality not stated.

Noctulinia: Lat., of, or belonging to night (from *noctus* = *nox*, night)—in allusion to the animal's crepuscular habits.

GLER, 1830.

Cete, Physeteridae.

et. Amphibien, 34, 1830; GRAY, Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 328, 330, (in synonymy).

Delphinus edentulus Schreber (= *D. butskopf* Bonnaterre = *Balena rostrata* Er), from the North Sea.

νόδος, toothless—in allusion to the absence of functional teeth in the jaw.

(see *Neomeris*).

Cete, Delphinidae.

AMEGHINO, 1888.

Edentata, Glyptodontidae (Hoplophoridae).

las diagnosis de Mamíferos fósiles nuevos, p. 16, Feb., 1888" (fide AMEGHINO, Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., obs., VI, 828-829, pl. LV, figs. 1-2, 1889).

Vopachius coagmentatus Ameghino, from the Sierra de Córdoba, and from the Hermosa, about 40 miles east of Bahía Blanca, Province of Buenos Aires, ntina.

L.

see Anagram of *Pimochthus* Burmeister, 1866.

as (see *Notelephas*).

Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidae.

GLOGER, 1841.

Marsupialia, Didelphyidae.

II. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, 82, 1841; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. Monotrem. Mus., 340, 1888 (type fixed).

Species not mentioned by Gloger, but according to Thomas) *Didelphis* as Linnaeus, from tropical America.

reoccupied by *Notagobius* Agassiz, 1833, a genus of Pisces. (See *Marmosa*, 1821.)

νύξ νωταγώγος, to carry on the back—in allusion to the manner of ing the young.

is ROTH, 1903.

Ungulata, Astrapotheroidea, Astrapotheridae.

Mus. La Plata, XI, 133-136, 1903.

Notamynus holdichi Roth, and *N. dicksoni* Roth, from the upper 'Cretaceous' of Lago Musters, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.

νύξ: νότος, south; ἀμύνα, defense.

n RAFINESQUE, 1815.

Cete, Physeteridae.

e de la Nature, 60, 1815 (nomen nudum); GRAY, Cat. Seals & Whales Mus., 196, 1866 (synonym of *Catodon*).

catodon sp. ('*Notaphrum* R. sp. do' [espèce du genre précédent, *Catodon*]).

s OWEN, 1882.

Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidae.

oyal Soc. London, XXXIII, No. 219, p. 448, 1882; Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. on, for 1882, vol. 173, pt. III, 777-781, pl. 51.

phas JACK & ETHERIDGE, Geol. and Paleont. Queensland, 683, 1892.

Notelephas australis Owen, from "a district of Darling Downs, 60 miles to astward of Morton Bay, Queensland, Australia."

L. Based on 'portions of a tusk.'

νύξ: νότος, south; ἰλέφας, ivory." (OWEN.) In allusion to the type ty in the far south.

s LEIDY, 1870.

Primates, Notharctidae.

ead. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1870, 113-114; OSBORN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XVI, 191, 194-199, fig. 23, June 28, 1902.

Notharctus tenebrosus Leidy, from the Eocene (Bridger) of Blacks Fork een River, Wyoming.

L. Based on "the greater part of the right ramus of a lower jaw with of the teeth."

νύξ: νόθος, spurious; ἄρκτος, bear—in allusion to the fact that the animal t first supposed to be related to the raccoon.

- Nothocyon** MATTHEW, 1899. Ferae, Canidae.
 Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XII, 62, Apr. 8, 1899; WORTMAN & MATTHEW, ibid., XII, 124-128, 130, pl. vi, fig. 9 in text, June 22, 1899; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 771 footnote, 1902 (type fixed).
Species, 3: *Canis geismerianus* Cope (type), *C. lemur* Cope, and *Galecyms latidens* Cope, from the Miocene of the John Day Valley, Oregon.
 Extinct.
Nothocyon: νότος, spurious; κύων, dog.
- Nothropus** BURMEISTER, 1882. Edentata, Megalonychidae.
 Sitzungsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, Nr. xxviii, 613-620, Taf. xi, 1882.
Type: *Nothropus priscus* Burmeister, from the Rio Carcarañal, on the railroad between Rosario and Córdoba, province of Santa Fé, Argentina.
 Extinct. Based on the right half of a lower jaw.
Nothropus: νωθρός, sluggish, slothful; πούς, foot—i. e., a sloth.
- Nothrotherium** LYDEKKER, 1889. Edentata, Megatheriidae.
 LYDEKKER, in Nicholson & Lydekker's Man. Paleont., II, 1299, 1889.
 New name for *Celodon* Lund, 1838, which is preoccupied by *Celodon* 'Latreille' Serville, 1832, a genus of Coleoptera.
 Extinct.
Nothrotherium: νωθρός, sluggish, slothful; θηρ, wild beast—i. e., an extinct sloth.
- Notictis** AMEGHINO, 1889. Marsupialia,* ?
 Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 911-912, pl. LXXII fig. 14, 1889; Sin. Geol.-Paleont., in Segundo Censo Nacional, Repúb. Argentina, I, 191, 1898.
Type: *Notictis ortizi* Ameghino, from the barrancas in the vicinity of the city of Paraná, Argentina.
 Extinct. "Conozco la especie por dos fragmentos de la rama izquierda de la mandíbula inferior, uno de ellos con los cuatro últimos dientes."
Notictis: νότος, south; ἰκτίς, weasel.
- Notiocetus** AMEGHINO, 1891. Cete, Balenidae.
 Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 3a, 167, fig. 75, June 1, 1891.
Type: *Notiocetus romerianus* Ameghino, from the Pampean formation of Bahía Blanca, Argentina.
 Extinct.
Notiocetus: νότιος, southern; κῆτος, whale.
- Notiomys** (subgenus of *Hesperomys*) THOMAS, 1890. Glires, Muridae, Cricetinae.
 THOMAS, in Milne-Edwards' Mission Sci. Cap Horn, 1882-1883, VI, Mamm., A24-A26, pls. iii fig. 1, viii fig. 1, 1890; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1896, 1020, Apr., 1897 (raised to generic rank).
Type: *Hesperomys* (*Notiomys*) *edwardsii* Thomas, collected south of Santa Cruz, Patagonia (S. lat. 50°).
Notiomys: νότιος, southern; μῦς, mouse.
- Notiosorex** (subgenus of *Sorex*) BAIRD, 1877. Insectivora, Soricidae.
 BAIRD, in Coues' Notes Am. Insect. Mamm., Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., III, No. 3, pp. 643, 646-647, 651-652, May 15, 1877; DOBSON, Mon. Insectivora, pt. iii, pl. xxiii fig. 20, 1890 (raised to generic rank); MERRIAM, N. Am. Fauna, No. 10, pp. 31-34, fig. 2, pl. iii figs. 4, 8, 15, 1895.
Type: *Sorex* (*Notiosorex*) *crayfordi* Baird, from Fort Bliss, Doña Ana County, New Mexico (opposite El Paso, Texas).
Notiosorex: νότιος, southern; † *Sorex*—in allusion to the habitat of the type species.

* "Caracteres intermedios entre los Amphiproteridæ y Didelphys." (AMEGHINO, 1898.)

Notocetus MORENO, 1892.

Cete, Platanistidæ.

Revista Mus. La Plata, III, 397-400, lám. xi, 1892.

Type: *Notocetus mihneledeni* Moreno, from the Tertiary (probably Miocene) in the vicinity of Puerto Madryn, on Bahía Nueva, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.**Extinct.** Based on "un cráneo completo con maxilares inferiores y parte de la columna vertebral del mismo individuo, y restos del cráneo y maxilares inferiores incompletos de otro."Name preoccupied by *Notiocetus* Ameghino, 1891, a genus of extinct Balenidæ.Replaced by *Diochotichus* Ameghino, Feb., 1894; and by *Argyrodelphis* Lydekker, Apr., 1894.*Notocetus*: νότος, south; κῆτος, whale.**Notorynus MERCEAT, 1891.**

Marsupialia, Didelphyidæ.

Revista Mus. La Plata, II, 80-81, 1891.

Type: *Notorynus hermosicus* Mercerat, from the Miocene of Monte Hermoso, province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.**Extinct.** Based on "la rama izquierda imperfecta de un maxilar inferior."*Notorynus*: νότος, south; κύων, κυνός, dog.**Nothippus AMEGHINO, 1891.**

Ungulata, Litopterna, Notohippidæ.

Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I [entr. 1a., 63, Feb. 1, 1891—nomen nudum], entr. 3a, 135-136, fig. 22, June 1, 1891.

Type: *Nothippus toxodontoides* Ameghino, from the Eocene of southern Patagonia.**Extinct.***Nothippus*: νότος, south; ἵππος, horse.**Notihrax AMEGHINO, 1901.**

Ungulata, Hyracoidea, Archæohyracidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cienc. Córdoba, XVI, 362, July, 1901 (sep. p. 16).

Type: *Notihrax conicus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.**Extinct.***Notihrax*: νότος, south; + *Hyrax*.**Notomys LESSON, 1842.**

Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.

Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 129, 1842.

Type: *Dipus mitchellii* Ogilby, from Western Australia.*Notomys*: νότος, south; μῦς, mouse.**Notophorus G. FISCHER, 1817.**

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tayassuidæ.

Mém. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, V, 373, 418, 1817; GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1868, 43-44; GILL, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XV, 38-39, 1902; THOMAS, *ibid.*, 153-154, 1902; ALLEN, *ibid.*, 197, 1902.**New name** for *Tayassu* G. Fischer, 1814, and *Dicotyles* F. Cuvier, 1817.*Notophorus*: νωτοφόρος, carrying on the back—in allusion to the dorsal gland.**Notopithecus AMEGHINO, 1897.**

Primates, Notopithecidæ.

La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 4-5, 13 footnote, 3 figs., 1897; Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 419-421, figs. 1-6, Oct. 6, 1897.

Species. 3: *Notopithecus adapius* Ameghino, *N. fossulatus* Ameghino, and *N. summus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.**Extinct.***Notopithecus*: νότος, south; πίθηκος, ape.**Notopteris GRAY, 1859.**

Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1859, 36-38, pl. LXVII; DOBSON, Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 92-94, 1878.

Type: *Notopteris macdonaldii* Gray, from Viti Levu, Fiji Islands.*Notopteris*: νῶτος, back; πτερόν, wing—in allusion to the attachment of the wings along the central line of the back, as in *Cephalotes*.

- Notorhinus** ROTH, 1903. Ungulata, Astrapotheroidea, Astrapotherida.
 Revista Mus. La Plata, XI, 136, 1903.
Species: *Notorhinus haroldi* Roth, and *N. denticulata* Roth, from the upper 'Cretaceous' of Lago Musters, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.
 Extinct.
Notorhinus: νότος, south; ρίς, ρίνός, nose.
- Notoryctes** STIRLING, 1891. Marsupialia, Notoryctida.
 Trans. Roy. Soc. South Australia, XIV, pt. 1, 154-187, pls. II-IX, July, 1891; pt. II, 283-291, pl. XII, Dec., 1891; TROUËSSART, La Nature, No. 958, pp. 290-294, 4 figs. in text, Oct., 1891; LYDEKKER, Royal Nat. Hist., III, 276-277, 3 figs., 1895.
Type: *Notoryctes typhlops* (= *Psammoryctes typhlops* Stirling), from Idracowra Cattle Station, Finke River, about 100 miles from Charlotte Waters, Alexandra Land, Central Australia.
 The genus was originally described in 1888, but was not named until 1889, when it was called *Psammoryctes*. This name, being preoccupied by *Psammoryctes* Pöppig, 1835, a genus of Glires, was replaced by *Notoryctes* in 1891, when the species was fully described.
Notoryctes: νότος, south; δρύκτης, digger—i. e., a 'southern mole.'
- Notostylops** AMEGHINO, 1897. Tillodontia, Notostylopida.
 La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 16, 26, 27, 2 figs., 1897; Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 488-490, figs. 67-68, Oct. 6, 1897.
Species, 3: *Notostylops murinus* Ameghino, *N. binctus* Ameghino, and *N. parvus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
 Extinct.
Notostylops: νότος, south; στῦλος, pillar; ὄψ, aspect.
- Nototherium** OWEN, 1845. Marsupialia, Diprotodontida.
 Rept. Brit. Ass. Adv. Sci., for 1844, XIV, 231-236, 1845; "Cat. Mamm. and Aves Mus. Roy. Coll. Surgeons, 314, 1845."
Species: *Nototherium inermis* Owen, from Australia; and *N. mitchelli* Owen, from the Pleistocene of the Condamine River, Queensland, Australia.
 Extinct.
Nototherium: νότος, south; θηρίον, wild beast.
- Nutria** GRAY, 1865. Feræ, Mustelida.
 Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 128-129; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentata Mamm. Brit. Mus., 106-107, 1869.
Type: *Lutra felina* Molina, from Chile.
Nutria: Span. *nutria*, or *nutra*, otter (from Lat. *lutra*, otter).
- Nyctalus** (subgenus) BOWDICH, 1825. Chiroptera, Pteropodida.
 Excursions in Madeira and Porto Santo, 36, 1825.
Type: *Nyctalus verrucosus* Bowdich, from Madeira. "It forms a new subgenus between *pharopus* [*Pteropus*] and *cephalotes*." (BOWDICH.)
Nyctalus: νυκταλός (= νυσταλός), drowsy—in allusion to its crepuscular habits.
- Nyctalus** (subgenus of *Vespertilio*) LESSON, 1842. Chiroptera, Vespertilionida.
 Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 27, 1842.
Species, 4: *Vespertilio temminckii* Horsfield, from Java; *V. belangeri* I. Geoffroy, from Pondicherry, India; *Nycticejus heathii* Horsfield, from Madras, India; and *N. alecto* Gervais, from Manila, Philippine Islands.
 Name preoccupied by *Nyctalus* Bowdich, 1825, a genus of Pteropodida.
- Nyctemene** (see *Nyctimene*). Chiroptera, Pteropodida.
- Nyctereutes** TEMMINCK, 1838-39. Feræ, Canida.
 Van der Hoeven's Tijdschrift Natuur. Geschied. Physiol., V, 285, 1838-39; GRAY, List Osteol. Spec. Brit. Mus., p. x, 18, 1847; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentata Mamm. Brit. Mus., 210, 1869.

—Continued.

8 JÄGER, *Nova Acta Acad. Cæs.-Leop. Carol. Nat. Cur.*, XXII, pt. II, 10.

as *procyonides* Gray (= *C. riverrius* Temminck), from China and Japan.
as *νυκτιπτενρής*, one who hunts by night.

TER & GEOFFROY, 1795.

Chiroptera, Megadermatidæ.

Mammalogique, in *Mag. Encyclopédique*, 1^{re} année, II, 186, 1795;
OY, *Cat. Mamm. Mus. National Hist. Nat.*, 64-65, 1803; *Desc. l'Égypte*,
1813; W. L. SCLATER, *Mamm. S. Africa*, II, 119-121, fig. 122, 1901.

DESMAREST, *Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat.* XV, 501, 1803.

3. FISCHER, *Zoognosia*, ed. III, I, 18, 1813; RAFINESQUE, *Analyse de la*
54, 1813.

—, *London Encyclopedia*, XXII, 738, 1845 (art. Zoology).

seris hispidus (= *Vespertilio hispidus* Schreber), from Africa (Geoffroy,

νυκτερίς, bat.

HISTEIN, 1801.

Chiroptera, ?

itz. *Naturgesch. Deutschlands*, I, 213, 1801.

'Das Flatterthier,' of Europe. "Die Vorderzähne fehlen in beyden
len. Eine bestimmte und eine unbestimmte Art."

as Geoffroy & Cuvier, 1795.

RAY, 1866.

Chiroptera, Megadermatidæ.

I. Soc. London, 1866, 83.

terops pilosa Gray, from Africa.

Nycteris; ♂♂, aspect.

8 **Nycticeius**).

Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

GEOFFROY, 1812.

Primates, Lemuridæ.

1. *Hist. Nat.*, Paris, XIX, 163-165, 1812; STONE & REHN, *Proc. Acad.*
Phila., 1902, 138-141 (type fixed).

4 OKEN, *Lehrbuch Naturgesch.*, 3ter Theil, 2te Abth., 1175, 1816.

Nycticeius bengalensis Geoffroy (= *Tardigradus coucang* Boddaert, type),
engal; *N. javanicus* Geoffroy, from Java; *N. ceylonicus* Geoffroy, from
and *Lemur potto* Gmelin, from Guinea, West Africa.

related by *Bradicebus* Cuvier & Geoffroy, 1795.

8 *νύξ*, *νυκτός*, night; *κῆβος*, a long-tailed monkey—from its nocturnal

RAFINESQUE, 1819.

Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

e *Physique*, LXXXVIII, 417, June, 1819; DESMAREST, *Mammalogie*, I,
10; MILLER, *N. Am. Fauna*, No. 13, pp. 16, 118-121, figs. 35-36, Oct. 16,
(type fixed).

LESSON, *Man. Mammalogie*, 98, 1827.

TEMMINCK, *Mon. Mamm.*, I, p. xviii, 1827.

WAGLER, *Nat. Syst. Amphibien*, 13, 1830.

LE CONTE, *McMurtrie's Cuvier, Animal Kingdom*, 432, 1831.

RÜPPELL, *Mus. Senckenbergianum*, III, Heft II, 157, 1842.

spertilio humeralis Rafinesque (type), and *V. tessellatus* Rafinesque, from
ky or Indiana.

8 *νύξ*, *νυκτός*, night.

see **Nyctiellus**).

Chiroptera, Natalidæ.

RAFINESQUE') WAGLER, 1830.

Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Amphibien, 13, 1830.

11 of *Nycticeius* Rafinesque, 1819.

8 *νύκτιος*, nocturnal; *κῆῦξ*, a greedy sea bird—here simply in the sense
d.

- Nyctiellus** Gervais, 1855. Chiroptera, Natalidae.
 Expl. Comte de Castelnau Am. du Sud, Zool., Mamm., 84, pl. xv, fig. 6, 1855.
Nyctiellus GRAY, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XVII, 91, Feb., 1866; MAM-
 SCHALL, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 9, 1873.
Type: *Vespertilio lepidus* Gervais, from Cuba.
Nyctiellus: Dim. of *νύκτιος*, nocturnal.
- Nyctilestes** MARSH, 1872. Chiroptera, Vespertilionidae.
 Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 215-216, Sept., 1872 (sep. issued Aug. 13).
Type: *Nyctilestes serotinus* Marsh, from the Eocene of Grizzly Buttes, near Fort
 Bridger, Wyoming.
 Extinct. Based on 'part of a lower jaw with the last three molars perfect.'
Nyctilestes: *νύξ*, *νυκτός*, night; *ληστής*, robber.
- Nyctimene** BECHSTEIN, 1800. Chiroptera, Pteropodidae.
 "Syst. Uebers. Vierf. Thiere, II, 615, 736*, 1800" (fide THOMAS); OKEN, Lehrbuch
 Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., 937-938, 1816; THOMAS, Proc. Biol.
 Soc. Wash., XV, 198, Oct. 10, 1902 (name revived).
Type: *Vespertilio cephalotes* Pallas, from the Molucca Islands.
Nyctimene Bechstein antedates *Cephalotes* Geoffroy, 1810.
Nyctimene: *νύξ*, *νυκτός*, night.
- Nyctimene** BECHSTEIN, 1801. Chiroptera,
 Gemeinnütz. Naturgesch. Deutschlands, I, 213, 1801.
 Based on the 'Schwungmaus,' which is described as follows: "In der oberen
 Kinnlade stehen zwey, in der untern keine Vorderzähne. Der Schwanz ist
 da. 1 art."
 See *Nyctimene* Bechstein, 1800.
- Nyctimones** (see **Nyctinomus**). Chiroptera, Noctilionidae.
- Nyctinomops** MILLER, 1902. Chiroptera, Noctilionidae.
 Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Sept. 12, 1902, 393-395.
Type: *Nyctinomus femorosaccus* Merriam, from Agua Caliente (= Palm Springs),
 Colorado Desert, California.
Nyctinomops: *Nyctinomus*; *ὄψ*, aspect.
- Nyctinomus** GEOFFROY, 1813. Chiroptera, Noctilionidae.
 Descr. l'Égypte, II, 114, 128-130, pl. 2, No. 2, 1813; OKEN, Lehrbuch Naturgesch.,
 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., 924-925, 1816.
Nyctinoma BOWDICH, Anal. Nat. Class. Mamm., 28, 1821.
Nyctimones GRAY, London Med. Repos., XV, 299, Apr. 1, 1821.
Nyctinomia FLEMING, Philos. of Zoology, II, 178, 1822.
Myctonome —, London Encyclopædia, XXII, 738, 1845 (art. Zoology).
Type: *Nyctinomus ægyptiacus* Geoffroy, from Egypt.
Nyctinomus: *νύξ*, *νυκτός*, night; *νομός*, habitation ('habitaculum,' AGASSIZ).
- Nyctipithecus** SPIX, 1823. Primates, Cebidae.
 Sim. et Vespert. Brasil. Nov. Spec., 24-26, tab. XVIII-XIX, 1823.
Species: *Nyctipithecus felinus* Spix, from the vicinity of the city of Para, Brazil;
 and *N. rocifera* Spix, from the Rio Solimões (upper Amazon), near Taba-
 tinga and Mainas, on the Peruvian border of Brazil. (See *Aotes* Humboldt,
 1811.)
Nyctipithecus: *νύξ*, *νυκτός*, night; *πίθηκος*, ape—from its nocturnal habits.
- Nyctiplanus** GRAY, 1849. Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae.
 Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1848, No. CLXXIV, 58, Jan. 30, 1849.
Type: *Nyctiplanus rotundatus* Gray, from Brazil.
Nyctiplanus: *νυκτίπλανος*, roaming by night (from *νύξ*, *νυκτός*, night;
πλάνος, roaming).

* This page reference is from Sherborn's Index Anim., 1149, 1902, where the name
 is spelled *Nyctemene*.

Nyctiptenus FITZINGER, 1870.

Chiroptera, Vespertilionidae.

Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, LXII, Abth. I, 424-427, Oct., 1870 (sep. pp. 72-75).

Type: *Vespertilio smithii* Wagner, from the Cape of Good Hope, South Africa.

Nyctiptenus: νύξ, νυκτός, night; πτήν, πτηνός, winged—i. e., a winged nocturnal creature.

Nyctitherium MARSH, 1872.

Chiroptera, Vespertilionidae.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 127-128, Aug., 1872 (sep. issued July 22);

Hay, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 742, 1902 (type fixed).

Species: *Nyctitherium velox* Marsh (type), and *N. priscus* Marsh, from the Eocene of Henry Fork of Green River, Wyoming.

Extinct.

Nyctitherium: νύξ, νυκτός, night; θηπιον, wild beast—night beast, i. e., a bat.

Nyctchoerus HENGELIN, 1863.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidae.

Nova Acta Acad. Cae. Leop.-Carol., XXX, Nachtrag 2ten Abhandl., 7-9, 1863.

Type: *Nyctchoerus hassani* Henglin, from Abyssinia (alt. 4,000-9,000 ft.).

Nyctchoerus: νύξ, νυκτός, night; χοίρος, hog.

Nyctoleptes TEMMINCK, 1832.

Glires, Spalacidae.

"Bijdragen Natuorkund. Wetensch., Amsterdam, VII, 1-8, pl. 1 figs. 1-5,"

1832; Mon. Mamm., II, 9^e Mon., 40-45, pl. XXXIII, 1835-41.

Type: *Nyctoleptes dekan* Temminck (= *Mus sumatrensis* Raffles), from Malacca.

Nyctoleptes: νύξ, νυκτός, night; κλέπτης, thief—from the habit some of the species have of leaving their burrows at night to feed on vegetables, grasses, cereals, etc.

Nyctomys (subg. of *Hesperomys*) **DE SAUSSURE, 1860.**

Glires, Muridae, Cricetinae.

Rev. et Mag. Zool., 2d ser., XII, 106-108, pl. IX, figs. 2, 3, Mar., 1860; BANGS,

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., Cambridge, XXXIX, 30-22, figs. 11, 12, Apr., 1902 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Hesperomys sumichrasti* De Saussure, from the forests of Uvero, near Tuxtla, Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Nyctomys: νύξ, νυκτός, night; μῦς, mouse—from the animal's nocturnal habits.

Nyctophilus LEACH, 1821.

Chiroptera, Vespertilionidae.

Trans. Linn. Soc. London, XIII, pt. 1, 78, 1821.

Type: *Nyctophilus geoffroyi* Leach, from Australia.

Nyctophilus: νύξ, νυκτός, night; φίλος, loving.

Nyctophylax FITZINGER, 1860.

Chiroptera, Vespertilionidae.

Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, XLII, 390, Nov., 1860; *ibid.*, LXII, Abth. 1, 544-564, Nov.-Dec., 1870 (sep. pp. 18-38).

New name for the 'barbaric' *Kerironia* Gray, 1842.

Nyctophylax: νύξ, νυκτός, night; φύλαξ, watcher.

Nyctoractes (see *Nyctereutes*).

Fera, Canidae.

Nyctoris (see *Nycteris*).

Chiroptera, Megadermatidae.

Nyctycebus (see *Nycticebus*).

Primates, Lemnridae.

Nystactes KAUP, 1829.

Chiroptera, Vespertilionidae.

Skizz. Entw.-Gesch. & Nat. Syst. Europ. Thierwelt, pt. 1, pp. 106, 108-109, 1829.

Type: *Vespertilio bechsteinii* Leisler, from Europe.

Name preoccupied by *Nystactes* Gloger, 1827 (Froriep's Notizen, XVI, 277), a genus of Birds.

Nystactes: νυστακτής, one who nods, a sleeper.

O.

- Ocapia** (see **Okapia**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Giraffidae.
- Ochetodon** COUES, 1874. Glires, Muridae, Cricetinae.
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Dec. 15, 1874, 184; Mon. N. Am. Rodentia, 120
130, 1877.
Type: *Mus humilis* Audubon & Bachman, from South Carolina.
Name antedated by *Reithrodontomys* Giglioli, 1873.
Ochetodon: *ὄχερός*, channel; *ὀδών*=*ὀδούς*, tooth—in allusion to the grooves
upper incisors.
- Ochetomys** FITZINGER, 1867. Glires, Muridae, Microtinae.
Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, LVI, 103-105, 1867; MILLER,
N. Am. Fauna, No. 12, pp. 17, 66, 1896 (in synonymy).
Species, 7: *Mus amphibius* Linnæus, *Hypudæus pertinax* Savi, *Arvicola destructor*
Savi, *Mus terrestris* Linnæus, *Hypudæus nageri* Schinz, *Arvicola monticola* Selys-
Longchamps, and *A. americanus* Gray (not from America), and several sub-
species—all from Europe.
Ochetomys: *ὄχερός*, ditch, channel, in plural, waters; *μῦς*, mouse—'water
mouse,' in allusion to its aquatic habits.
- Ochotherium** (see **Ocnotherium**). Edentata, Dasypodidae.
- Ochotona** LINK, 1795. Glires, Ochotonidae.
Beytr. Naturgesch., I, pt. II, 52, 74, 1795.
Ogotona FISCHER, Zoognosia, III, 95, 1814 (in synonymy).
Ogotoma GRAY, Ann & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XX, 220, Sept., 1867.
Species, 3: *Ochotona pusilla* (= *Lepus pusillus* Linnæus, ed. XIII), from the southern
Ural Mountains; *O. alpina* (= *Lepus alpinus* Linnæus, ibid.), from Siberia;
O. minor (= *Lepus ochotona* [ogotona] Linnæus, ibid., type) from the mountains
of southern Siberia and Mongolia east of Lake Baikal. "Type, from name,
according to agreed rules." (THOMAS.)
Ochotona: *Ochodona*, Mongol name of the pika. (PALLAS, Reise, II, 701, 1773.)
- Ocnobates** COPE, 1889. Edentata, Megatheriidae.
Am. Naturalist, XXIII, 659, Aug. 1889.
New name for *Oracanthus* Ameghino, 1885, which is preoccupied by *Oracanthus*
Agassiz, 1837, a genus of Pisces.
Antedated by *Neoracanthus* Ameghino, May, 1889.
Extinct.
Ocnobates: *ὄκρος*, sluggish; *βάτης*, walker—i. e., a sloth.
- Ocnopus** REINHARDT, 1875. Edentata, Megatheriidae.
Vidensk. Meddelelser Naturhist. Forening, Kjöbenhavn, 3die Aartis, VII, Nr.
9-15, pp. 234-235, pl. IV, figs. 4, 5, 1875.
Type: *Megatherium laurillardii* Lund, from Lapa Vermelha, near Lagoa Santa,
Brazil.
Extinct.
Ocnopus: *ὄκρος*, sluggish, lazy; *πούς*, foot—i. e., a sloth.
- Ocnotherium** LUND, 1842. Edentata, Dasypodidae.
K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Naturv. & Math. Afhandl., Kjöbenhavn, IX, 142-143,
197, 1842.
(*Enotherium* WAGNER, Wiegman's Archiv Naturgesch., 1843, I, 348; Ray Soc.
Repts. on Zool. for 1843-44, p. 47, 1847.
Ochotherium PICTET, Traité Paléont., 2d ed., I, 272, 1853 (misprint).
Type: *Chlamydothorium gigas* Lund, from the valley of the Rio das Velhas, Minas
Geraes, Brazil.
Extinct.
Ocnotherium: *ὄκρος*, sluggish, lazy; *θηπιον*, wild beast—i. e., an extinct sloth.

Ocrodon GORE, 1874.

Ungulata, ?

Glossary Fossil Mamm., 38, 1874.

"A fossil genus allied to both the Ruminants and the Pachyderms." (Gore).

Octacodon MARSH, 1894.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anthracotheriidae.

Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XLVIII, No. 283, p. 92, fig. 1 in text, July, 1894.

Type: *Octacodon vulens* Marsh, from the Oligocene (eastern Mihippus beds) of South Dakota.

Extinct. Based on the last upper molar of the right side.

Octacodon: ὀκτώ, eight; ἀκμή, point; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the five main cusps and three conical buttresses, making in all eight prominences, on the crown of the last upper molar.

Otalobus (see **Otocolobus**).

Ferae, Felidae.

Otocyon (see **Otocyon**).

Ferae, Canidae.

Otodon BENNETT, 1832.

Glires, Octodontidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1832, 46-47; Trans. Zool. Soc., II, 80, pl. xvi, 1836.

Type: *Otodon cumingi* Bennett, from Chile.

Otodon: ὀκτώ, eight; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—from the resemblance of the enamel folds of one of the lower molars to the figure 8.

Octodontomys PALMER, 1903.

Glires, Octodontidae.

Science, new ser., XVII, 873, May 29, 1903.

New name for *Neotodon* Thomas, 1902, which is preoccupied by *Neotodon* Bedel, 1892, a genus of Coleoptera.

Octodontomys: ὀκτώ, eight; ὀδούς, ὀδόντρος, tooth, i. e., an Octodont; μῦς, mouse.

Octodontotherium AMEGHINO 1895.

Edentata, Megatheriidae.

Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XV, enad. 11-12, pp. 656-657, 1895 (sep. pp. 56-57).

Type: *Octodontotherium grandae* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds in the interior of Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on many isolated teeth.

Octodontotherium: ὀκτώ, eight; ὀδούς, ὀδόντρος, tooth; θηρίον, wild beast—in allusion to the last lower molar. "La dernière molaire inférieure . . . est une dent excavée longitudinalement au milieu sur les deux faces opposées, de sorte à présenter la forme d'un 8."

Ocotomus COPE, 1885.

Ungulata, Amblypoda, Uintatheriidae.

Am. Naturalist, XIX, 44, 53, fig. 34, Jan., 1885.

Type: *Dinoceras laticeps* Marsh, from the Dinoceras beds of the Eocene in the vicinity of Spanish John Meadow, near Green River, southwestern Wyoming.

Name preoccupied by *Ocotomus* Tischbein, 1881, a genus of Hymenoptera.

Extinct. Based on a skull.

Ocotomus: ὀκτώ, eight; τομός, cutting—in allusion to the number of incisors in the lower jaw.

Ocyptes (subgenus of *Vespertilio*) LESSON, 1842.

Chiroptera, Vespertilionidae.

Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 30, 1842.

Species: *Vespertilio cavernarum* Temminck, and *V. suillus* Temminck, from Java.

Name preoccupied by *Ocyptes* Wagler, 1832, a genus of Birds.

Ocyptes: ὀκυπέτης, swift-flying.

Odmaelurus GLOGER, 1841.

Ferae, Viverridae.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxix, 72, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 190, Feb. 1, 1895.

Type: *Viverra genetta* Linnaeus, of southern Europe and Africa.

Odmaelurus: ὀδμή=ὀσμή, smell; αἴλουρος, cat—from the characteristic odor.

Odobenotherium GRATIOLET, 1858.

Ferae, Pinnipedia, Odobenidae.

Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 2^e sér., XV, feuil. 32-42, pp. 620-624, pl. v, figs. 1-3, Dec., 1858.

Odobenotherium ZITTEL, Handb. Palaeont., IV, 685, 787, 1893.

Odobenotherium—Continued.

Type: *Odobenotheriumartetianum* Gratiolet, from Montrouge, near Paris, France. Extinct. Based on part of a skull. "Fossile Reste von Walrossen sind selten, obwohl sie öfters irrthümlich citirt wurden. So beschreibt . . . Gratiolet einen Schädel von Montrouge bei Paris, der offenbar von einem recenten Individuum berrührt." (ZITTEL.)

Odobenotherium: *Odobenus*; ὀδοῦν, wild beast—i. e., an extinct *Odobenus*.

Odobenus BRISSON, 1762.

Feræ, Pinnipedia, Odobenidæ.

Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 12, 30-31, 1762; MERRIAM, Science, new ser., I, No. 14, p. 375, Apr. 5, 1895 (type fixed).

Odontobænus STEENSTRUP, in letter to Sundevall, Öfers. K. Vetensk. Akad. Förhandl., Stockholm, XVI, No. 10, for Dec. 14, 1859, 441-442, 1860.

Hodobænus, *Udobænus* SUNDEVALL, ibid., XVI, 442, 1860.

Odobænus "MALMGREN, Öfers. K. Vetensk. Akad. Förhandl., Stockholm, for 1863, 130, 1864;" ALLEN, Hist. N. Am. Pinnipeds, 14-186, figs. 1-36, 1880.

Type: *Odobenus odobenus* Brisson (= *Phoca rosmarus* Linnaeus), from the Arctic Ocean.

Odobenus: ὀδοῦς, ὀδόντρος, tooth; βατνω, to walk—in allusion to the alleged use of the tusks in progression and climbing over rocks. See observations of Brown and Kane referred to in Allen's 'Pinnipeds,' p. 138. An old legend quoted by Gesner in 1558 is given in the English version of Olaus Magnus, as follows: "They will raise themselves with their Teeth as by Ladders to the very tops of Rocks, that they may feed on the Dewie Grasse, or fresh water, and role themselves in it." (ALLEN, ibid., p. 83.)

Odobenus RAFINESQUE, 1815.

Sirenia, Dugongidæ.

Analyse de la Nature, 60, 1815.

New name for *Dugong* Lacépède, 1799 ('*Odobenus* R.; *Dugong* Lac.').

Name preoccupied by *Odobenus* Brisson, 1762, a genus of Feræ.

Odocerus RAFINESQUE, 1815.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Analyse de la Nature, 56, 1815 (nomen nudum).

Type: *Aper* sp. ("Odocerus R., *Aper* sp.—App.").

Odocerus: ὀδοῦς, tooth; κέρας, horn.

Odocoileus RAFINESQUE, 1832.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Atlantic Journal, I, No. 3, pp. 109-110, 1 fig. in text, autumn of 1832; LEIDY, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 376, 1869 (under *Cervus virginianus*); MERRIAM, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XII, 99-100, Apr. 30, 1898 (name reinstated).

Odocoileus G. M. ALLEN, Am. Nat., XXXV, 449, June, 1901; LYDEKKEE, Zool. Record for 1901, XXXVIII, Mamm., 35, 1902.

Odontocoileus SCLATER, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., IX, 290, Apr. 1, 1902.

Type: *Odocoileus speleus* Rafinesque (= *Cervus virginianus* Boddaert) from "the big cave of Carlisle, in [Cumberland County] Pennsylvania . . . situated in the Big [Cumberland] Valley, between the South and North Mountains, about 1 mile north of Carlisle, on the banks of the Conocoheg [Conodoguinet] Creek."

Based on an upper premolar. (LEIDY.)

Antedates *Dorcylaphus* Gloger, *Cariacus* Lesson, and *Oplacerus* Haldeman.

Odocoileus: ὀδοῦς, tooth; κοῖλος, hollowed—"meaning teeth well hollowed. (RAFINESQUE.) 'Ought to be spelled *Odontocoileus*' (COUES, epist., Aug. 14, 1898)

Odontobænus (see *Odobenus*).

Feræ, Pinnipedia, Odobenidæ

Odontocœlus (see *Odocoileus*).

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ

Odontodorcus GISTEL, 1848.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ

Naturgesch. Thierreichs für höhere Schulen, 82, 1848.

Species: *Moschus tragulus* (!) and *M. moschiferus* Linnaeus, from the mountains of southern and eastern Asia.

Odontodorcus: ὀδοῦς, ὀδόντρος, tooth; δορκάς, antelope—in allusion to the long sharp upper canines of the male, which project downward out of the mouth.

Odontomysops AMEGHINO, 1902.

Glires? (Odontomysopidae).

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 35, May, 1902 (sep. p. 33).

Type: *Odontomysops spiniferus* Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds of Patagonia. Extinct.*Odontomysops*: ὀδόντις, ὀδόντρος, tooth; μῦς, mouse; ὄψ, aspect.**Odontostylus** TROUESART, 1898.

Marsupialia, Amphitheriidae.

Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. v, 1247, Nov., 1898.

Type: *Stylodon robustus* Owen, from the middle Purbeck of Durdlestone Bay, Swanage, Dorsetshire, England.Name preoccupied by *Odontostylus* Gray, 1840, a genus of Mollusca. Replaced by *Trouessartia* Cossmann, 1899 (preoccupied); and later by *Trouessartella* Cossmann, 1899.

Extinct.

Odontostylus: ὀδόντις, ὀδόντρος, tooth; στῦλος, pillar.**Odobenotherium** (see **Odobenotherium**).

Fere, Pinnipedia Odobenidae.

Edipomidas REICHENBACH, 1862.

Primates, Hapalidae.

Vollständ. Naturgesch. Affen, 5-6, pl. II, figs. 18-20, 1862.

New name for (*Edipus* Lesson, 1840, which is preoccupied by *Oedipus* Tschudi, 1838, a genus of Amphibia.*Edipomidas*: (*Edipus* + *Midas*).**Edipus** (subgenus of *Midas*) LESSON, 1840.

Primates, Hapalidae.

Species Mamm., 184, 197-200, 1840; Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 9, 1842; GRAY, Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 65-66, 1870 (raised to generic rank).

Type: (*Edipus* titi Lesson (= *Semina oedipus* Linnaeus), from Para, Brazil.*Name preoccupied by *Oedipus* Tschudi, 1838, a genus of Amphibia. (The latter name is identical in form, but probably differs etymologically, being derived according to Agassiz's Nomenclator Zool., from ὀιδέω, to swell, and πούς, foot.) Replaced by *Oedipomidas* Reichenbach, 1862.*Edipus*: From the original name of the type species.**Elocephalus** GRAY, 1866.

Glires, Hystricidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 308-309.

Type: *Acanthion curieri* Gray. The locality of the type specimen was unknown when the species was described in 1847, but the habitat was given in 1866 as North Africa.*Elocephalus*: ὀιδέω, to swell, to become swollen; κεφαλή, head—from the skull, which is 'ventricose,' with large nasals dilated behind.**Egoceros** (see **Aegoceros**).

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Egocerus (see **Egoceros**).

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Eotherium (see **Ocnotherium**).

Edentata, Dasypodidae.

mobalæna ESCHRICHT, 1849.

Cete, Balanidae.

K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Skrifter, Naturv. & Math. Afd., Kjöbenhavn, 5te Række, I, 108, 1849; Unters. Nord. Wallthiere, 108, 1849.

Species: The 'Furehvaler eller Rörhvaler' of the northern seas.*mobalæna*: ὄρυος, furrow; -- *Balanæna*—in allusion to the furrows on the throat.**morhinus** PETERS, 1875.

Fere, Pinnipedia, Phocidae.

Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, June, 1875, 393 footnote.

New name for *Stenorhinchus* F. Cuvier, 1826, which is preoccupied by *Stenorhynchus* Lamarck, 1819, a genus of Crustacea; and by *Stenorhynchus* Megerle, 1823, a genus of Coleoptera.Antedated by *Hydrurga* Gistel, 1848.*Ogmorhinus*: ὄρυος, furrow; ῥίς, ῥινός, nose—'wegen der langen furchenförmigen Nasenlöcher.'*Forbes gives the distribution of this species as New Granada (Allen's *Nat. History, Handbook Primates*, I, 141, 1894).

Ogotoma GRAY, 1867.

Glires, Ochotonidae.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XX, 220, Sept., 1867.

Ogotoma FISCHER, Zoognosia, III, 95, 1814 (in synonymy).**Type:** *Lepus ogotoma* Pallas, from Mongolia. *Ogotoma* is here described as distinct from *Lagomys* Cuvier, 1800. (See *Ochotona* Link, 1795.)*Ogotoma*: *Ochodona*, Mongol name of the pika.**Okapia** LANKESTER, 1901.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Giraffidae.

Nature, vol. 64, No. 1653, p. 247, July 4, 1901; Tageblatt V. Internat. Zool. Congresses, Berlin, No. 6, pp. 6-7, Aug. 16, 1901; FORSYTH MAJOR, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1902, II, pt. 1, 73-79, text fig. 7, Oct., 1902 (*Okapia tiebreckii* Major); LANKESTER, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., X, 417-418, Nov. 1, 1902 (*Okapia eriksoni* Lankester).*Okapia* LANKESTER, Science, new ser., XIV, 114, July 19, 1901 (quoting London Times, June 18).**Type:** *Okapia johnstoni* (= *Equus? johnstoni* Sclater), from the forests along the Semliki River, Congo Free State, Africa.*Okapia*: *Okapi*, native name of this animal.**Olbodotes** OSBORN, 1902.

Glires, Proglires, Mixodectidae.

Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XVI, 204, 205-206, figs. 29, 29a, June 28, 1902.

Type: *Olbodotes copei* Osborn, from the Eocene (Torrejon) of New Mexico.

Extinct. Based on a left lower jaw.

Olbodotes: ὀλβοδότης, a giver of bliss—"in reference to the happy solution it affords of the problem of the homology of the enlarged incisor teeth." (OSBORN.)**Oldfieldthomasia** AMEGHINO, 1901.

Ungulata, Hyracoidea, (Acœolodidae).

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 366-369, July, 1901 (sep. pp. 20-23).

Species, 10: *Oldfieldthomasia furcata* Ameghino, *O. cuneata* Ameghino, *O. cingulata* Ameghino, *O. marginalis* Ameghino, *O. conifera* Ameghino, *O. parvidens* Ameghino, *O. pulchella* Ameghino, *O. transversa* Ameghino, *O. septa* Ameghino, and *O. anfractuosa* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Oldfieldthomasia: In honor of Oldfield Thomas, 1858—, curator of mammals, Natural History Museum, London; author of 'Catalogue of the Marsupialia and Monotremata in the British Museum,' 1888, and numerous papers on mammals.**Olenopsis** AMEGHINO, 1889.

Glires, Octodontidae.

Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 145-146, 901-902, pls. vi figs. 14-16, LXXXII fig. 4, 1889.

Type: *Olenopsis uncinus* Ameghino, from the Lower Eocene of the barrancas of the Rio Santa Cruz, southern Patagonia.

Extinct. "Conozco las partes siguientes: La primera muela superior del lado izquierdo de un individuo joven . . . Parte de la rama izquierdo de la mandíbula inferior, con el incisivo, las dos primeras muelas intactas y bien desarrolladas y la tercera . . . procedente de un individuo joven . . . Primera muela inferior (p. 4) del lado derecho, de un individuo adulto."

Olenopsis: ὀλένη, elbow; ὄφης, appearance—in allusion to the V-shaped middle fold of enamel of the lower molars.**Olidosus** (subg. of *Tayassu*) MERRIAM, 1901.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tayassuidae.

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XIV, 120-122, July 19, 1901.

Species: *Dicotyles albirostris* Illiger (type), from South America; and *Tayassu albirostris ringens* Merriam, from Apazote, near Yohaltun, Campeche, Mexico.*Olidosus*: Lat. *olidus*, stinking; *mus*, hog—from its musky odor.**Oligobiotherium** AMEGHINO, 1902.

Marsupialia, Microbiotheriidae.

[Anal. Soc. Cien. Argentina, LI, 77, Mar.-Apr., 1901—nomen nudum];

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 124-125, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 56-57).

Type: *Oligobiotherium divisus* Ameghino, from the Patagonian formation (Eocene) of Patagonia.

Oligobiotherium—Continued.

Extinct. Based on the posterior part of the right mandible with the last two molars in place.

Oligobiotherium: ὀλίγος, little; βίος, life; θηρίον, wild beast.

Oligobunus COPE, 1881.

Ferae, Canidae.

Am. Naturalist, XV, for June, 1881, 497, May 19, 1881; Tert. Vert., 939-942, fig. 34, 1885.

Type: *Icticyon crassivultus* Cope, from the John Day Miocene of Oregon.

Extinct.

Oligobunus: ὀλίγος, little; βουνός, mound—probably in allusion to the internal tubercle of the lower sectorial, which is one of the characters distinguishing *Oligobunus* from *Icticyon*.

Oligodens BURMEISTER, 1891.

Ferae, Procyonidae.

Anal. Mus. Nac., Buenos Aires, III, entr. 17, p. 400, expl. lám. vii fig. 2, 1891 (*Oligobunus* in text, p. 378).

Type: *Oligobunus argentina* Burmeister, from the Tertiary of Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on the anterior part of the left jaw.

Oligodens: ὀλίγος, few; Lat. *dens*, tooth.

Mig[odon] (see *Olygodon*).

Edentata, Megatheriidae.

Oligoryzomys (subgenus of *Oryzomys*) BANGS, 1900. Glires, Muridae, Cricetinae.

Proc. New England Zool. Club, I, 94-95, pl. 1, fig. 2, Feb. 23, 1900.

Type: *Oryzomys nanus* Bangs, from Pueblo Viejo, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia (alt. 8,000 ft.).

Oligoryzomys: ὀλίγος, little, small; + *Oryzomys*—the group of 'pigmy *Oryzomys*.'

Oligotherium AMEGHINO, 1884.

Edentata, Megatheriidae.

Filogenia, 230, 1884; ROGER, Bericht Naturwiss. Ver. Schwaben u. Neuburg (a. V.), XXXII, 98, 1896.

Oligotherium, AMEGHINO, Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VIII, entr. 1, pp. 114, 197, 1885.

Species (not named) from Argentina. "Otro animal de la misma familia [Megatheriidae] que designamos con el nombre de *Oligotherium* y tan parecido al *Megatherium* y al *Essonodontherium* que presenta los mismos caracteres craneanos generales y el mismo tipo de muelas, presenta otra fórmula distinta, á lo menos en lo que concierne la mandíbula superior, cuya fórmula es

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & 1 & 5 & & 6 & & \\ ? & ? & ? & m = & ? & & \end{array}$$

Extinct.

Oligotherium: ὀλίγος, few, little; θηρίον, wild beast.

Oligotomus COPE, 1873.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidae.

Paleont. Bull., No. 12, p. 2, Mar. 8, 1873; Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., for 1872, 607, 1873.

Type: *Oligotomus cinctus* Cope, from the Eocene of Cottonwood Creek, Wyoming.

Name preoccupied by *Oligotoma* Westwood, 1836, a genus of *Neuroptera*.

Extinct.

Oligotomus: ὀλίγος, few; τομός, cutting.

Glyptodon (see *Glyptodon*).

Edentata, Glyptodontidae.

Oltinotherium DELFORTRIE, 1874.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidae.

Act. Soc. Linn. Bordeaux, XXIX, for 1873, 4^e livr., 261-263, pl. vii figs. 6-9, 1874; Journ. de Zool., Paris, III, 465, 1874.

Oltinotherium ZITTEL, Handb. Palaeont., IV, 2te Lief., 335, 1893 (in synonymy).

Type: *Oltinotherium verdeaui* Delfortrie, from the Phosphorites of Bach, Dépt. du Lot, central France.

Extinct. Based on an incisor.

Oltinotherium: *Oltis*, the ancient name of the River Lot, in southwestern France, near the type locality; θηρίον, wild beast.

- Olygodon** AMEGHINO, 1883. Edentata, Megatheriidae.
 Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, V, entr. 3, pp. 299-300, 1883.
Olig[odon] THOMAS, Zool. Record for 1883, XX, Mamm., 55, Index, p. 8, 1884.
Type: *Olygodon pseudolestoides* Ameghino, from the barrancas del Paraná, Entre Rios, Argentina.
 Name preoccupied by *Oligodon* Boie, 1827, a genus of Reptilia.
 Extinct. Based on a single upper canine.
Olygodon: ὀλίγος, few, small; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth.
- Olygotherium** (see *Oligotherium*). Edentata, Megatheriidae.
- Omegodus** POMEL, 1854. Glires, Theridomyidae.
 ['Omegadonte' POMEL, Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 2^e sér., I, 593, 1844.]
 [Omegadon POMEL, in Agassiz's Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., Addenda, 7, 1846; MEYER, in Bronn's Index Palaeont., IV, 843, 1848; PICTET, Traité Paléont., 2^e éd., I, 254, 1853—nomen nudum.]
 Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 37-38, 1854; TROUSSERT, Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Rodentia, Bull. Soc. Études Sci. d'Angers, X, 2^e fasc., 167, 1881.
Type: *Omegodus echimyoides* Pomel, from the Miocene of Chaufours, Puy-de-Dôme, central France.
 Extinct.
Omegodus: Ω, ὦ μέγα, or long o of the Greek alphabet; ὀδούς, tooth—from the arrangement of the enamel folds of the molars.
- Ommatophoca** GRAY, 1844. Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidae.
 Zool. Voy. H. M. S. 'Erebus & Terror,' pt. 1, Mamm., 3, pls. VII-VIII, 1844;
 ALLEN, Hist. N. Am. Pinnipeds, 463, 467, 1880.
Ommatophora TURNER, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1848, 88.
Type: *Ommatophoca rossii* Gray, from the Antarctic Ocean.
Ommatophoca: ὄμμα, ὄμμαρος, eye; + *Phoca*—in allusion to the immense orbits.
- Ommatostergus** NORDMANN, 1840. Glires, Spalacidae.
 NORDMANN, in Keyserling & Blasius' Wirbelth. Europas, pp. vii, 31, 1840.
Type: *Ommatostergus pallasii* Nordmann, from the neighborhood of the Caucasus Mountains, Russia.
Ommatostergus: ὄμμαροστερής, bereft of eyes; ἔργω, to work—in allusion to its subterranean habits.
- Omomys** LEIDY, 1869. Primates, Notharctidae?
 Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Apr., 1869, 63-65; Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci., 2d ser., VII, 408, 1869; OSBORN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 190, fig. 19, June 28, 1902.
Type: *Omomys carteri* Leidy, from the Eocene near Fort Bridger, Wyoming.
 Extinct. Based on 'the greater part of the right ramus of the lower jaw.'
Omomys: ὄμος, shoulder; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the basal ridge of the premolars(?).
- Oncifelis** (subgenus of *Felis*) SEVERTZOW, 1858. Feræ, Felidae.
 Revue et Mag. de Zool., Paris, 2^e sér., X, 386, 390, Sept., 1858.
Type: *Felis geoffroyi* Gervais, from the Rio Negro, Patagonia.
Oncifelis: *Onça*, specific name of the spotted cat of tropical America; + *Felis*.
- Oncoides** (subgenus of *Felis*) SEVERTZOW, 1858. Feræ, Felidae.
 Revue et Mag. de Zool., Paris, 2^e sér., X, 386, 390, Sept., 1858; TROUSSERT, Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., new ed., fasc. II, 357-360, 1897.
Species, 3: *Felis (Oncoides) pardalis* Linnaeus, from tropical America; *F. (Oncoides) macroura* Maximilian, from eastern Brazil; and *F. (Oncoides) tigrina* Schreber, from South America.
Oncoides: *Onça*, specific name of the spotted cat of tropical America; εἶδος, form

Ondatra LARKE, 1795.

Glirres, Octodontidae.

Beyrage Naturgesch., 1, pt. II, 52, 76, 1795; LACÉPÈDE, Tabl. Mamm., 9, 1799; Nouv. Tableau Méthod. Mamm., in Buffon's Hist. Nat., Didot ed., Quad., XIV, 166, 1799; Mém. de l'Institut, Paris, III, 495, 1801.

Species: (*Ondatra capys* (= *Mus capys* Molina), from Chile; and *O. zibethicus* (= *Castor zibethicus* Linnaeus), from eastern Canada.

Same antedated by *Myocastor* Kerr, 1792.

Ondatra: Indian name of the muskrat of North America.

Onychogalea (see **Onychogalea**).

Marsupialia, Macropodidae.

Onchippidium MORENO, 1891.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidae.

Revista Mus. La Plata, II, entr. II, 65-71, 1891.

Onchippus BURMEISTER, Anal. Mus. Nac., Buenos Aires, III, entr. 18, pp. 470-471, 1891; LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1891, XXVIII, Mamm., 40, 1892.

Type: *Onchippidium muñizi* Moreno, from the Lower Pampean formation of 'La Loberia,' on the Atlantic coast of the province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on 'un cráneo bastante perfecto . . . [8] vertebras . . . la parte proximal de las cuatro últimas costillas . . . todos los huesos del miembro anterior izquierdo.'

Onchippidium: ὄνος, ass; + *Hippidium*.

Ontragus GRAY, 1872.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Cat. Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., 17-18, 1872; SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, II, pt. VI, 95, Aug., 1896 (in synonymy, type fixed).

Species: *Adenota lechze* Gray (type), from South Africa; and *Antelope vardonii* Livingstone, from Central Africa.

Ontragus: ὄνος, ass; τράγος, goat.

Onocetus LEIDY, 1859.

Cete, Physeteridae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1859, 162; Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 440, 1869.

Type: *Onocetus emmonsii* Leidy, from the Miocene of North Carolina.

Extinct. Based on 'a very large tooth, much mutilated and black in color.'

Onocetus: ὄν, ὄντος, being; κῆτος, whale.

Onychodectes COPE, 1888.

Edentata, Ganodonta, Conoryctidae.

[Am. Naturalist, XXII, 161, Feb., 1888—nomen nudum].

Trans. Am. Philos. Soc., new ser., XVI, pt. II, 317-319, pl. v figs. 8-9, 1888.

Type: *Onychodectes tisonensis* Cope, from the lowest beds of the Puerco Eocene of New Mexico.

Extinct. Based on 'both maxillary bones with the posterior five molars; the left mandibular ramus with all the alveoli, and the second true molar in place; the glenoid extremity of the scapula; the left ilium; the right astragalus and cuboid.'

Onychodectes: ὄνυξ, ὄνυχος, claw; δῆκτης, biter.

Onychogale GRAY, 1864.

Fera, Viverridae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 570; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 168, 1869.

Type: *Herpestes maccarthii* Gray, from Ceylon.

See *Onychogalea* Gray, 1841, a genus of Marsupialia.

Onychogale: ὄνυξ, ὄνυχος, claw; γαλή, weasel—in allusion to the front claws, which are long, compressed, and curved.

Onychogalea (subgenus of *Macropus*) GRAY, 1841.

Marsupialia, Macropodidae.

GRAY, in Grey's Journ. Two Expeds. N. W. and West Australia, App. II, 402, 1841.

Onychogalea GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxii, 88, 1843 (raised to generic rank).

Onychogale THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 73-79, 1888.

Onychogalea—Continued.

Type: *Macropus unguifer* Gould, from the northwest coast of Australia.

Onychogalea: ὄνυξ, ὄνυχος, claw; γαλή, weasel—in allusion to the horny nail or spur at the tip of the tail, whence the common name 'nail-tailed wallaby.'

Onychomys (subgenus of *Hesperomys*) BAIRD, 1857. Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinae. Mamm. N. Am., pp. xlii, 457, 458, 1857; BAILEY, Ann. Rept. U. S. Dept. Agriculture, for 1887, 442-444, 1888 (raised to generic rank); MERRIAM, N. Am. Fauna, No. 2, pp. 1-5, text fig. 1, pl. i, Oct. 30, 1889.

Type: *Hypudarus leucogaster* Maximilian, from old Fort Clark, North Dakota, on the Missouri River, about 100 miles below the mouth of the Little Missouri and about 50 miles above Bismarck.

Onychomys: ὄνυξ, ὄνυχος, claw; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the long, fossorial claws, which are large in comparison with those of *Hesperomys* (= *Peromyscus*.)

Onychotherium G. FISCHER, 1814. Edentata, Megalonychidæ.

Zoognosia, [3d ed., I, 14, 1813—nomen nudum]; III, 132-134, 1814.

Based on remains from a cavern near Greenbrier, West Virginia. (Equals *Magalonyx* Jefferson, 1797.)

Extinct.

Onychotherium: ὄνυξ, ὄνυχος, claw; θηρίον, wild beast—from the large claws.

Onychura* BROOKES, 1828. Glires, Erethizontidæ.

"Cat. Anat. & Zool. Museum of Joshua Brookes, London, 54, 1828" (previous to July 14).

Type: *Onychura spinosa* Brookes (the 'spinous Coendou'), from tropical America.

Onychura: ὄνυξ, ὄνυχος, claw; οὐρά, tail.

Onyx (see **Oryx** BLAINVILLE, 1816). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Oödetes WORTMAN, 1901. Feræ, Viverridæ.

Am. Journ. Sci., 4th ser., XII, 148-154, figs. 22-30, Aug., 1901.

Type: *Oödetes herpestoides* Wortman, from the Eocene of Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on the larger part of the skeleton.

Oödetes: ὄϊον, egg; δήκτης, biter—in allusion to the close relation of *Oödetes* to *Ichneumon*, an animal noted for its egg-eating proclivities.

Ophenodon (see **Sphenodon**). Edentata, Megalonychidæ.

Ophysia (subgenus of *Orca*) GRAY, 1868. Cete, Delphinidæ.

Synop. Whales & Dolphins, 8, pl. ix, 1868; Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1870, 76; Suppl. Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 93, 1871 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Orca capensis* Gray, 1846 (= *O. pacifica* Gray, 1870), from the North Pacific.

Opisthotomus COPE, 1875. Primates, Notharctidæ.

Syst. Cat. Vert. Eocene New Mexico, 13, 15-16, Apr. 17, 1875; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 792, 1902 (type fixed).

Species: *Opisthotomus astutus* Cope (type), and *O. flagrans* Cope, from the Eocene of New Mexico.

Extinct.

Opisthotomus: ὀπίσθεν, behind; τομός, cutting—in allusion to the posterior lower molar which has a series of three cusps in one line "and would appear by its form to be capable of a sectorial function." (COPE.)

Opistorinus BRAVARD, 1857. Ungulata, Litopterna, Macraucheniidæ.

"Observations Géol. Bassin de La Plata, 1857" (fide GERVAIN, Zool. et Paléont. Gén., I, 132, 1867).

Opisthorhinus BRAVARD, in Burmeister's Desc. *Macrauchenia patachonica*, Anal. Mus. Púb. Buenos Aires, entr. 1, 33-34, pls. I-III, 1864.

* This name is open to question, as it is published in a sale catalogue.

Opisthorinus—Continued.

Species: *Opisthorhinus falconeri* Bravard (type?), and *O. minus* Bravard, from the vicinity of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct.

Opisthorinus: ὀπισθεν, behind; ῥίς, ῥινός, nose—in allusion to the posterior position of the nares.

Oplocerus HALDEMAN, 1842.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., I, 188, 1842.

New name for *Mazama* H. Smith, 1827, which is preoccupied by *Mazama* Rafinesque, 1817—a different genus of the same family. (See *Odocoileus* Rafinesque, 1832.)

Oplocerus: ὄπλα, arms; κέρας, horn.

Oplolemur (see **Opolemur**).

Primates, Lemuridae.

Oplotherium LAIZER & PARIEU, 1838.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidae.

Écho du Monde Savant, IV, No. 371, pp. 276-277, Sept. 22, 1838; V, No. 402, p. 20, Jan. 9, 1839; *Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris*, 2^e sér., X, Zool., 335-342, pl. 9, Dec., 1838; *l'Institut*, VII, 3, 1839.

Hoplotherium MEYER, *Neues Jahrb. Mineralogie*, 1841, 461; AGASSIZ, *Nomenclator Zool.*, *Mamm.*, 15, 1842; *Index Univ.*, 1846, 186; 1848, 535.

Species: *Anoplotherium laticuratum* Geoffroy, and *Oplotherium leptognathum* Laizer & Parieu, from Puy-de-Dôme, France.

Extinct.

Oplotherium: ὄπλον, arms; θηριον, wild beast—in allusion to the canines, which are not reduced to the level of the molars as in *Anoplotherium*. In *Oplotherium* "les canines dépassent la ligne formée par les pointes des molaires. Elles sont armées d'une petite haste un peu recourbée à leur sommet." (LAIZER & PARIEU.)

Opolemur GRAY, 1872.

Primates, Lemuridae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1872, 853-855, fig. 1, pl. LXX; FORBES, *Hand-book Primates* (Allen's Nat. Lib.), I, 61-63, 1894.

Opolemur C. O. WATERHOUSE, *Index Zool.*, 254, 1902 (misprint).

Type: *Cheirogaleus millii* Geoffroy, from Morondava, Madagascar.

Opolemur: ὀπός, juice, sap—i. e., fat; + *Lemur*—in allusion to the thickened base of the tail, which was very conspicuous in the type specimen. This character has suggested the term 'fat-tailed lemurs' for the group, but is now known to be merely seasonal and not confined to this genus.

Opiceros GLOGER, 1841.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidae.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxii, 125-126, 1841; REICHENBACH, *Pachydermen*, 12, 1846; THOMAS, *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.*, 6th ser., XV, 191, 192, Feb. 1, 1895.

Species: *Rhinoceros bicornis* Linnæus (type), and *R. sinus* Burchell, from Africa.

Opiceros: ὄψ, face; κέρας, horn—in allusion to the nasal horns.

Oracanthus AMEGHINO, 1885.

Edentata, Megatheriidae.

Boi. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VII, entr. 4a, 499-504, lám. 1, 1885; *Act. Acad. Nac. Cien.*, Córdoba, VI, 673-677, 1889 (under *Neoracanthus*).

Type: *Oracanthus burmeisteri* Ameghino, from the vicinity of Villa de Lujan, on the Rio Lujan, Argentina.

Name preoccupied by *Oracanthus* Agassiz, 1837, a genus of Pisces. Replaced by *Neoracanthus* Ameghino, May 20, 1889, and by *Ocnobates* Cope, Aug., 1889.

Extinct. Based on a lower jaw.

Oracanthus: * ὄρος, mountain, hill, ridge; ἀκανθα, spine—"a causa de las cúspides puntiagudas y punzantes que forman las esquinas de la arista ó colina transversal posterior de cada una de las muelas." (AMEGHINO, l. c., 1889, 674.)

'In a few instances (as in *Oracanthus*, *Oracodon*, etc.) compounds of ὄρος, mountain, are used to indicate characters of the teeth, but in most cases such compounds are simply to the animal's mountain habitat and require no special explanation.

- Oracodon MARSH, 1889.** Allotheria, Plagiaulaci
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXVIII, 178-179, pl. viii figs. 13-16, Aug., 1889.
Type: *Oracodon anceps* Marsh, from the Cretaceous (Laramie) of Wyoming.
Extinct. Based on 'a number of peculiar teeth, mostly premolars . . . type specimen . . . is apparently a lower premolar from the right side.'
Oracodon: ὄρος, mountain; ἀκμή, point; δδών = δδούς, tooth.
- Orasius OKEN, 1816.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Giraffi
Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, 2te Abth., 744-745, 1816; WAGNER, Sitzungsber. K. Bayerisch. Akad. Wiss., München, II, Heft 1, 78-79, 1861.
Type: *Cervus camelopardalis* Linnæus, from Ethiopia, Africa. (See *Giraffa* B. son, 1862.)
Orasius: A name given to the giraffe in the 13th century by Vincentus Belloensis (who died about 1264), and by Albertus Magnus (1193-1280).
- Orca WAGLER, 1830.** Cete, Physeterid
Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 34, 1830.
Species: *Delphinus bidentatus* Bonnaterre, from the North Sea; and *D. desmaresti* Risso, from Nice, France.
Orca: Lat., a kind of whale.
- Orca GRAY, 1846.** Cete, Delphinid
Zool. Voy. H. M. S. 'Erebus & Terror,' 33-34, pls. 8-9, 1846; Wiegmann's Arch. Naturgesch., 1847, Bd. II, 39; Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 278-290, 1866.
Species, 4: *Orca gladiator* Gray (= *Delphinus orca* Linnæus), from the Atlantic Ocean; *O. crassidens* (= *Phocaena crassidens* Owen), from Lincolnshire, England; *O. capensis* Gray, from the Cape of Good Hope; and *O. intermedia* (= *Delphinus intermedius* Gray), locality unknown.
Name preoccupied by *Orca* Wagler, 1830, a genus of Physeteridae. (See *Orci* Fitzinger, 1860.)
- Orcaella (subgenus of Orca) GRAY, 1866.** Cete, Delphinid
Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 285-289, fig. 57, 1866; Syn. Whales & Dolphins, 7, 1868 (raised to generic rank).
Orcaella ANDERSON, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1871, 142 footnote.
Type: *Phocaena (Orca) brevirostris* Owen, from Vizagapatam, Madras Presidency, east coast of India.
Orcaella: Dim. of *Orca*.
- Orchiomys AMEGHINO, 1897.** Glires, Cephalomyi
La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 18 footnote, (nomen nudum); Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 495, Oct. 6, 1897.
Type: *Orchiomys proslans* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Orchiomys: ὄρχις, ὄρχις, testicle; μῦς, mouse.
- Orcinus FITZINGER, 1860.** Cete, Delphinid
Wiss.-populäre Naturgesch. Säugethiere, VI, 204-217, 1860; PALMER, Proc. F. Soc. Wash., XIII, p. 24, Jan. 31, 1899 (name revived); W. L. SCLATER, Mamm. S. Africa, II, 197-199, fig. 145, 1901.
Type: *Orcinus orca* (= *Delphinus orca* Linnæus), from the Atlantic Ocean.
Orcinus: Lat. *orca*, a kind of whale.
- Orcopsis VAN BENEDEN, 1876.** Cete, Delphinid
Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. de Belgique, 2^e sér., XLI, No. 2, pp. 489-492, 1876.
Type: *Delphinus acutidens* Meyer, from the Miocene of Germany.
Extinct. Based on 'le maxillaire inférieur avec les dents en place et quelques ossements isolés.'
Orcopsis: *Orca*; ὄψις, appearance.
- Oreamnos (subg. of Mazama) RAFINESQUE, 1817.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovini
Am. Monthly Mag., II, 44, Nov., 1817; MERRIAM, Science, new ser., I, No. p. 19, Jan. 4, 1895 (raised to generic rank).

Oreamnos—Continued.

Type: *Mazama dorsata* Rafinesque (= *Ovis montana* Ord), from the Cascade Range near the Columbia River in Oregon or Washington. (MERRIAM.)

Oreamnos: ὄρος, ὄρεος, mountain; ἄμνος, lamb.

Oreas (subgenus of *Antelope*) DESMAREST, 1822.* Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae. *Mammalogie*, II, 471, 1822; GRAY, Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. III, Ungulata, 132, 134-136, 1852 (raised to generic rank).

Oreas LYTDEKKER, Royal Nat. Hist., II, 267-273, 1894; Geog. Hist. Mamm., 247 footnote, 1896.

Type: *Antelope cauma* Desmarest (= *A. oreas* Pallas, 1777, Spicil. Zool., XII, p. 17 = *Antelope oryx* Pallas, 1766, Misc. Zool., p. 9), from 'the mountains some distance north of the Cape of Good Hope.'

Oreas: ὄρεϊός, an Oread, a mountain nymph.

Oreinomys TROUENART, 1881.

Glires, Muridae, Otomyinae.

Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Rodentia, in Bull. Soc. d'Études Sci. d'Angers, X, 2^e fasc., 111, 1881.

New name for *Oreomys* Henglin, 1877, which was erroneously thought to be preoccupied. **Type:** *Oreomys typus* Henglin, from northeast Africa.

Oreinomys: ὄρεϊνός, of the mountains; μῦς, mouse—'mountain mouse.'

Oreomys AYMARD, 1855.

Glires, Hystricidae.

Ann. Soc. Agr., Sci., Art et Comm. du Puy, XIX, for 1854, 507, 1855; XX, for 1855-56, 35, 1859; Congrès Sci. France, for 1855, I, 271, 1856; GÉRYAIS, Zool. et Paléont. Franç., 2^e éd., 18, 1859.

Oreomys TROUENART, Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Rodentia, fasc. 2, p. 106, 1881.

Type: *Oreomys claveris* Aymard (nomen nudum), from the Miocene of Mt. Coupet, Auvergne, France.

Extinct.

Oreomys: ὄρος, ὄρεος, mountain; μῦς, mouse.

Oreocyon MARSH, 1872.

Creodonta, Ambloctonidae.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 406, Nov., 1872.

Type: *Oreocyon latidens* Marsh, from the Bridger Eocene of Wyoming.

Extinct.

Oreocyon: ὄρος, ὄρεος, mountain; κύων, dog.

Oreodon LEIDY, 1851.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriocheridae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1851, 237-239.

Species: *Oreodon priscum* Leidy, and *O. gracile* Leidy, from the Oligocene (White River) of 'Nebraska Territory.'

Name preoccupied by *Orodus* Agassiz, 1838, a genus of Pisces. (See *Cotylops* Leidy, 1851.)

Extinct.

Oreodon: ὄρος, ὄρεος, mountain; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth.

Oreomeryx MERCERAT, 1891.

Ungulata, Litopterna, Prototheriidae.

Revista Mus. La Plata, I, 450, 465-466, 1890-91.

Species: *Oreomeryx proprius* Mercerat, and *O. superbus* Mercerat, both from the Eocene of Monte Leon, Patagonia.

Extinct.

Oreomeryx: ὄρος, ὄρεος, mountain; μῦς, ruminant.

Oreomys HENGLIN, 1877.

Glires, Muridae, Otomyinae.

'Reise Nordost Africa, pt. 2, pp. 76-77, 1877' (cited TROUENART, Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Rodentia, fasc. 2, p. 111, 1881).

Type: *Oreomys typus* Henglin, from 'Monts du Semien,' northeast Africa.

Name said to be preoccupied by *Oreomys* Aymard, 1855, a genus of Hystricidae, and, therefore, replaced by *Oreinomys* Trouessart, 1881.

Oreomys: ὄρος, ὄρεος, mountain; μῦς, mouse.

* Agassiz (*Nomencl. Zool., Mamm.*, 23, 1842), gives the original reference for *Oreos* in *Dict. Hist. Nat.*, XXIV, 1804, but the name has not been found in this volume.

- Oreomys** (AYMARD) TROUESSART, 1881. Glires, Hystricida
TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Rodentia, fasc. 2, p. 106, 1881.
Misprint for *Orenomys* Aymard, 1855, which led Trouessart to suppose the Aymard's name was preoccupied and in need of a new name.
- Oreopithecus** Gervais, 1872. Primates, Cercopithecida
Comptes Rendus, Paris, LXXIV, 1217-1223, Jan.-June, 1872; Cocchi, Boll. F. Comitato Geol. d' Italia, Firenze, III, Nos. 3-4, pp. 64-68, tav. I, figs. 1-4 Mar.-Apr., 1872.
Type: *Oreopithecus bambolii* Gervais, from the Miocene lignites of Monte Bamboli, near Livorno, Tuscany, Italy.
Extinct. Based on a jaw.
Oreopithecus: ὄρος, ὄρεος, mountain; πίθηκος, a long-tailed monkey.
- Oreotragus** A. SMITH, 1834. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovida
['H. SMITH,* AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 23, 1842.]
"A. SMITH, S. African Quart. Journ., II, 212, 1834" (fide SCLATER & THOMAS Book of Antelopes, II, pt. v, 3-11, pl. xxv, Feb., 1896).
Oritragus GLOGER, Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxiii, 154, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, 193, Feb. 1, 1895.
Type: *Oreotragus saltator* (Boddaert, 1785) = *Antelope oreotragus* Zimmermann 1783, from South Africa.
Oreotragus: ὄρος, mountain; τράγος, goat—in allusion to its habitat in mountainous and rocky districts.
- Orias** ('DESMAREST') LYDEKKER, 1894. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovida
LYDEKKER, Royal Nat. Hist., II, 267-273, 1894; Geog. Hist. Mamm., 247, 1894.
Emendation of *Oreus* Desmarest, 1822. "The name is usually spelt *Oreus*, but it is derived from ὄρειός, the proper orthography is *Orias*." (l. c., 1896.)
Orias: ὄρειός, an Oread, a mountain nymph.
- Oritragus** GLOGER, 1841. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovida
Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxiii, 154, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, 193, Feb. 1, 1895; SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, II, pt. v, 3, Feb., 1896 (in synonymy).
Species: South African antelopes "with straight, pointed horns, which the Dutch call 'Klippspringer.'" **Type,** *Oritragus oreotragus* Thomas.
Oritragus: ὄρεος, of the mountains; τράγος, goat.
- Ormenalurus** JOURDAN, 1866. Ferae, Felida
"Bull. Acad. Sci., Belles-Lettres et Arts de Lyon, 1866" (fide GERVAIS, Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 2^e sér., XXVIII, 300, 1871); Journ. de Zool., I, 256 1872.
Type: *Ormenalurus gracilis* Jourdan, from France.
Extinct.
Ormenalurus: ὄρμενος, stem; αἰλουρος, cat.
- Ornithorhynchus** BLUMENBACH, 1800. Monotremata, Ornithorhynchida
Göttingische Gelehrte Anzeigen, I, 609-610, Apr. 19, 1800; Voigt's Magazin für Naturkunde, II, 205-214, 1800; Abbild. Naturhist. Gegenstände, 5tes Heft, Nr. 41, pl. with 2 pp. text, 1800.
Ornithorhynchus RAFINESQUE, Analyse de la Nature, 57, 1815.
Ornithorhynchus CUVIER, Dict. Sci. Nat., LIX, 503, 1829.
Type: *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus* Blumenbach, from Botany Bay, New South Wales.
Ornithorhynchus: ὄρνις, bird; ῥύγχος, snout, bill—in allusion to the duck-like bill.
- Orochilus** (see *Prochilus*). Ferae, Ursid

*H. Smith, in Griffith's Cuvier, Animal Kingdom, 1827, gives only '*Oreotragus* group' (IV, p. 245), and *Antelope oreotragus* (V, p. 340).

Ohippus MASON, 1872.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidae.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 207, Sept., 1872 (sep. issued Aug. 7).

Type: *Orohippus pumilus* Marsh. from the Eocene of Grizzly Buttes, near Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on 'two separate series of upper molar teeth, four of each.'

Orohippus: ὄρος, mountain; ἵππος, horse.**Oremeryx** MARSH, 1894.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriochæridæ.

[Proc. Am. Ass. Adv. Sci., XXVI, 242 (sep.), Aug., 1877 nomen nudum.]

Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser. [XIV, No. 83, pp. 364, 365, Nov. 1877 nomen nudum]; XLVIII, No. 285, pp. 269-270, fig. 23, Sept., 1894.

Type: *Oremeryx plicatus* Marsh (1894), from the Eocene of the Uinta Basin, northeastern Utah.

Extinct.

Name preoccupied by *Oremeryx* Mercerat, 1891, a genus of Litopterna.*Oremeryx*: ὄρος, ὄρεος, mountain; ῥήρυξ, ruminant.**Oryz LEIDY, 1853.**

Glires, Caviidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1852-53, 241.

Type: *Oryziasopi* Leidy, from the Pleistocene of Ashley River, South Carolina.

Extinct. Based on 'a fragment of an incisor.'

Oryzias: ὄρος, mountain; ῥυς, mouse.**Orophodon** AMEGHINO, 1895.

Edentata, Orophodontidae.

Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XV, cuad. 11-12, p. 658, 1895 (sep. p. 58).

Type: *Orophodon hapaloides* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds in the interior of Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on isolated teeth.

Orophodon: ὀροφή, roof; ὀδών=ὀδώνς, tooth.**Orotherium** AYMARD, 1850.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae?

Ann. Soc. Agr., Sci., Arts et Comm. du Puy, XIV, 81, 82 footnote, 1850;

GÉRYAIS, Zool. et. Paléont. Françaises, 2^e éd., 143 footnote, 1859.**Type:** *Orotherium tigris* [liguris?] Aymard, from the Miocene of Ronzon, near Puy en Velay, France.

Extinct. Based on fragments of horns and portions of a lower jaw containing six first molars.

Orotherium: ὄρος, mountain; ὅπιον, wild beast.**Orotherium** MARSH, 1872.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidae.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 217, Sept., 1872 (sep. issued Aug. 13).

Type: *Orotherium undatum* Marsh, from the Eocene of Henry Fork of Green River, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on 'a nearly entire lower jaw, with the last six teeth in perfect preservation.'

Name preoccupied by *Orotherium* Aymard, 1850, a genus of Cervidae (?).**Orthaspitherium** LEMOINE, 1885.

Ungulata, Condylarthra, Pleuraspidotheriidae

Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 3^e sér., XIII, No. 3, p. 205, pl. XII, fig. 47, Apr., 1885.*Orthaspitherium* LEMOINE, *ibid.*, XIX, No. 5, pp. 284-285, pl. XI, figs. 95-108,

May, 1891.

Type: *Orthaspitherium edwardsii* Lemoine, from the Lower Eocene near Reims, France.

Extinct. Based on teeth.

Orthaspitherium: ὀρθός, straight; ἀσπίς, ἀσπίδος, shield; ὅπιον, wild beast—in allusion to "l'allongement et la direction perpendiculaire de ses denticules."**Orthocynodon** SCOTT & OSBORN, 1882.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Amynodontidae.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXIV, No. 141, pp. 223-225, Sept., 1882.

Type: *Orthocynodon antiquus* Scott & Osborn, from the Eocene (Bridger) of Bitter Creek, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on 'the skull and lower jaw of one individual, and a portion of the skull containing the molar series of another.'

Orthocynodon—Continued:

Orthocynodon: $\delta\rho\theta\acute{o}s$, straight; $\kappa\acute{\upsilon}\omega\nu$, dog; $\delta\delta\acute{\omega}\nu=\delta\delta\acute{o}\upsilon s$, tooth—in allusion to the canine, in contrast with that of *Amyndon*.

Orthodolops AMEGHINO, 1903.

Allotheria, Polydolopida

Anales Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, IX (ser. 3^a, II), 130-131, 148, 177, figs. 54, 106 July 18, 1903.

Type: *Orthodolops sciurinus* Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds of Patagonia. Extinct. Based on the last two right, lower molars.

Orthodolops: $\delta\rho\theta\acute{o}s$, straight; + (*Poly-*)*dolops*.

Orthodon RAFINESQUE, 1815.

Cete, Physeteridae.

Analyse de la Nature, 60, 1815 (nomen nudum); GRAY, Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 210, 1866 (synonym of *Physeter*).

Type: *Physeter* sp. ('*Orthodon* R. sp. do' [= espèce du genre précédent, *Physeter*])

Orthodon: $\delta\rho\theta\acute{o}s$, straight; $\delta\delta\acute{\omega}\nu=\delta\delta\acute{o}\upsilon s$, tooth.

Orthogeniops AMEGHINO, 1902.

Tillodontia, Notostylopida

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 33, May, 1902 (sep. p. 31).

New name for *Orthogenium* Roth, 1901, which is preoccupied by *Orthogenium* Chaudoir, 1835, a genus of Coleoptera.

Extinct.

Orthogeniops: *Orthogenium*; $\delta\psi$, aspect.

Orthogenium ROTH, 1901.

Tillodontia, Notostylopida

Revista Mus. La Plata, X, 255, Oct., 1901 (sep. p. 7).

Type: *Orthogenium ameghinoi* Roth, from the lower Tertiary of Patagonia.

Name preoccupied by *Orthogenium* Chaudoir, 1835, a genus of Coleoptera. Replaced by *Orthogeniops* Ameghino, 1902.

Extinct.

Orthogenium: $\delta\rho\theta\acute{o}s$, straight; $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\epsilon\iota\omicron\nu$, chin, jaw.

Orthogeomys MERRIAM, 1895.

Glires, Geomyiida

N. Am. Fauna, No. 8, pp. 23, 26, 172-179, pl. 19 figs. 1-2, text figs. 60-6 maps 3, 5, Jan. 31, 1895.

Type: *Geomys scalops* Thomas, from Tehuantepec, Mexico.

Orthogeomys: $\delta\rho\theta\acute{o}s$, straight; + *Geomys*—in allusion to the unusual shape of the skull, which is much elongated, with broad, flat frontals.

Ortholophodon ROTH, 1901.

Ungulata, Ancylopoda

Revista Mus. La Plata, X, 253, Oct., 1901 (sep. p. 5).

Type: *Ortholophodon prolongus* Roth, from the upper 'Cretaceous' of Lago Musters, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.

Extinct.

Ortholophodon: $\delta\rho\theta\acute{o}s$, straight; $\lambda\acute{o}\phi\omicron s$, crest; $\delta\delta\acute{\omega}\nu=\delta\delta\acute{o}\upsilon s$, tooth—probably in allusion to the median crest of the premolars.

Orthomyctera AMEGHINO, 1889.

Glires, Caviidae.

Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 218-221, pls. xi figs. 4-7, xii fig. 1, 1889.

Orthomyctera LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1891, XXVIII, Mamm., p. 34, 1892.

Species, 4: *Cavia rigens* Ameghino, *Orthomyctera vaga* Ameghino, *Dolichotis incurvosa* Ameghino, from the Araucanian formation (Miocene), of Monte Hermoso near Bahía Blanca; and *Orthomyctera lata* Ameghino, from the Pampean formation (Pliocene), in the vicinity of Córdoba, Argentina.

Extinct.

Orthomyctera: $\delta\rho\theta\acute{o}s$, straight; $\mu\nu\kappa\rho\acute{\eta}\rho$, nose—"la apertura nasal posterior cada más atrás y mucho más angosta que en *Dolichotis*." (AMEGHINO.)

Orthomys AMEGHINO, 1881.

Glires, Octodontidae.

"La Antigüedad del Hombre en el Plata, II, 306, 1881;" Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 150-151, 902, pls. vii fig. 6, xxv figs. 10, 13, lxxii fig. 19, 1889.

Type: *Orthomys dentatus* Ameghino, from the Río de La Plata; subsequently found in the barrancas near Paraná, Argentina.

Orthomys—Continued.

Extinct. Based on incisors.

Orthomys: ὀρθός, straight; μῦς, mouse.

Orthotherium (see *Orthotherium*).

Edentata, Megalonychidae.

Orthomys (subgenus of *Microtus*) MERRIAM, 1898.

Glires, Muridae, Microtinae.

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XII, 106-107, Apr. 30, 1898.

Type: *Microtus umbrinus* Merriam, from Mt. Zempoaltepec, Oaxaca, Mexico.

Orthomys: ὀρθίος, early; μῦς, mouse. The genus "suggests an ancient type intermediate between *Phenacomys* and the microtine subgenera *Pedomys* and *Arvicola*." (MERRIAM.)

Orthutaetus AMEGHINO, 1902.

Edentata, Daasyrodidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 63, May, 1902 (sep. p. 61).

Species: *Orthutaetus crenulatus* Ameghino, and *O. clavatus* Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Orthutaetus: ὀρθός, straight; + *Utaetus*.

Orthomyctera (see *Orthomyctera*).

Glires, Caviidae.

Orthotherium AMEGHINO, 1885.

Edentata, Megalonychidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VIII, entr. 1, pp. 111-113, 1885; Conf. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 684-685, pls. LXX fig. 2, LXXI figs. 12-13, 1889.

Orthotherium ROSEN, Bericht Naturwiss. Ver. Schwaben u. Neuburg (a. V.), XXIX, 17, 1887; ZITTEL, Handb. Palaeont., IV, 134, 1892; TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. V, 1100, 1898.

Type: *Orthotherium laticuratum* Ameghino, from the barrancas del Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on the left mandible.

Orthotherium: ὀρθός, straight; ὀπίσθιον, wild beast—in allusion to the rectangular alveoli of the lower molars.

Orycterocetus LEIDY, 1853.

Cete, Physeteridae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., for 1852-53, 378, 1853; *ibid.*, 1856, 255; Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 436, 1869.

Type: *Orycterocetus quadratidens* Leidy, from the Miocene of Virginia.

Extinct. Based on 'fragments of both sides of a lower jaw, two teeth, and a portion of a rib.'

Orycterocetus: ὀρυκτήρ, digger; κῆτος, whale.

*Orycteromys** PICTET, 1842.

Glires, Muridae, Cricetinae?

"Verhandl. Schweiz. Naturf. Gesellsch. zu Altdorf, 1842, 192" (fide WAGNER, Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., 1844, Bd. 2, p. 172).

Type (species not mentioned by Wagner), from Bahia, Brazil. "Die Gattung *Orycteromys*, die von den Ratten nur durch einige Details im Zahnbau und starke Nägel an den Vorderfüssen abweicht."

Orycteromys: ὀρυκτήρ, digger; μῦς, mouse.

Orycteropus GEOFFROY, 1795.

Effodientia, Orycteropodidae.

"Décade Philosophique, 1795" (fide AGASSIZ, Nomencl. Zool., Mamm., 23, 1842);

Bull. Sci. Soc. Philomatique, Paris, I, for 1791-96, 102-103, + Apr.-June, 1796;

*This name is erroneously referred by Agassiz (Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 23, 1842, to De Blainville, Bull. Soc. Philomatique, 1826. The name proposed by De Blainville in this volume, p. 64, is however *Ctenomys* and not *Orycteromys*.

†"Établi en 1791, par Ét. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (Mag. Encycl., t. VI; et Bull. de la Soc. Phil. de Paris, t. I)." (D'Orbigny's Dict. Hist. Nat., IX, 228, 1849.) The date, however, does not agree with that for the mammal part of the Encycl. Méth. as given by Sherborn in P. Z. S. 1893, 582-584, and it is doubtful if there is any earlier description than those cited above.

Orycteropus—Continued.

G. CUVIER, Tableau Élém. Hist. Nat. Anim., 144, 1798; LACÉPÈDE, Mamm., 11, 1799; W. L. SCLATER, Mamm. S. Africa, II, 219–223, figs. 1901.

Oryctopus RAFINESQUE, Analyse de la Nature, 57, 1815.

Type: *Myrmecophaga capensis* Gmelin (= *M. afra* Pallas), from Cape of Good Hope.
Orycteropus: δρυκτήρ, digger; πούς, foot—in allusion to the forefeet, was used in excavating the burrows.

Orycterotherium BRONN, 1838.

Edentata, Glyptodon

Lethæa Geognostica, II, 1256–1258, 1287–1288, 1838 (provisional name).

Type (species not stated = *Glyptodon clavipes* Owen), from the clay marl right bank of the Rio Arapey Grande, 10 leagues above its junction with Rio Uruguay, Uruguay.

Extinct. Based on the 'linken vorderen und hinteren Extremitäten ein nicht ausgewachsenen Individuums.'

Orycterotherium: δρυκτήρ, digger; θηπιον, wild beast.

Orycterotherium HARLAN, 1841.

Edentata, Megatherium

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., II, No. 20, pp. 109–111, Nov.–Dec., 1841.

Type: *Orycterotherium missouriense* Harlan, from the Pleistocene of Benton, Missouri.

Name preoccupied by *Orycterotherium* Bronn, 1838, a genus of Glyptodonts.
Extinct. Based on numerous bones and teeth.

Orycterus F. CUVIER, 1829.

Glires, Bathys

['GEOFFROY', RAFINESQUE, Analyse de la Nature, 58, 1815—nomen nudum]

['Oryctère' F. CUVIER, Dents Mammifères, 173–174, 255, pl. 64, 1825.]

Dict. Sci. Nat., LIX, 481–482, 1829; WATERHOUSE, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., VIII, 82–83, Oct., 1841.

Oryctere KAUP, Das Thierreich, I, 81, 1835 (a generic and not a common name).

Type: *Mus maritimus* Gmelin, from the Cape of Good Hope, South Africa.
Name antedated by *Bathyergus* Illiger, 1811.

Orycterus: δρυκτήρ, digger.

Oryctogale (subgenus of *Conepatus*) MERRIAM, 1902.

Feræ, Mustelidae

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XV, 161–162, Aug. 6, 1902.

Type: *Conepatus leuconotus* (= *Mephitis leuconota* Lichtenstein), from Veracruz, Mexico.

Oryctogale: δρύκτης, digger; γαλή, weasel—in allusion to its fossorial habits.

Oryctolagus (subgenus of *Lepus*) LILLJEBORG, 1873.

Glires, Leporidae

Sveriges och Norges Rygggradsdjur, I, 417, 441–442, 1873.*

Type: *Lepus cuniculus* Linnaeus, from Europe.

Oryctolagus: δρύκτης, digger; λαγώς, hare—from its burrowing habits.

Oryctomys† ('BLAINVILLE') EYDOUX & GERVAIS, 1836.

Glires, Geomyidae

Mag. de Zoologie, VI, Mamm., 20–21, 23–24, pl. 21, 1836.

The genus is credited to Blainville and includes 5 groups or subgenera placed in three distinct families: *Diplostoma* Rafinesque and *Saccophorus* (Geomyidae); *Sacomys* Cuvier (Heteromyidae); *Poepthagomys* Cuvier and *Oryctomys* Blainville (Octodontidae).

* The preface of this book is dated January 1, 1874. The work appeared and the pages here quoted probably came out in 1873. Allen and Trouessart quote the date 1873 for this work. Dr. Leonhard Stejneger is also of the opinion that the first volume appeared in 1873.

† Possibly a misprint for *Orycteromys* 'Blainville, 1826.'

Oryctomys—Continued.

Under *Saccophorus* 3 species are given: *Mus hirsarius* Shaw, from the upper Mississippi Valley; *Ascomys mexicanus* Lichtenstein, from eastern Mexico; and *Oryctomys* (*Saccophorus*) *bollae* Blainville MSS., from California.

Oryctomys: *ὀρυκτῆς*, digger; *μῦς*, mouse—from its burrowing habits.

Oryctopus (see *Orycteropus*).

Effodientia, Orycteropodidae.

Orygotherium MEYER, 1838.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.

Neues Jahrbuch Mineralogie, 1838, 413.

Type: *Orygotherium echeri* Meyer, from the Miocene of the 'Braun-Kohle von Käpfbach,' near the Züricher See, Switzerland.

Extinct.

Orygotherium: *ὀρυξ*, *ὀρυγος* antelope; *θηπων*, wild beast.

Oryx BLAINVILLE, 1816.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Bull. Soc. Philomatique, Paris, May, 1816, 75; H. SMITH, Griffith's Cuvier, Anim. Kingdom, V, 325, 1827; OGILBY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1836, No. XLVIII, 139, June 27, 1837; SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, IV, pt. XIV, 41-76, pls. LXXXI-LXXXV, text figs. 92-94, May, 1899 (type fixed).

Oryx GRAY, London Med. Repos., XV, 307, Apr. 1, 1821.

Species, 5: *Antelope oryx* (= *Capra gazella* Linnaeus, type), *A. leucoryx*, *A. gazella* (= *A. dammah* Cretzschmar*) *A. leucophau*, and *A. equina* from Africa.

Oryx: *ὀρυξ*, antelope, from *ὀρυξ*, pickax—so called from its long, pointed horns.

Oryx OKEN, 1816.

Cete, Delphinidae.

Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, 2te Abth., 672-673, 1816; ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 375, Oct. 11, 1902.

Apparently a new name for the Narwhal (*Monodon* Linnaeus, 1758, and *Ceratodon* Brisson, 1762). Type: *Monodon monoceros* Linnaeus, from the Arctic Ocean.

Oryx was also used by Blainville in the same year (May, 1816) for a genus of African antelopes. "As Blainville's name has long been in current use and was published very early in the year 1816, there is no reason to question its tenability. It probably has a slight priority over *Oryx* Oken." (ALLEN, l. c., 375.)

Oryx: *ὀρυξ*, pickax—the name applied by Strabo and others to the narwhal.

Oryzomys (subgenus of *Hesperomys*) BAIRD, 1857.

Glires, Muridae, Cricetinae.

Mamm. N. Am., pp. xlii, 458, 482-484, 1857; COUES, Century Dict., IV, 4164, 1890 (raised to generic rank); MERRIAM, N. Am. Fauna, No. 3, p. 25, Sept. 11, 1890; STONE, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., for 1898; 480, Jan. 12, 1899 (history of species).

Type: *Mus palustris* Harlan, said to have been collected at East Land, near Salem, Salem County, New Jersey.

Oryzomys: *ὀρυζα*, rice; *μῦς*, mouse—"rice mouse," in allusion to the damage which the animal does in the rice fields.

Oryzorictes GRANDIDIER, 1870.

Insectivora, Tenrecidae.

Revue et Mag. de Zool., 2^e sér., XXII, 50, Jan., 1870.

Oryzorictes TROUSSERT, *ibid.*, 3^e sér., VII, 275, 1879; Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Insectivora, 57, 1881.

Type: *Oryzorictes hore* Grandidier, from Ankaye or Antsianak, Madagascar.

Oryzorictes: *ὀρυζα*, rice; *ὀρυκτῆς*, digger. The animals are said to burrow in the rice fields, where they do much harm.

Osmetectis GRAY, 1842.

Fere, Viverridae.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., X, 260, Dec., 1842; Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 569; THOMAS, *ibid.*, 1882, 63.

Osmetectis AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., Addenda, 7, 1846.

* See Thomas, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1903, 300

Osmetectis—Continued.

Type: *Viverra fusca* * Gray, from India.

Osmetectis: ὀσμῆρός, that can be smelled; ἰκρίς, weasel—from the fetid fluid which the animal expels from its anal glands.

Osmotherium COPE, 1896.

Feræ, Mustelidæ.

[Zool. Anzeiger, XIX, No. 508, p. 336, July 20, 1896—nomen nudum.]

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1896, pt. II, 385–386, Apr.–Aug., 1896; Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., XI, pt. 2, 230–231, pl. XVIII, fig. 6, 1899.

Type: *Osmotherium spelæum* Cope, from the Pleistocene of the Port Kennedy bone cave, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.

Extinct. “Represented by a left mandibular ramus which contains alveoli or roots of the C. and Pm. 4–2, with Pm. 1, and Ms. 1–2 perfectly preserved.”

Osmotherium: ὀσμῆ, smell; θηρίον, wild beast—in allusion to the Mustelin affinities of the genus.

Osphranter GOULD, 1842.

Marsupialia, Macropodidæ

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1841, No. cv, 80–81, Mar., 1842; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 10, 1888 (in synonymy, type fixed).

Osphrantes GIEBEL, Die Säugethiere, 677 footnote, 1859.

Species: *Osphranter antilopinus* Gould (type), from Port Essington, North Australia; and *O. (?) isabellinus* Gould, from Barrow Island, northwestern coast of Australia.

Osphranter: ὀσφραντήριος, able to smell, sharp-smelling—in allusion to the ‘great expansion of the muzzle’ and dilatation of the nasal bones.

Osteopera HARLAN, 1825.

Glires, Dasyproctidæ

Fauna Americana, 126–131, 1825.

Type: *Osteopera platycephala* Harlan (= *Calogenys paca*—see BAIRD, Mamm. N. Am., 566, 1857), based on a skull found on the shore of the Delaware River.

Osteopera: ὀστέον, bone; πήρα, pouch—in allusion to the hollowed jugals.

Otaclinus (see **Otolicnus**).

Primates, Lemnridæ

Otailurus (subgenus of *Felis*) SEVERTZOW, 1858.

Feræ, Felidæ

Revue et Mag. de Zool., Paris, 2^e sér., X, 388, 390, Sept., 1858.

Type: *Felis (Otailurus) megalotis* Müller, from Timor.

Otailurus: † οὖς, ὠτός, ear; αἰλουρος, cat.

Otaria PÉRON, 1816.

Feræ, Otariidæ

Voy. Terres Australes, II, 37 footnote, 40, 1816; GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1859, 360–361; ALLEN, Mon. N. Am. Pinnipeds, 208, 1880; BEDDARD Trans. Zool. Soc. London, XII, 379, Apr., 1890.

Oterites —, London Encyclopædia, XXII, 742, 1845 (art. Zoology).

Type: *Otaria leonina* Péron (= *Phoca jubata* Forster), from the southern coasts of South America.

Otaria: ὠτάριον, a little ear (dim. of οὖς, ὠτός, ear).

Otelaphus FITZINGER, 1874.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ

Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, LXVIII, Abth. I, for 1873 347–348, 356–357, 1874.

New name for *Macrotis* Wagner, 1855, which is preoccupied by *Macrotis* Dejean 1833, a genus of Coleoptera; by *Macrotis* Reid, 1836, a genus of Marsupialia; and by *Macrotis* Gray, 1843, a genus of Chiroptera.

Otelaphus: οὖς, ὠτός, ear; ἔλαφος, deer—in allusion to the large ears.

* Gray in 1864 mentions *Viverra fusca* under *Urra cancrivora* (= *Gulo urre* Thomas gives the latter as the type, but apparently does not consider it the same species.

† The prefix *Ot-*, from οὖς ὠτός, ear, is used (except in a few cases like *Otocolobus* to denote possession of large ears. The size of the ear, however, is merely relative. It may be apparently small as in *Otaria*, although actually large in comparison with that of the ‘earless’ seals.

Oterites (see *Otaria*).

Ferre, Otariidæ.

Othnielmarahia AMEGHINO 1901.

Primates (Henricosborniidae).

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 358, July, 1901 (sep. p. 12).

Type: *Othnielmarahia lucimifera* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia. Extinct.

Othnielmarahia: In honor of Othniel Charles Marsh, 1831-1899; author of 'Monograph of the Dinocerata,' 1886, and many papers on extinct vertebrates of the western United States.

*Ouphoca** (subgenus of *Phoca*) BLAINVILLE, 1840. Ferre, Pinnipedia, Otariidæ.

Océanog. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., II (*G. Phoca*), pp. [49] 50; expl. pls. III, VI, VII, VIII, IX, 1840.

Type: *Phoca jubata*, from the coasts of South America.

Ouphoca: οὐς, ὠτός, ear; + *Phoca*.

Otiorex DE KAY, 1842.

Insectivora, Soricidae.

Zool. New York, I, Mamm., 22-23, pl. v fig. 1, 1842.

Species: *Otiorex platyrhinus* De Kay, from Tappan, Rockland County, New York; and *O. longirostris* (= *Sorex longirostris* Bachman), from the Santee River, South Carolina.

Otiorex: οὐς, ὠτός, ear; + *Sorex*.

Otocobus (subgenus of *Cebus*) REICHENBACH, 1862.

Primates, Cebidae.

Vollständ. Naturgesch. Affen, 55-56, pls. VII-VIII, figs. —, 1862.

Species, 10: *Cebus frontatus* Kuhl, *C. vellerosus* I. Geoffroy, *C. hypomelas* Pucheran, *C. cristatus* Lesson, *C. elegans* I. Geoffroy, *C. cirrifer* É. Geoffroy, *C. niger* É. Geoffroy, *C. lunatus* Kuhl, *C. fatuellus* Erxleben, and *C. azarae* Rengger, all from South America.

Otocobus: οὐς, ὠτός, ear; + *Cebus*.

Otocolobus (subgenus) BRANDT, 1844.

Glîres, Sciuridae.

Bull. Cl. Phys.-Math. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersbourg, II, 382, 1844.

Apparently merely a synonym of *Citobolotis* (type *Spermophilus fulvus* Keyserling & Blasius), described previously in the same paper.

Otocolobus: οὐς, ὠτός, ear; κολοσός, mutilated—in allusion to the short ears.

Otocolobus (subgenus of *Felis*) SEVERTZOW, 1858.

Ferre, Felidae.

Revue et Mag. de Zool., Paris, 2^e sér., X, 386, 390, Sept., 1858.

Otocolobus ELLIOT, Mon. Felidae (under *Felis manul*), plate, 1883 (misprint).

Type: *Felis* (*Otocolobus*) *manul* Pallas, from Tibet.

Name preoccupied by *Otocolobus* Brandt, 1844, a subgenus of Glîres.

Otocolobus: οὐς, ὠτός, ear; κολοσός, mutilated—in allusion to the short ears.

Otocyon ('LICHTENSTEIN') MÜLLER, 1836.

Ferre, Canidae.

MÜLLER, Archiv Anat. & Phys. for 1835, p. 1, 1836; WEIGMANN, Archiv Naturgesch., 1838, I, 290-293.

Otocyon AMEGHINO, Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 311, 1889; LYDEKKER, Royal Nat. Hist., I, p. xii, 1893-94.

Type: *Otocyon caffer* Lichtenstein (= *Canis megalotis* Desmarest), from the Cape of Good Hope.

Otocyon: οὐς, ὠτός, ear; κύων, dog—'eared dog,' in allusion to the large ears.

Otoes G. FISCHER, 1817.

Ferre, Pinnipedia, Otariidæ.

Mém. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, V, 373, 445, 1817; PALMER, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XIV, 133-134, Aug. 9, 1901 (type given as *P. ursina*); ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 115-118, Mar. 15, 1902.

Otoes AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 23, 1842.

*The name is misprinted *Otiphaca* in the only place in which it occurs in Latin form (expl. pl. VII). On the previous page (49) it is given in the French form *Otiphoque*.

Otoes—Continued.

Species: *Phoca jubata* Gmelin (not Schreber, type) and *P. ursina* Gmelin.

As shown by Allen, *Otoes* was in reality based on *P. jubata* Gmelin (a composite species "equivalent to the genera *Otaria* and *Eumetopias* as now currently restricted"), and is a synonym of *Otaria* Péron, 1816.

Otoes: ὠτώεις, eared—i. e., an eared seal.

Otogale GRAY, 1863.

Primates, Lemuridae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1863, 139–140, 2 figs. in text; Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 79–81, 4 figs. in text, 1870; W. L. SCLATER, Mamm. S. Africa, I, 18, 1900 (type fixed).

Species, 3: *Otolincus garnettii* Ogilby (type), from Port Natal; *Galago crassicaudatus* Geoffroy, from southeast Africa; and *Otogale pallida* Gray, from Fernando Po, West Africa.

Otogale: οὖς, ὠτός, ear; γαλή, weasel—from the large, membranaceous ears.

Otognosis COUES, 1875.

Glires, Heteromyidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1875, 305 (provisional name).

Type: *Otognosis longimembris* Coues, from Fort Tejon, Kern County, California.

Otognosis: οὖς, ὠτός, ear; γνῶσις, knowing, recognition—"in allusion to the facility with which the species may be distinguished from those of *Perognathus* by the structure of the ear." (COUES.)

Otolemur COQUEREL, 1859.

Primates, Lemuridae.

Revue et Mag. de Zool., 2^e sér., XI, 458–460, pls. 17, 18 fig. 1, Nov., 1859.

Type: *Otolemur agisymbanus* Coquerel, from the island of Agisymbana, on the coast of Zanzibar, southeast Africa.

Otolemur: οὖς, ὠτός, ear; + *Lemur*.

Otolincus ILLIGER, 1811.

Primates, Lemuridae.

Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 74, 1811.

Otolincus McMURTRIE, Cuvier's Anim. Kingdom, I, 74, 1831.

Otoleneus McMURTRIE, ibid, abridged ed., 50, 1834.

Otolichnus BOITARD, Jardin des Plantes, 91, 1842.

Otaclinus —, London Encyclopædia, XXII, 736, 1845 (art. Zoology).

Stolicus ('FLEMING') GRAY, Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs, and Fruit-Eating Bats Brit. Mus., 91, 1870 (misprint).

Type: *Lemur galago* Schreber, from West Africa.

Name antedated by *Galago* E. Geoffroy, 1796.

Otolincus: ὠτόλικνος, with large ears (from οὖς, ὠτός, ear; λίκνον, winnowing fan).

Otolincus G. FISCHER, 1814.

Feræ, Canidae.

Zoognosia [3d ed., I, 14, 1813—nomen nudum]; III, 212–214, 1814.

Type: *Canis cerdo* Gmelin, from the Sahara, North Africa.

Name preoccupied by *Otolincus* Illiger, 1811, a genus of Primates. (See *Fennecus* Desmarest, 1804; and *Megalotis* Illiger, 1811.)

Otomys F. CUVIER, 1823.

Glires, Muridae, Otomyinae.

Dents Mammifères, 168–169, 255, pl. LX, 1823; Hist. Nat. Mamm., VII, livr. 60, pl. with 2 pp. text, Sept., 1829 (*O. unisulcatus*); livr. 61, pl. with 2 pp. text, Oct., 1829 (*O. bisulcatus*); SMUTS, Enum. Mamm. Cap., 45–46, 1832; W. L. SCLATER, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., I, pt. 2, pp. 195–198, Mar., 1899 (type fixed).

Species (subsequently named): *Otomys unisulcatus* F. Cuvier, Sept., 1829, and *O. bisulcatus* F. Cuvier, Oct., 1829 (= *Mus irroratus*, Lichtenstein, 1827, type), from the Cape of Good Hope.

Otomys: οὖς, ὠτός, ear; μῦς, mouse.

Otomys A. SMITH, 1834.

Glires, Muridae, Dendromyinae.

S. Afr. Quart. Journ., II, No. 2, pp. 147–148, Jan.–Mar., 1834; Ill. Zool. S. Africa, Mamm., pt. xiv, tab. 33, Sept., 1841; W. L. SCLATER, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., I, pt. 2, p. 201, Mar., 1899 (in synonymy, type fixed).

Otomys—Continued.

Species: *Otomys typicus* A. Smith (type), from the district of Graaff-Reinet; and *Otomys albigaudatus* A. Smith, from the district of Albany, Cape Colony.

Name preoccupied by *Otomys* Cuvier, 1823. Replaced by *Malacothrix* Wagner, 1843.

Otonycteris PETERS, 1859.

Chiroptera, Vespertilionidae.

Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1859, 223; Donson, Cat. Chiroptera Brit.

Mus., 181-182, 1878; BLANFORD, Fauna Brit. India, Mamm., 299-300, 1888-91.

Type: *Otonycteris hemprichii* Peters, from northeast Africa (locality fide Dobson).

Otonycteris: οὖς, ὠτός, ear; νυκτερίς, bat.

Oopithecus (subg. of *Cercopithecus*) TROUSSART, 1897. Primates, Cercopitheciidae.

Cat. Mamm., new ed., I, 22, 1897.

Species: 4: *Cercopithecus grayi* Fraser, from West Africa; *C. pogonias* Bennett, from Fernando Po; *C. nigripes* Du Chaillu, from Gaboon; and *C. wolpi* Meyer, from West Africa. Based on Selater's 'section E, *Cercopithecus auriculati*' (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1893, 253-254).

Oopithecus: οὖς, ὠτός, ear; πίθηκος, ape.

Oopterus LYDEKKER, 1891.

Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae.

LYDEKKER, in Flower & Lydekker's Mamm., Living & Extinct, 673, 1891.

New name for *Macrotus* Gray, 1843, which is preoccupied by *Macrotus* Leach, 1816, a genus of Vespertilionidae; by *Macrotis* Reid, 1836, a subgenus of Marsupialia; and by *Macrotis* Dejean, 1833, a genus of Coleoptera.

Oopterus: οὖς, ὠτός, ear; πτερόν, wing—from the large ears.

Otosciurus (subgenus of *Sciurus*) NELSON, 1899.

Glires, Sciuridae.

Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci., I, 28, 85, pl. 1 fig. 2, May 9, 1899.

Type: *Sciurus aberti* Woodhouse, from San Francisco Mountain, Arizona.

Otosciurus: οὖς, ὠτός, ear; + *Sciurus*.

Otospermophilus (subgenus of *Spermophilus*) BRANDT, 1844.

Glires, Sciuridae.

Bull. Cl. Phys.-Math. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Petersbourg, II, Nos. 23-24, pp. 379-380, Mar. 8, 1844; L'Institut, Paris, XII, 1^{re} sect., No. 558, p. 300, Sept. 4, 1844; BAIRD, Mamm. N. Am., 305-306, 1857; ALLEN, Mon. N. Am. Rodentia, 821, 825, 1877.

Otospermophilus FITZINGER, Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, LV, 493-494, 1867.

Type: *Spermophilus grammurus* (Say) from the vicinity of Bents Fort, on Purgatory Creek, a tributary of the Arkansas River, Colorado.

Otospermophilus: οὖς, ὠτός, ear; + *Spermophilus*.

Ototylomys MERRIAM, 1901.

Glires, Muridae, Cricetinae.

Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci., III, 561-563, Nov. 29, 1901.

Species: *Ototylomys phyllotis* Merriam (type), from Tunkas, Yucatan; and *O. phyllotis phaeus* Merriam, from Apazote, near Yohaltun, Campeche, Mexico.

Ototylomys: οὖς, ὠτός, ear; + *Tylomys*.

Ottonia ROTH, 1901.

Tillodontia, Notostylopidae.

Revista Mus. La Plata, X, 255, Oct., 1901 (sep. p. 7).

Type: *Ottonia mühlbergi* Roth, from the 'upper Cretaceous' of Lago Musters, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.

Extinct.

Ottonia: *Otton*, the name of a lake near the type locality.

Ouakaria GRAY, 1849.

Primates, Cebidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. cxc, 9-10, 1 fig. in text, Dec. 11, 1849; Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 61-62, 1870.

Ouakaria LYDEKKER, in Flower & Lydekker's Mamm., Living & Extinct, 712, 1891.

Species: *Ouakaria spixii* Gray (= *Brachyurus ouakari* Spix, type), and *Brachyurus calvus* I. Geoffroy, from Brazil. (See *Cuenjao* Lesson, 1840.)

Ouakaria: *Ouaká*, Indian name of the short-tailed monkeys of the Amazon.

- Ouistitis** BURNETT, 1828. Primates, Hapalids
 Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXVI, 307, Oct.-Dec., 1828.
Species: *Ouistitis jacchus* (= *Simia jacchus* Linnaeus), and *O. argentata* (= *Simia argentata* Linnaeus), from Brazil. (See *Hapale* Illiger, 1811.)
Ouistitis: *Ouistiti*, native name—from the sound which the animal makes.
- Oulodon** VON HAAST, 1876. Cete, Physeterid
 Trans. & Proc. New Zealand Inst., IX, 450-457, pl. xxvi, 1876.
Type: *Oulodon grayi* Von Haast, from the Waitangi beach, on the main island the Chatham Islands, near New Zealand.
Oulodon: *οὐλον*, the gum; *δδών* = *δδούς*, tooth—'gum tooth,' so-called because the small teeth of the upper jaw are entirely unconnected with the bone, and without traces of sockets.
- Ourebia** * (subg. of *Antelope*) LAURILLARD, 1841. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovii
 D'Orbigny's Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat., I, 622-623, 1841 (art 'Antelope'); SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, II, pt. v, 13-32, pl. xxvi, text figs. 23, 24, Jan. 1896 (raised to generic rank—type fixed).
Species, 7: *Antelope oreotragus* Zimmermann, *A. saliana* Blainville, *A. tragi* Lichtenstein, *A. melanotis* Thunberg, *A. scoparia* Schreber (= *A. ourebi* Zimmermann, type), *A. montana* Cretzschmar, and *A. lanata* Desmoulins, from Africa.
Ourebia: *Ourebi*, the name given to this antelope by the Dutch and English Colonists. (SCLATER & THOMAS, l. c., p. 16.)
- Ovibos** BLAINVILLE, 1816. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovii
 Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, May, 1816, 76.
Type: *Bos moschatus* Zimmermann, from the region between Seal and Church rivers, Hudson Bay, Keewatin, Canada
Ovibos: *Ovis* + *Bos*.
- Ovis** LINNAEUS, 1758. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovii
 Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., 70-71, 1758; *ibid.*, 12th ed., 97-98, 1766; OGDON, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1836, No. XLVIII, 137, June 27, 1837 (type fixed).
Species, 3: *Ovis aries* Linnaeus (type), from Eurasia; *O. guineensis* Linnaeus, from Guinea; and *O. strepsiceros* Linnaeus, from Mt. Ida, Asia Minor.
Ovis: Lat., sheep.
- Owenia** DE VIS, 1888. Marsupialia, Diprotodontii
 Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland, IV, for 1887, 100, 1888; V, for 1888, "plate fac p. 116," 1889.
Type: *Owenia grata* De Vis, from the Pleistocene of Darling Downs, Queensland. Extinct.
 Name preoccupied by *Owenia* Presch, 1847, a genus of Mollusca. Replaced *Euowenia* De Vis, 1891.
Owenia: In honor of Sir Richard Owen, 1804-1892, professor of comparative anatomy at the Royal College of Surgeons, 1834-56, a director of the British Museum, 1856-84; author of 'Odontography,' 1840-45, 'Anatomy of Vertebrates,' 1866-68, and a long list of brilliant monographs.
- Oxacron** FILHOL, 1884. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidae
 Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 7^e sér., VIII, No. 2, pp. 64-65, 1884; Bull. Sci. Phys. et Nat. Toulouse, 2^e ann., for 1880-81, v^e, livr., 192, 1884.
Type: *Oxacron minimus* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, near Mouillat, France.
 Extinct. Based on 'une portion de maxillaire supérieur.'
Oxacron: *ὄξυς*, sharp; *ἄκρον*, summit.

* Agassiz (Nomenclator Zool., 24, 1842) credits this name to Ogilby, in Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1836, but it has not been found in the place mentioned.

Oxypterus. (See *Oxypterus*.)

Cete, Physeteridæ.

Oxyacodon EARLE, 1895.

Creodonta, ?

Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., VII, 9, 25, fig. 6, Mar. 5, 1895; MATTHEW, *ibid.*, IX, 292, 1897.

Type: *Oxyacodon apiculatus* Earle, from the Puerco beds of the San Juan Basin, northwestern New Mexico.

Extinct. Based on a fragment of a lower jaw with the last premolar and three molars.

Oxyacodon: $\delta\acute{\xi}\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, sharp; $\delta\acute{\iota}\sigma\eta$, point; $\delta\delta\acute{\omega}\nu = \delta\delta\acute{\omega}\varsigma$, tooth—in allusion to the lower molars.

Oxya COPE, 1874.

Creodonta, Oxyenidæ.

Rept. Vert. Fossils New Mexico, 11-13, Nov. 28, 1874; Ann. Rept. Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., App. F F 3, pp. 599-601, 1874; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 756, 1902 (type fixed).

Species, 3: *Oxya lupina* Cope (type), *O. morsitans* Cope, and *O. forcipata* Cope, from the Eocene of New Mexico.

Extinct.

Oxya: $\delta\acute{\xi}\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, sharp; $+\alpha\iota\nu\alpha$, a feminine ending—after model of hyena. (See also *Pachyna*.)

Oxyanodon MATTHEW, 1899.

Creodonta, Oxyenidæ.

[Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. N. Y., XII, 49, Apr. 8, 1899—nomen nudum, but with reference to figured specimen.]

WORTHMAN, *ibid.*, XII, 145-146, fig. 3, June 21, 1899.

Type: *Oxyanodon dysodus* Matthew, from the Eocene of the Uinta Basin, northeastern Utah.

Extinct. Based on 'an unusually perfect half of a skull.'

Oxyanodon; *Oxya*: $\delta\delta\acute{\omega}\nu = \delta\delta\acute{\omega}\varsigma$, tooth.

Oxyclenus COPE, 1884.

Creodonta, Oxyclenidæ.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXI, No. 114, pp. 312-313, 324, Jan. 17, 1884; MATTHEW, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., IX, 276, Nov. 16, 1897 (type fixed).

Species, 3: *Mioclenus cuspidatus* Cope (type), *M. corrugatus* Cope, and *M. ferox* Cope, all from the Puerco Eocene of New Mexico.

Extinct.

Oxyclenus: $\delta\acute{\xi}\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, sharp; $+$ (*Mio*)-*clenus*.

Orygomphius MEYER, 1846.

Marsupialia, Didelphyidæ.

Neues Jahrbuch Mineralogie, 1846, 474; BRONN, Handb. Gesch. Natur, IV, Index Palæont., p. 888, 1848; POMEL, Archiv. Sci. Phys. et Nat. Genève, IX, 163, Oct., 1848.

Type: *Orygomphius frequens* Meyer, from the Miocene of Germany.

Extinct.

Orygomphius: $\delta\acute{\xi}\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, sharp; $\gamma\omicron\mu\phi\acute{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$, molar—in allusion to the sharp-pointed lower molars.

Orygōus (subgenus of *Canis*) HODGSON, 1841.

Fera, Canidæ.

Calcutta Journ. Nat. Hist., II, No. VI, 213, July, 1841; Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, X, pt. II, No. 119, p. 908, July-Dec., 1841.

Type: *Orygōus indicus* (= *Canis aureus indicus* Hodgson), from Nepal, India.

Name antedated by *Fulpicanis* Blainville, 1837.

Orygōus: $\delta\acute{\xi}\acute{\upsilon}\gamma\omicron\omicron\omicron\varsigma$, shrill-wailing—in allusion to the characteristic long, wailing howl or cry.

Oxymycterus (subgenus of *Mus*) WATERHOUSE, 1837. Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 21, Nov. 21, 1837.

Orymycterus TOMES, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1861, 285 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Mus* (*Oxymycterus*) *nasutus* Waterhouse, from Maldonado, Uruguay.

Oxymycterus: $\delta\acute{\xi}\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, sharp; $\mu\upsilon\kappa\tau\eta\rho$, nose—from the long, pointed nose.

- Oxydontherium** AMEGHINO, 1883. Ungulata, Litopterna, *Macrauchenii*
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, V, entr. 3, pp. 284-288, 1883; *Cont. Conocimie*
Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 1
546, pls. LXXI figs. 1-9, LXXII fig. 1, 1889.
Oxydontherium THOMAS, Zool. Record for 1883, XX, Index to New Gen.
p. 9, 1884.
Type: *Oxydontherium zeballozi* Ameghino, from the barrancas del Paraná, E
Rios, Argentina.
Extinct. Based on a portion of the right mandible and four molars.
Oxydontherium: ὀξύς, sharp; ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth; θηρίον, wild beast.
- Oxypterus** RAFINESQUE, 1814. Cete, Physeter
Précis des Découvertes et Travaux Somnologiques entre 1800 et 1814, p. 13,
Analyse de la Nature, 60, 1815; DESMAREST, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., 2e éd.
163, 1817.
Oxypterus MINÀ PALUMBO, Cat. Mamm. Sicilia, in Ann. Agr. Sic., 2d ser.,
116-117, 1868.
Type: *Oxypterus mongitori* Rafinesque, from the Mediterranean Sea (quoted u
Epidodon urganantus from the 'Mastadologie Sicilienne').
Oxypterus: ὀξύς, sharp; πτερόν, fin.
- Oxyrhin** KAUP, 1829. Insectivora, Soric
Entw.-Gesch. & Nat. Syst. Europ. Thierwelt, I, 119, 120, 1829.
Oxyrhin KAUP, *ibid.*, 188, 1829.
Species: *Sorex constrictus* Hermann, and *S. tetragonurus* Hermann, from Eu
Oxyrhin: ὀξύς, sharp, pointed; ῥίς, ῥινός, nose.
- Oxyrhinus** NATTERER MS., 1883. Chiroptera, Noctilior
NATTERER, in Pelzeln's Brasil. Säugeth., Verhandl. K. K. Zool.-Bot. Gesell
Wien, Beiheft zu Bd. XXXIII, 39, 1883 (in synonymy).
Type: *Oxyrhinus bistriatus* Natterer MS., from Brazil (near Rio Janeiro?).
Name preoccupied by *Oxyrhinus* Amyot & Serville, 1843, a genus of Hemip
Oxyrhinus: ὀξύς, sharp; ῥίς, ῥινός, nose.
- Oxystomus** G. FISCHER, 1803. Sirenia, Tricheel
Das National-Museum Naturgesch. zu Paris, II, 353, 1803; Zoognosia, I, 3d
15, 19, 1813.
Type: *Oxystomus manatus* (= *Trichechus manatus* Linnaeus), from tropical Ame
Oxystomus: ὀξύς, sharp; στόμα, mouth.
- Ozanna** (subg. of *Antelope*) REICHENBACH, 1845. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bov
Vollständ. Naturgesch. In- und Auslandes, Säugeth., III, 126-131, Taf. xxxi:
1845; SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, IV, pt. XIII, 3, 32, Feb.,
(in synonymy, type fixed).
Species: 5: *Antelope nigra* Harris (type), *A. barbata* H. Smith, *A. grandie*
Hermann, *A. equina* Geoffroy, and *A. leucophau* Pallas, from Africa.
Antedates *Hippotragus* Sundevall, 1846.
Ozanna: Apparently a native name.
- Ozolichtis** GLOGER 1841. Feræ, Mustel
Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxix, 74-75, 1841; THOMAS, An
Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 190, Feb. 1, 1895.
New name for *Ictonyx* Kaup, 1835. (By an error on p. xxix, the same name is
given to the New World skunks of the genus *Thiosmus* Lichtenstein, 1838.
Antedated by *Zorilla* Oken, 1816; and by *Rhabodogale* Wiegmann, 1838.
Ozolichtis: ὄζολις, strongsmelling; ἰκρίς, weasel—from the animal's offensive c
- Ozotoceras** AMEGHINO, 1891. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cerv
Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 4a, p. 243, Aug. 1, 1891.
New name for '*Blastoceros* Gray, 1872,' which is said to be preoccupied by *B*
cera Gerstaecker, 1856, a genus of Diptera. *Blastoceros* was described as a
genus by Wagner, in 1844, and was first used by Gray, in 1850, six years b
the publication of *Blastocera* Gerstaecker.
Ozotoceras: ὄζωρός, branched; κέρας, horn—in allusion to the large com
antlers.

P.

Paca G. FISCHER, 1814.

Gliræ, Dasyproctidæ.

Zoognosis [I, 3d ed., 14, 1813—nomen nudum], III, 85–88, 1814; *LIAIS*, Climats, Géol., Faune et Géog. Botanique Brésil, 537–539, 1872.

Type: *Paca maculata* Fischer (= *Caria paca* Erxleben), from Guiana.

Par: Span., Port. *paca*; from Brazilian *pak*, *paq*, the native name for the spotted cavy.

Pachochærus ('GEOFFROY') RAFINESQUE, 1815. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

RAFINESQUE, *Analyse de la Nature*, 56, 1815 (nomen nudum).

Name quoted by Rafinesque and credited to Geoffroy without reference, date, or mention of any species. Possibly a misprint; no such name published by Geoffroy has been found.

Pachochærus: παχύς, thick; * χοῖρος, hog.

Pachurus RAFINESQUE, 1815.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Analyse de la Nature, 56, 1815.

New name for *Pachochærus* Geoffroy ('*Pachurus* R. *Pachochærus* Geol.').

Pachurus: παχύς, thick; οὐρά, tail.

Pachyacanthus BRANDT, 1871.

Sirenia, Halitheriidae?

Bull. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Petersbourg, XVI, 564–565, Nov. 13, 1871; Sitzungsber.

Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, LXV, 1ste Abth., 261–262, 1872;

Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Petersbourg, 7^e sér., XX, 166–188, Taf. xiv–xviii, 1873.

Species: *Pachyacanthus suessii* Brandt, and *P. trachyspondylus* Brandt, from the Miocene of Hernal and Nussdorf, near Vienna, Austria.

Extinct.

Pachyacanthus: παχύς, thick; ἀκανθα, spine.

Pachyæna COPE, 1874.

Creodonta, Mesonychidae.

Rept. Vert. Foss. New Mexico, 13, Nov. 28, 1874; Ann. Rept. Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., App. F F 3, 1874, 601.

Type: *Pachyæna ossifraga* Cope, from the Wasatch Eocene of New Mexico.

Extinct. "Established on a single superior molar tooth."

Pachyæna: παχύς, thick; - feminine ending -αίνα (see *Oxyæna*)—from the upper molar, in which the cutting edge is absent and replaced by a conical tubercle.

Pachybiotherium AMEGHINO, 1902.

Marsupialia, Microbiotheriidae.

[Anal. Soc. Cien. Argentina, LI, 77, Mar.–Apr., 1901—nomen nudum.]

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 123–124, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 55–56).

Type: *Pachybiotherium acclinus* Ameghino, from the Patagonian formation (Eocene) of Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on an incomplete left mandible containing nearly all the molars.

Pachybiotherium: παχύς, thick; βίος, life; θηρίον, wild beast.

Pachycetus VAN BENEDEK, 1883.

Cete, Baleenidae.

Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. de Belgique, 3^e sér., VI, No. 7, pp. 31–32, 1883.

Species: *Pachycetus robustus* Van Benedek, and *P. humilis* Van Benedek, from the phosphate beds between the Elbe and the Weser, Germany.

Extinct. Based on 'deux fragments de côtes.'

Pachycetus: παχύς, thick, stout; κῆτος, whale—"à cause de la grande épaisseur de la côte."

Pachycynodon SCHLOSSER, 1887.

Fere, Canidae.

SCHLOSSER, in Roger's Verzeichniss Foss. Säugethiere, Bericht Naturwiss. Ver. Augsburg, XXIX, 124, 1887; "SCHLOSSER, Beitr. Palaeont. Oesterr.-Ungarns und Orients, VII, 253, 1888."

*The prefix *Pachy-*, indicating a thick, stout form, and referring either to the whole animal or some part, usually requires no further explanation.

Pachycynodon—Continued.

Type: *Cynodictis crassirostris* Filhol, from the Quercy Phosphorites, France.
Extinct.

Pachycynodon: *παχύς*, thick; *κύων*, dog; *ὀδών* = *ὀδούς*, tooth

Pachycyon ALLEN, 1885.

Ferae, Canada-

Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool., Cambridge, X, No. 2, pp. 4-8, pls. I-III, Dec., 1885.

Type: *Pachycyon robustus* Allen, from the Pleistocene of Ely Cave, Lee County, Virginia.

Extinct. Based on 'a scapula, a humerus, a femur, and a tibia, all belonging to the right side, and a pelvis.'

Pachycyon: *παχύς*, thick; *κύων*, dog.

Pachylemur GÉRAIS, 1876.Primates, *Adapis*

[FILHOL, Ann. Sci. Géol., Paris, V, No. 4, p. 18, 1874—family.]

GÉRAIS, Zool. et Paléont. Gén., 2^e sér., 36, 1876.

"Ce groupe* je proposerai de le désigner sous le nom de *Pachylemur*, et j'y placerai le *Palæolemur betillei*, l'*Adapis*, l'*Aphelotherium* [*Necrolemur antiquum* et les divers Lemuriens signalés jusqu'ici en Amérique." (FILHOL.)

Gervais suggested *Pachylemur* as a generic name for *Adapis magnus* Filhol, from the Quercy Phosphorites, France, but used *Leptadapis* instead. He says: "I nom de *Pachylemur* . . . aurait pu être employé pour le désigner, mais c'est le groupe des *Adapis*, ou Paléolemurs, que M. Filhol a . . . désigné par un mot qui vient d'être rappelé, aussi avons-nous dû lui en substituer un autre . . . *Leptadapis*."

Extinct.

Pachylemur: *παχύς*, thick; + *Lemur*.

Pachynodon BURMEISTER, 1891.

Ungulata, Toxodontia, Toxodontidae

Anal. Mus. Nac., Buenos Aires, III, entr. 18, pp. 433-440, 1891.

Species: *Pachynodon validus* Burmeister, from Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia and *P. modicus* Burmeister, from Argentina.

Extinct.

Pachynodon: *παχύνω*, to thicken; *ὀδών* = *ὀδούς*, tooth—probably in allusion to the enamel cap of the second lower molar.

Pachynolophus (subgenus of *Lophiodon*) POMEL, 1847.

Ungulata, Equidae

Archiv. Sci. Phys. et Nat., Bibl. Univ. Genève, IV, 327, 1847; BRAVARD & POMEL Notice Oss. Foss. de la Débruge près Apt, p. 6, 1850; GÉRAIS, Comptes Rendus Paris, XXIX, 575, July-Dec., 1849 (raised to generic rank).

Species 3, from France: *Lophiodon durailii* Pomel, from the Paris Eocene; 'le sixième lophiodon d'Argenton' (*Lophiodon parrulum* Laurillard), from Argenton, Dépt. Indre; and *L. viemei* Pomel, from Sézanne, Dépt. Seine-et-Oise.

Extinct.

Pachynolophus: *παχύνω*, to thicken; *λόφος*, crest.

Pachyodon MEYER, 1838.

Cete, Squalodontidae

Neues Jahrbuch Mineralogie, 1838, 414.

Type: *Pachyodon mirabilis* Meyer. "Dem Thiere, von welchem die merkwürdigen und in mancher Hinsicht *Phoca*-ähnlichen Zähne aus der Ablagerung von Mösskirch [Baden] herrühren, gab ich den Namen *Pachyodon mirabilis*."

Extinct.

Pachyodon: *παχύς*, thick; *ὀδών* = *ὀδούς*, tooth.

Pachyomus GRAY, 1866.

Chiroptera, Vespertilionidae

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XVII, No. 98, p. 90, Feb., 1866.

Type: *Scotophilus pachyomus* Tomes, from India.

Pachyomus: *παχύς*, thick; *ὤμος*, shoulder—from the specific name of the type

* Evidently used in a family sense. See Filhol, l. c., XIV, 40, 1874.

Pachyotus GRAY, 1831.

Chiroptera, Vespertilionidae.

Zool. Miscellany, 38, 1831; Mag. Zool. & Bot., II, No. 12, p. 498, 1838.

Includes the genera *Nycticejus* and *Scotophilus*. Reduced in 1838 to a subgenus of *Scotophilus*, containing *Vespertilio polythrix* I. Geoffroy, and *V. laevis* L. Geoffroy, from Brazil.*Pachyotus*: *παχύς*, thick; *οὖς*, *ὠτός*, ear.**Pachypithecus** AMEGHINO, 1897.

Primates, Archaeopithecidae.

La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 13 footnote, 1897 (nomen nudum); Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 423, Oct. 6, 1897.

Type: *Pachypithecus macrognathus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia. Extinct.*Pachypithecus*: *παχύς*, thick; *πίθηκος*, ape.**Pachypleurus** (subgenus of *Delphinapterus*) BRANDT, 1873. Cete, Delphinidae.

Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Petersbourg, XX, 234-239, Taf. xxiv, 1873.

Species: *Delphinapterus nordmanni* Brandt, and *D. fockii* Brandt, from southern Russia.Same preoccupied by *Pachypleura* White, 1853, a genus of Coleoptera; and by *Pachypleura* Curioni, 1854, a genus of Reptilia. Replaced by *Archazocetus* Sinzow, 1896; and by *Pristinocetus* Trouessart, Nov., 1898.

Extinct.

Pachypleurus: *παχύς*, thick; *πλευρόν*, rib.**Pachypus** D'ALTON, 1839.

Edentata, Glyptodontidae.

"Naturf. V. Erlangen 1839" (fide Bronn's Handb. Gesch. Natur, III, Index Palaeont., 537, 1848).

Based on *Glyptodon clavipes* Owen, from the Pleistocene of the province of Buenos Aires, Argentina (fide Bronn's Index).Same preoccupied by *Pachypus* Dejean, 1831, a genus of Coleoptera.

Extinct.

Pachypus: *παχύπους*, thick-footed (from *παχύς*, thick; *πούς*, foot).**Pachyrukhos** AMEGHINO, 1885.

Ungulata, Typotheria, Hegetotheriidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VIII, entr. 1, pp. 160-162 footnote, 1885.

Pachyrukhos AMEGHINO, Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 422-436, 918, pl. XIII figs. 1-35, 1889.*Type*: *Pachyrukhos moyani* Ameghino, from a barranca 90 miles above the mouth of the Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on portions of three jaws and two left upper molars.

Pachyrukhos: *παχύς*, thick; *ρύχος*, snout.**Pachysiagon** OWEN, 1874.

Marsupialia, Macropodidae.

[Proc. Roy. Soc. London, XXI, No. 145, p. 386, 1873—nomen nudum.]

Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, CLXIV, pt. II, 784-785, pl. LXXVI figs. 7-10, 1874.*

Type: *Pachysiagon otuel* Owen, from the Pleistocene of Kings Creek, Clifton, Queensland.

Extinct. Based on the posterior part of the right mandible with the last three molars.

Pachysiagon: *παχύς*, thick; *σιαγών*, jawbone.**Pachysoma** I. GEOFFROY, 1828.

Chiroptera, Pteropodidae.

Dict. Class. Hist. Nat., XIV, 703-705, Sept., 1828; É. GEOFFROY, Cours Hist. Mamm., 13^e Leçon, for June 27, 1828, 26-28.*Species*, 5: *Pteropus melanocephalus* Temminck, from Java; *P. tittharcheilus* Temminck, from Java and Sumatra; *Pachysoma diardii* Geoffroy, from Sumatra; *P. ducacelii* Geoffroy, from Sumatra; and *P. brevicaudatum* Geoffroy, from Sumatra.Same preoccupied by *Pachysoma* MacLeay, 1821, a genus of Coleoptera.*Pachysoma*: *παχύς*, thick; *σώμα*, body.*Given as a subgenus (of *Macropus* ?), but used as a genus.

- Pachyspondylus** BRANDT, 1873. Sirenia, Halitheriidae.
Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Petersbourg, 7^e sér., XX, 57, 347, 1873.
Lapsus for *Pachyacanthus*, 1871, described in the same memoir (pp. 166-168).
Pachyspondylus: $\pi\alpha\chi\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, thick; $\sigma\pi\acute{o}\nu\delta\upsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, vertebra.
- Pachytherium** LUND, 1888. Edentata, Glyptodontidae.
Overs. K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Forhandl. Kjöbenhavn, 1838, 12; Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2^e sér., XI, Zool., 218, 231, Apr., 1839; LIAIS, Climats, Géol., Faune et Geog. Botanique Brésil, 375, 1872.
Pachytherium LUND, Écho du Monde Savant, 6^e ann., No. 430, p. 245, Apr. 17, 1839.
Type: *Pachytherium magnum* Lund, from the bone caves between the Rio das Velhas and Rio Paraopeba, Minas Geraes, Brazil (alt., 2,000 ft.).
Extinct. Name provisionally proposed for a species represented by 'quelques os des extrémités.'
Pachytherium: $\pi\alpha\chi\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, thick; $\theta\eta\pi\tau\omicron\nu$, wild beast.
- Pachyura** (subgenus) SÉLYS-LONGCHAMPS, 1839. Insectivora, Soricidae.
Études de Micromammalogie, 32, 142, 1839; BONAPARTE, Icon. Fauna Italica, I, 1832-41 (under *Pachyura etrusca*).
Type: *Crociodura etrusca* Bonaparte (= *Sorex etruscus* Savi), from southern Italy.
Name preoccupied by *Pachyurus* Agassiz, 1829, a genus of Pisces.
Pachyura: $\pi\alpha\chi\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, thick; $\omicron\upsilon\rho\acute{\alpha}$, tail.
- Pachyuromys** LATASTE, 1880. Glires, Muridae, Gerbillinae.
Le Naturaliste, 2^e ann., No. 40, pp. 313-315, Nov. 15, 1880; FORBES, Zool. Recens. for 1880, XVII, Mamm., 23, 1881.
Type: *Pachyuromys duprasi* Lataste, from the Algerian Sahara, northern Africa.
Pachyuromys: $\pi\alpha\chi\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, thick; $\omicron\upsilon\rho\acute{\alpha}$, tail; $\mu\upsilon\varsigma$, mouse—in allusion to the short, thick, and fleshy tail.
- Pachyzaedys** AMEGHINO, 1902. Edentata, Dasypodidae.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVIII, 67, May, 1902 (sep. p. 65).
Type: *Pachyzaedys cuneiformis* Ameghino, from the Astraptonotus beds, Patagonia.
Extinct.
Pachyzaedys: $\pi\alpha\chi\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, thick; + *Zaedyus*.
- Paciculus** COPE, 1879. Glires, Muridae, Cricetinae.
"Palæont. Bull., No. 31, p. 2, Dec. 24, 1879;" Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XVIII, 371, Dec. 30, 1879; Am. Naturalist, XIV, 60, Jan., 1880.
Type: *Paciculus insolitus* Cope, from the Miocene (John Day) of Oregon.
Extinct. Based on part of the upper jaw containing four teeth.
- Pacos** (subgenus of *Llama*) GRAY, 1872. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidae.
Cat. Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., 101, 1872.
Type: *Camelus pacos* Linnaeus, from South America.
Pacos: *paco*, *pacos*, the Peruvian name of a species of llama, adopted by Buffon (Hist. Nat., XIII, 16, 1765).
- Pæphagomys**, **Paephagomys** (see **Pæphagomys**). Glires, Octodontidae.
- Paedotherium** BURMEISTER, 1888. Ungulata, Typotheria, Hegetotheriidae.
Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, III, entr. xv, 179, Oct., 1888.
Paedotherium AMEGHINO, Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 918, 1889.
Type: *Paedotherium insigne* Burmeister, from Monte Hermoso, near Bahía Blanca, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Extinct. Based on the remains of three crania.
Paedotherium: $\pi\alpha\iota\varsigma$, $\pi\alpha\iota\delta\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, child; $\theta\eta\pi\tau\omicron\nu$, wild beast—"aludiendo á su tipo infantil del mayor" (*Typotherium*).
- Paginula** AMEGHINO, 1901. Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Isotemnidae.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 415, July, 1901 (sep. p. 69).
Type: *Paginula parca* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Paginula: Lat., dim. of pagina, leaf, sheet.

Pagodon PETERS, 1870.

Cete,

Sitzungs-Ber. Gesellsch. Naturforsch. Freunde Berlin, 1870, 14-16.**Type:** *Pagiodon grandis* Peters, locality not stated.*Pagiodon*: πᾰῖος, solid; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth.**Agonyx** GRAY, 1864.

Fere, Pinnipedia, Phocidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 31; ALLEN, *Hist. N. Am. Pinnipeds*, 417, 1880 (type fixed).**Species:** *Phoca fatida* Fabricius (type), from the Arctic Ocean; and *Phoca annularis* Temminck, from Japan.*Pagonyx*: πᾰῖος, ice; μῦς, mouse, rat—'ice rat,' or as expressed by the English name of the common species *P. fatida*, 'flee rat'—from the animal's habit of resorting to ice floes to bring forth its young.**Phogophilus** (subgenus of *Callocephalus*) GRAY, 1844.

Fere, Pinnipedia, Phocidae.

Zool. Voy. H. M. S. 'Erebus & Terror,' 3, 1844; *Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus.*, pt. II, *Seals*, 25-26, fig. 8, 1850 (raised to generic rank); *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1864, 29, 31; ALLEN, *Hist. N. Am. Pinnipeds*, 416, 462, 1880.**Type:** *Phoca granulanda* Erxleben, from the North Atlantic, along the coasts of Greenland and Newfoundland.Name preoccupied by *Pagophila* Kaup, 1829, a genus of Birds.*Pagophilus*: πᾰῖος, ice; φίλος, loving.**Puma** GRAY, 1831.

Fere, Viverridae.

Zool. Miscellany, 17, 1831; *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, for 1830, 95, Aug. 5, 1831; *Ibid.*, 1864, 539-542; *Philos. Mag.*, new ser., X, 234-235, 1831.**Type:** *Gulo larvatus* H. Smith, from China.*Paguma*: A coined word, evidently modeled after *Puma*.**Protopithec** POHLIG, 1895.

Primates, Simiidae.

Bull. Soc. Bédge Géol., IX, *Proc. Verb.*, 149, 151, figs. 1, 2, 1895.**Type:** *Protopithec cheunus* Pohlig, from the lower Pliocene of Eppelsheim, Germany.

Extract. Based on a right femur.

Protopithec: πᾰῖς, πᾰῖδός, child; πίθηξ, monkey.**Pajeros** GRAY, 1867.

Fere, Felidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867, 269-270; *Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus.*, 18, 1869.**Type:** *Pajeros pamperina* Gray (= *Felis pajeros* Desmarest), from South America.Name antedated by *Lynxhailurus* Severtzow, 1858.*Pajeros*. From the specific name, which is based on the local name used by Azara (*Voy. au Paraguay*).**Palæodelphis** (see **Palæodelphis**).

Cete, Physeteridae.

Palæodon LEIDY, 1872.

Glires, Proglires, Mixodectidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Apr. 16, 1872, 20-21; OSBORN, *Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.*, N. Y., XVI, June 28, 1902 (ordinal position).**Type:** *Palæodon verus* Leidy, from the Eocene of Lodge-pole Trail, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on two specimens. "One of the specimens, an upper-jaw fragment, contains a molar tooth . . . The second specimen [is] an isolated tooth."

Palæodon: παλαιός, ancient; * ἀκμή, point; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth.**Palehophophorus** AMEGHINO, 1883.

Edentata, Glyptodontidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, V, entr. 3, pp. 301-302, 1883; VIII, entr. 1, pp. 131-134, 1885; *Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina*, in *Act. Acad. Nac. Cien.*, Córdoba, VI, 802, pl. LV fig. 6, 1889.

*The prefix *Palæo-*, indicating an ancient extinct type or form, is usually self-explanatory.

Palæhoplophorus—Continued.

Palæhoplophorus ROGER, Bericht Naturwiss. Ver. Schwaben u. Neuburg (Augsburg, XXIX, 21, 1887; XXXII, 103, 1896.

Type: *Palæhoplophorus scalabrinii* Ameghino (= *Glyptodon ? antiquus* Ameghino) from the barrancas del Paraná, Entre Rios, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on scutes.

Palæhoplophorus: παλαιός, ancient; + *Hoplophorus*.

Palæictops MATTHEW, 1899.

Insectivora, Lej

Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XII, 31, 35, Apr. 8, 1899.

Type: *Stypolophus biscuspis* Cope, from the Eocene (Wasatch and Wind River) Wyoming.

Extinct.

Palæictops: παλαιός, ancient; + *Ictops*.

Palæobalæna SEELEY, 1864.

Cete, B

"Proc. Camb. Phil. Soc., I, 228, 1864 (name only)" (fide WOODWARD BORN, Cat. Brit. Foss. Vert., 371, 1890).

Type: *Palæobalæna sedgwicki* Seeley, from the boulder clay at Ely, near Cambridge, England. Apparently first published only as a nomen nudum; the genus and species were described in the following year, 1865, and was changed to *Palæocetus sedgwicki*. (See *Palæocetus*).

Extinct.

Palæobalæna: παλαιός, ancient; + *Balæna*.

Palæobalaena MORENO, 1892.

Cete, B

["Patagonia, Resto de un Continente sumergido, Buenos Aires, Argentina, (nomen nudum); fide MORENO, in] Revista Mus. La Plata, III, 1892. AMEGHINO, Mamíf. Fós. Repúb. Argentina, 888, 1889.

Type: *Palæobalaena bergi* Moreno. Based on remains found in 1874 in Cruz beds at 'Misioneros,' Patagonia. "Sin elementos para extraer obtuvimos un trozo de roca que contiene parte de los cóndilos o primeras vértebras cervicales, objeto que señalé en 1878, con el nombre *balaena bergi*, y el que aun no hemos descripto, permaneciendo todavía durísimo cemento." (MORENO, l. c., 1892.)

Name not preoccupied by *Palæobalæna* Seeley, 1864 which is a nomen nudum. Extinct.

Palæobassaris PAUL VON WÜRTTEMBERG, 1848.

Ferae, N

Bronn's Handb. Gesch. Natur, IV, Index Palæont., 892, 893, 1848. Traité Paléont., 2^e éd., I, 215, 1853.

Type: *Palæobassaris steinhheimensis* Paul von Württemberg, from Steinheim, Germany. Given as a synonym of *Palæomephitis steinhheimensis* 1839.

Extinct.

Name not preoccupied by '*Palæobassaris* Blainville, 1818' a genus of Canidae stated by Scudder (Nomenclator Zool., 244, 1882), Blainville's genus being *Palæobalistum*.

Palæobassaris: παλαιός, ancient; + *Bassaris*.

Palæocardia AMEGHINO, 1902.

Glires, E

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 117-118, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 48-49).

Type: *Palæocardia mater* Ameghino, from the Colpodon beds of Patagonia. Extinct. Based on an incomplete mandible.

Palæocardia: παλαιός, ancient; + *Eocardia*.

Palæocastor LEIDY, 1869.

Glires, C

Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 338-341, 406, pl. xxvi, figs. 7-10.

Type: *Steneofiber nebrascensis* Leidy, from the Oligocene of the Bad Land River, South Dakota.

Extinct.

Palæocastor: παλαιός, ancient; + *Castor*.

***Palaeocavia* AMEGHINO, 1889.**

Glires, Caviidae.

(ant. Conocimiento) Mammif. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 231-233, pl. xii figs. 4-9, 1889.

Species: 4: *Cavia impar* Ameghino, and *C. arita* Ameghino, from the Araucanian formation at Monte Hermoso near Bahía Blanca; *Palaeocavia pampae* Ameghino, and *P. minuta* Ameghino, from the Pampean formation (Pliocene), in the vicinity of Córdoba, Argentina.

Extinct.

Palaeocavia: παλαιός, ancient; + *Cavia*.

***Palaeceros* COSTA, 1850.**

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.

Paleont. Regno Napoli, pt. 1, 15-27, tav. II, 1850; MARSHALL, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 10, 1873.

Type: *Palaeceros granulatus* Costa, from Pietraroja, Italy.

Extinct. Based on a horn.

Palaeceros: παλαιός, ancient; κέρας, horn.

***Palaecervus* FILHOL, 1890.**

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.

Bibl. École Haut. Études, Paris, XXXVI, art. 1, p. 285, 1890; "Ann. Sci. Géol., Paris, art. 1, 1890" (fide LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1890, XXVII, Mamm., 46, 1892).

Type: *Palaecervus sansoniensis* Filhol, from the Miocene of Sansan, Dépt. du Gers, France.

Extinct.

Palaecervus: παλαιός, ancient; + *Cervus*.

***Palaecetus* SEELEY, 1865.**

Cete, Balenidae.

Geol. Mag., London, II, No. viii, 54-57, pl. iii, Feb., 1865.

Type: *Palaecetus idgwickii* Seeley, from Roswell Pit, in the boulder clay of Ely, near Cambridge, England. "*Palaecetus* was regarded by its describer as having probably come from the Kimeridge clay, but the mineral condition of the specimen points to the Red Crag as the place of origin." (FLOWER & LYDEKKER, Mamm., Living & Extinct, 232, 245, 1891.)

Extinct. Based on cervical vertebrae.

Palaecetus: παλαιός, ancient; κῆτος, whale.

***Palaecherus* POMEL, 1847.**

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidae.

Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 2^e sér., IV, feuilles 20-25, 381-382, pl. iv figs. 1, 2, Apr., 1847.

Palaecherus POMEL, Archiv. Sci. Phys. et Nat. Bibl. Univ. Genève, V, 392, 1847; Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 85-87, 1854.

Species: *Palaecherus major* Pomel, and *P. typus* Pomel, from Langy, Allier, France.

Extinct.

Palaecherus: παλαιός, ancient; χοίρος, hog.

***Palaechirogalus* GRANDIDIER, 1899.**

Primates, Lemnridae.

Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, V, No. 7, p. 345, 2 figs. in text, 1899.

Palaechirogalus LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1900, XXXVII, Mamm., 23, 1901.

Type: *Palaechirogalus jullii* Grandidier, from Antsirabé, central Madagascar.

Extinct. Based on two molars.

Palaechirogalus: παλαιός, ancient; + *Chirogal*[e]us.

***Palaecyon* BLAINVILLE, 1841.**

Creodonta, Arctocyoniidae.

Orig. Mamm. Récents et Foss., II, fasc. ix (Carnassiers, *Subursus*), 73-78, 112, 114; Atlas, II, *Subursus*, pl. xiii, 1841.

Type: *Palaecyon primæus* Blainville, from the vicinity of La Fère, between Nancy and Charney, Dépt. Meurthe et Moselle, eastern France.

Palæocyon—Continued.

Extinct. Based on "une tête presque entière, sans la mâchoire inférieure, et un assez bon nombre d'autres ossements, malheureusement le plus souvent à l'état de fragments, et que nous désignerons, . . . par le nom de *Palæocyon*, ou mieux d'*Artocyon*."

Palæocyon: παλαιός; ancient; κύων, dog.

Palæocyon LUND, 1843.

Ferre, Canide.

Overs. K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Forhandl., Kjöbenhavn, 1843, No. 6, pp. 78, 79.

Species: *Canis troglodytes* Lund. and *Palæocyon validus* Lund, from the bone caves of Brazil.

Name preoccupied by *Palæocyon* Blainville, 1841, a genus of Creodonta. Replaced by *Protocyon* Giebel, 1855.

Extinct.

Palæodelphis Du Bus, 1872.

Cete, Physeteride.

Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Belgique, 2^e sér., XXXIV, No. 12, pp. 503-508, 1872.

Palæodelphis TROUSSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. V, 1053, 1898 (in synonymy misprint).

Species: 8: *Palæodelphis grandis* Du Bus, *P. minutus*, Du Bus, *P. annulatus* Du Bus, *P. coronatus* Du Bus, *P. arcuatus* Du Bus, *P. fusiformis* Du Bus, *P. zonatus* Du Bus and *P. pachyodon* Du Bus, from the Antwerp Crag, Belgium.

Extinct.

Palæodelphis: παλαιός; ancient; δελφίς, dolphin.

Palæodon Wood, 1846.

Primates, Microceridae.

Wood, in Blainville's Ostéog. Mamm. Récents et Foss., IV, fasc. 21, p. 173 footnote, 1846 (under *Palæotherium*—résumé).

"Dans un mémoire sur les fossiles de ce dépôt intéressant [Isle of Wight] dont je viens d'avoir tout dernièrement connaissance (Lond. Geol. Journ., No. 1, 1855),* M. Scharles Wood [sic] annonce des omoplates, vertèbres et dents de deux espèces de *Palæotherium* avec des restes de *Dichobune*, et de deux nouveaux genres qu'il nomme *Microchærus* et *Palæodon*."

Extinct.

Palæodon: παλαιός; ancient; δδών=δδούς, tooth.

Palæoerinaeus FILHOL, 1879.

Insectivora, Erinaceidae.

"Bibl. École Hautes-Études, 19, p. 12, pl. 1 figs. 24-28, 1879" (fide TROUSSART, Cat. Insectivora, 66, 1881); "Ann. Sci. Géol., Paris, X, No. 3, p. —, 1879" (fide TAWNEY, Geol. Record for 1879, 299, 1887).

Type: *Palæoerinaeus edwardsi* Filhol, from St.-Gérard-le-Puy, Auvergne, France. Extinct.

Palæoerinaeus: παλαιός; ancient; +*Erinaeus*.

Palæogale MEYER, 1846.

Ferre, Mustelidae.

"Neues Jahrb. Mineralogie, 1846, 474" (fide Bronn's Handb. Gesch. Natur. IV, Index Palæont., 893, 1848).

Species: *Mustela pulchella* Meyer, and *M. fecunda* Meyer, from the Miocene of Weissenau and the vicinity of Ulm, Germany.

Extinct.

Palæogale: παλαιός; ancient; γαλή, weasel.

Palæohoplophorus (see *Palæohoplophorus*).

Edentata, Glyptodontidae.

Palæohyus (subgenus of *Sus*) MEYER, 1866.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidae.

Neues Jahrb. Mineralogie, 1866, 577.

*The name *Palæodon*, however, is not mentioned in this place.

Palaehyus—Continued.

Type: *Sus* (*Palaehyus*) *weylensis* Meyer (nomen nudum), from Riesenbergl, Bohemia, Austria-Hungary.

Extinct. Based on upper molars.

Palaehyus: παλαιός, ancient; ὄς, óós, hog.

Palaecolagus LEIDY, 1856.

Glires, Leporidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1856, 89-90.

Palaecolagus ALLEN, Mon. N. Am. Rodentia, 373-375, 1877; FORSYTH MAJOR, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 2d ser., Zool., VII, pt. 9, pp. 470-472, Nov., 1899; MATTHEW, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 306-310, figs. 15-17, Sept. 25, 1902.

Palaecolagus MARCHALL, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 10, 1873; COUES, Century Dict., III, 3413, 1889 (under Leporidae, misprint).

Type: *Palaecolagus haydeni* Leidy, from the Oligocene of the Bad Lands of 'Nebraska' (South Dakota?).

Extinct. Based on 'numerous small fragments of jaws, containing molar teeth.'

Palaecolagus: παλαιός, ancient; λαγώς, hare.

Palaolama Gervais, 1867.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidae.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, LXV, 281, July-Dec., 1867.

Species: *Anchenia weidellii* Gervais, and *A. castelnaudii* Gervais, from the Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct.

Palaolama: παλαιός, ancient; + *Lama*.

Palaecolmur (see **Paleoclemur**).

Primates, Adapidae.

Palaolithops AMEGHINO, 1891.

Ungulata, Toxodontia, Toxodontidae.

Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 4a, 240-241, Aug. 1, 1891.

New name for *Lithops* Ameghino, 1887, which is said to be preoccupied by *Lithopsis* Scudder, 1878, a genus of Hemiptera.

Extinct.

Palaolithops: παλαιός, ancient; - *Lithops*.

Palaecologus (see **Palaecolagus**).

Glires, Leporidae.

Palaemanis FORSYTH MAJOR, 1888.

Ungulata, ?*.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, CVII, No. 27, p. 1180, July-Dec., 1888.

Type: *Palaemanis neas* Forsyth Major, from the Pliocene of the Isle of Samos, on the coast of Asia Minor.

Palaemanis: παλαιός, ancient; - *Manis*.

Palaomastodon ANDREWS, 1901.

Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidae.

Zoologist, London, 4th ser., V, 319, Aug. 15, 1901; Tageblatt V. Internat. Zool.-Congresses, Berlin, No. 6, p. 4, Aug. 16, 1901; Geol. Mag., London, new ser., decade IV, vol. VIII, 401-403, fig. 1, Sept., 1901.

Type: *Palaomastodon beudanti* Andrews, from the lower Oligocene of the province of Fayum, Egypt.

Extinct. Based on a nearly complete ramus.

Palaomastodon: παλαιός, ancient; - *Mastodon*.

Palaomephitis JÄGER, 1839.

Ferae, Viverridae.

[Oken's Isis, 1837, 436—nomen nudum]; Die Fossilen Säugethiere in Württemberg, 2te Abtheil., 78-79, 203, Tab. x figs. 7-8, 1839.

Palaomephitis JÄGER, ibid., 201, 1839.

*The so-called *Palaemanis*, from the Pliocene of Samos, turns out to have been founded on remains of an ungulate." (LYDEKKER, Geog. Hist. Mamm., 187 footnote, 1886.)

Palæomephitis—Continued.

Type: *Palæomephitis steinheimensis* Jäger, from the freshwater limestone of Steinhilfheim, Württemberg, Germany.

Extinct. Based on the posterior part of a skull.

Palæomephitis: παλαιός, ancient; + *Mephitis*.

Palæomeryx MEYER, 1834.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervi

Die Foss. Zähne und Knochen von Georgensgmünd in Bayern, Mus. Senckenberg., Suppl. zu Band I, 31, 92–102, Taf. ix fig. 75, x figs. 77–80, 1834; C. Am. Naturalist, XXIII, 125 footnote, Mar., 1889 (*P. eminens* Meyer, 1846, g as type!).

Species: *Palæomeryx bojani* Meyer, and *P. kaupii* Meyer, from the Upper Miocene in the vicinity of Georgensgmünd, Bavaria.

Extinct. Based on portions of jaws and teeth.

Palæomeryx: παλαιός, ancient; μήρυξ, ruminant.

Palæomys KAUP, 1832.

Glires, Castor

Oken's Isis, 1832, pp. 992–993, Taf. xxvi figs. 1–4; Desc. Oss. Foss. Man. cahier 5, p. 113, 1839.

Type: *Palæomys castoroides* Kaup, from the Pliocene of Eppelsheim, Rhenish Hesse, Germany.

Extinct. Based on two fragments of jaws.

Palæomys: παλαιός, ancient; μῦς, mouse.

Palæomys LAIZER & PARIEU, 1839.

Glires, Theridomy

Écho du Monde Savant, Jan. 30, 1839, 67; Comptes Rendus, Paris, VIII, N° 1, p. 206, 1839.

Palæomys LAIZER & PARIEU, L'Institut, VII, 34, 1839; Comptes Rendus, N° 4, p. 133, 1839.

Type: *Palæomys arvernensis* Laizer & Parieu, from the Miocene of France.

Name preoccupied by *Palæomys* Kaup, 1832, a genus of Castoridae. Replace *Archæomys* Laizer & Parieu, 1839.

Extinct. Based on 'divers fragments de mâchoires supérieures et inférieures

Palæomys: παλαιός, ancient; μῦς, mouse.

Palæon AYMARD, 1855.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplother

"Ann. Soc. Agr. Sci. Arts et Comm. du Puy, XX, 1855" (fide GERVAIS); Comptes Rendus, Paris, 1855, I, 233, 1856 (nomen nudum); GERVAIS, Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, 2^e éd., 155, 1859 (under *Amphitragulus*); FILHOL, Ann. Sci. G. Paris, XII, art. No. 3, pp. 3, 78–79, pl. 11 figs. 60–61, 1882.

Type: *Palæon riparium* Aymard, from Ronzon, near Puy en Velay, Haute-Loire, France.

Extinct. Based on two teeth—one premolar and one molar.

Palæon: παλαιός, ancient; ὄν, ὄντος, being.

Palæonictis BLAINVILLE, 1842.

Creodonta, Amblocton

Ostéog. Mamm. Récents et Foss., II (genus *Mustela*), 76; * (genus *Viverra*), 79, 1

Type: *Cynictis* or *Mangusta gigas* Blainville, from the Lower Eocene of Meudon near Paris, France.

Extinct.

Palæonictis: παλαιός, ancient; ἰκτίς, weasel.

Palæonycteris POMEL, 1854.

Chiroptera, Vespertilion

Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 9–10, 1854; GERVAIS, Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, 2^e éd., 13, 1859.

*"On a cité des traces de Loutre dans un terrain plus ancien, par exemple dans la formation de Meudon touchant à la craie et désignée sous le nom de calcaire lithiques; mais nous pensons que la dent considérée comme d'une Loutre doit plutôt être rapportée à un genre de Viverra, que nous désignerons par le nom de *Palæonictis*."

Palæonycteris—Continued.

Type: *Palæonycteris robustus* Pomel, from the Lower Miocene of Saint-Gérard-le-Puy, Allier, France.

Extinct.

Palæonycteris: παλαιός, ancient; νυκτερίς, bat.

Palæopeltis AMEGHINO, 1895. Edentata, Glyptodontidae (Palæopeltidae).

Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XV, cuml. 11–12, pp. 659–660, 1895 (sep. pp. 59–60).

Type: *Palæopeltis inornatus* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Palæopeltis: παλαιός, ancient; πέλη, shield.

Palæopetaurus BROOM, 1896. Marsupialia, Phalangeridae.

Zool. Anzeiger, XIX, No. 494, p. 47, Jan. 30, 1896; Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, 2d ser., X, pt. iv, 568–570, pl. xlv, Apr. 29, 1896.

Type: *Palæopetaurus elegans* Broom, from Pleistocene (?) bone breccia in the neighborhood of Taralga, New South Wales.

Extinct. Based on 'the greater part of an upper jaw, an almost complete and two imperfect lower jaws and part of the cranium.'

Palæopetaurus: παλαιός, ancient; -Petaurus.

Palæophoca (see **Paleophoca**). Fere, Pinnipedia, Phocidae.**Palæopithecus** VOIGT, 1835. Primates?

Neues Jahrb. Mineralogie, 1835, 324.

Type species not mentioned. The genus is based on 'Thier-Fährten im Hildburghausen Sandsteine,' Saxe-Meiningen, Germany.

Extinct.

Palæopithecus: παλαιός, ancient; πίθηκος, ape.

Palæopithecus LYDEKKER, 1879. Primates, Simiidae.

Reconia Geol. Surv. India, XII, pt. 1, 33–41, pl. — figs. 1, 5, Feb., 1879.

Type: *Palæopithecus sivalensis* Lydekker, from the Pliocene in the vicinity of the village of Jabli, in the Siwalik Hills of the Punjab, India.

Extinct. Based on 'the greater part of the right maxilla . . . and a portion of the left maxilla.'

Preoccupied by *Palæopithecus* Voigt, 1835, a genus of extinct Primates, based on tracks found in the Hildburghausen sandstone, Saxe-Meiningen, Germany.

Palæopontoporia DOERING, 1882. Cete, Platanistidae.

Expl. al Rio Negro (Patagonia), entr. iii, Geol., 437, 455, 1882.

Type: *Palæopontoporia paracensis* (= *Delphinus paracensis* Bravard, from the vicinity of Paraná, Argentina).

Extinct.

Palæopontoporia: παλαιός, ancient; -Pontoporia.

Palæoprionodon FILHOL, 1880. Fere, Mustelidae.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, XC, No. 26, p. 1579, Jan.–June, 1880; Bull. Soc. Sci. Phys. et Nat. Toulouse, V, for 1879–80, 87, 1882.

Type: *Palæoprionodon lamandini* Filhol, from the Upper Eocene of the Phosphorites of Quercy, France.

Extinct.

Palæoprionodon: παλαιός, ancient; -Prionodon.

Palæopropithecus GRANDIDIER, 1899. Primates, Lemuridae.

Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, V, No. 7, pp. 345–346, 2 figs. in text, 1899.

Type: *Palæopropithecus ingens* Grandidier, from Bélo, west coast of Madagascar.

Extinct. Based on a portion of the right lower jaw bearing the premolar and the two first molars.

Palæopropithecus: παλαιός, ancient; -Propithecus.

- Palæoreas** (subg. of *Antilope*) GAUDRY, 1861. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovid
Comptes Rendus, Paris, LII, No. 7, pp. 298-299, Jan.-June, 1861; Anim. Fa
Attique, 290, 1865 (provisional name).
Type: *Antilope lindermayeri* Wagner, from the Pliocene (Pikermi beds) of Greece.
Extinct.
Palæoreas: παλαιός, ancient; + *Oreas*.
- Palæoryctoropus** FILHOL, 1893. Effodientia, Orycteropodid
Ann. Sci. Nat., Zool. et Paléont., Paris, 7^e sér., XVI, Nos. 1-3, pp. 135-136, 1893 (misprint).
Palæoryctoropus LYDEKKER, Zool. Record, for 1883, XXX, Mamm., 41, 1894.
Type: *Palæoryctoropus quercyi* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, near
Mouillac, France.
Extinct. Based on a humerus.
Palæoryctoropus: παλαιός, ancient; + *Orycteropus*.
- Palæoryx** (subgenus of *Antilope*) GAUDRY, 1861. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovid
Comptes Rendus, Paris, LII, No. 6, pp. 240-241, Jan.-June, 1861; Anim. Fa
Attique, 271, 1865.
Species: *Antilope speciosa* Wagner (= *A. pallasii* Wagner?), and *Palæoryx pallasii*
Gaudry, from the Pliocene (Pikermi beds) of Greece.
Extinct.
Palæoryx: παλαιός, ancient; + *Oryx*.
- Palæosciurus** (subgenus of *Sciurus*) POMEL, 1854. Glires, Sciurid
Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 17, 1854; GERVAIS, Zool. et Paléont.
Françaises, 2^e éd., 26-27, 1859.
Species: *Sciurus (Palæosciurus) feignouxii* Pomel, and *Sciurus (P.) chalan*
Pomel, from the Miocene of Saint-Gérard-le-Puy, Allier, France.
Extinct.
Palæosciurus: παλαιός, ancient; + *Sciurus*.
- Palæosinopa** MATTHEW, 1901. Creodonta, Proviverrid
Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y. [XII, 31, Apr. 8, 1899—nomen nudum]
XIV, 20, 22-23, fig. 8, Jan. 31, 1901.
Type: *Palæosinopa veterrima* Matthew, from the Eocene (Wasatch) of the
Horn Basin, northern Wyoming.
Extinct. Based on upper and lower jaws.
Palæosinopa: παλαιός, ancient; + *Sinopa*.
- Palæospalax** OWEN, 1846. Insectivora, Talpid
[Rept. Brit. Ass. Adv. Sci., for 1843, 240, 1844—nomen nudum].
Hist. Brit. Foss. Mamm. & Birds, 25-27, figs. 12, 13, 1846.
Type: *Palæospalax magnus* Owen, from the forest bed of Ostend, near Bacton,
Norfolk, England.
Extinct. Based on 'a portion of the left branch of the lower jaw containing
three true molars . . . and three premolar teeth.'
Palæospalax: παλαιός, ancient; σπάλαιξ, a mole.
- Palæosyops** LEIDY, 1870. Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriid
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1870, 113; *ibid.*, July 11, 1871, 114, 118; Rept.
U. S. Geol. Surv. Montana, 358, 1872.
Type: *Palæosyops paludosus* Leidy, from the Bridger Eocene of Church Butte,
Wyoming.
Extinct. Based on 'the crowns of teeth and fragments of others.'
Palæosyops: παλαιός, ancient; σῦς, pig; ὄψ, aspect.
- Palæotapirus** FILHOL, 1888. Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Tapirid
Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 7^e sér., XII, No. 2, pp. 55-58, 1888.

Paleotapirus—Continued.

Type: *Paleotapirus douvillei* Filhol, from Buschweiler, Lower Alsace, Germany.

Extinct. Based on "un fragment de maxillaire supérieur . . . Il porte en place deux molaires, très probablement la première et la seconde."

Paleotapirus: παλαιός, ancient; = *Tapirus*.

Paleothentes ('MORENO') AMEGHINO, 1887.

Marsupialia, Epanorthidae.

[“MORENO, Patagonia, Resto de un Continente hoy sumergido, 22, 1882—nomen nudum.”]

AMEGHINO, Enum. Sist. Especies Mamif. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 5-6, Dec., 1887.

Paleothentes LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1887, XXIV, Mamm., 54, 1888.

Species, 6: *Paleothentes aratus* Moreno, *P. temoini* Ameghino, *P. pachygnathus* Ameghino, *P. intermedius* Ameghino, *P. preanforatus* Ameghino, and *P. minutus* Ameghino, from the Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Renamed *Epanorthus* by Ameghino in 1889. "Este nombre [*Paleothentes*] es imposible, debiéndose escribir *Palaenteuthis*, pero desgraciadamente ya ha sido empleado con anticipación por D'Orbigny [in 1847] para distinguir un género de moluscos."

Extinct.

Paleothentes: παλαιός, ancient; θηρευτής, hunter.

Paleotherium G. CUVIER, 1804.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Paleotheriidae.

Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, III, 275-303, 364-370, pls. 23-29, 1804.

Type: *Paleotherium medium* G. Cuvier, from the Eocene gypsum beds of the Paris Basin, France.

Extinct.

Paleotherium: παλαιός, ancient; θηριον, wild beast.

Palaetheutes (see *Paleothentes*).

Marsupialia, Epanorthidae.

Palaetrageoceros LYDEKKER, 1891.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Giraffidae.

LYDEKKER, in Flower & Lydekker's Mamm., Living & Extinct, 349, 1891.

Lapsus for *Palastragus* Gaudry, 1861. "The earliest of these genera, and the first representative of the antelopes yet known is *Protragoceros*. . . . *Palastrageoceros* and *Trageoceros* of the Lower Pliocene are distinguished by their larger horns and wider molars." (l. c., 349.) Compare this with Nicholson & Lydekker (Man. Paleont., II, 1348-1349, 1889), from which the statement is evidently taken: "The earliest of these genera, and indeed of all the antelopes, is *Protragoceros*. . . . In *Palastragus* and *Trageoceros*. . . the horns were larger, and the molars wider."

Extinct.

Palastrageoceros: παλαιός, ancient; = *Trageoceros*.

Palastragus (subg. of *Antilope*) GAUDRY, 1861.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Giraffidae.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, LII, No. 6, pp. 239-240, Jan.-June, 1861; Anim. Foss.

Attique, 264, 1865; Bull. Soc. Géol. France, 2^e sér., XXIII, 514, 1866 (raised to generic rank); FOSDYTH MAJOR, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1891, 319-320, fig. 2.

Palastrageoceros LYDEKKER, in Flower & Lydekker's Mamm., Living & Extinct, 349, 1891 (lapsus).

Type: *Palastragus rouenii* Gaudry, from the Pliocene (Pikermi beds) of Greece.

Extinct. Based on "un crâne."

Palastragus: παλαιός, ancient; τράγος, goat.

Palaetrogos (see *Palaetrotrogos*).

Glires, ?

Palaepanorthus AMEGHINO, 1902.

Marsupialia, Epanorthidae.

[Anal. Soc. Cien. Argentina, LI, 77, Mar.-Apr., 1901—nomen nudum].

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 123, May, 1902 (sep. p. 65).

Palaepanorthus AMEGHINO, Anales Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, IX (Ser. 3^a, II), 239

footnote, 1903 (sep. p. 159 footnote).

Palaeopanorthus—Continued.

Type: *Palaeopanorthus primus* Ameghino, from the Patagonian formation (Eocene) of Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on a left mandible.

Palaeopanorthus: παλαιός, ancient; + *Epanorthus*.

Palahyrax HAËCKEL, 1895.

Ungulata, Hyracoidea, Procaviidae?

Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelthiere, III, 530, 1895.

Hypothetical genus supposed to occur in the Eocene.

Palahyrax: παλαιός, ancient; + *Hyrax*.

Palaiomephitis (see **Palaeomephitis**).

Ferae, Viverridae.

Palaiotrogos JÄGER, 1839.

Glires, ?

Fossilien Säugethiere in Württemberg, 2te Abtheil., 79, 201, Tab. x fig. 11, 1839.

Palaeotrogos JÄGER, *ibid.*, 204, 1839.

Type: *Palaiotrogos steinheimensis* Jäger, from the freshwater limestone of Steinheim, Württemberg, Germany.

Extinct. Based on an incisor.

Palaiotrogos: παλαιός, ancient; τρώγω, to gnaw—i. e., an extinct rodent.

Palancema POMEL, 1854.

Glires, Theridomyidae

Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 39–41, 1854.

Palancema GERVAIS, Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, 2^e éd., 36, 1859 (in synonymy)

Type: *Palancema antiquus* Pomel, from the vicinity of Issoire, Puy-de-Dôme, France. Extinct.

Palancema: παλαιός, ancient; + *Anama*.

Palauchenia OWEN, 1869.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelid

Proc. Roy. Soc. London, XVII, No. 111, pp. 405–406, 1869; Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, vol. 160, pp. 65–77, pls. iv figs. 1–3, 5–6, v fig. 1, vi fig. 1, vii, 1870.

Type: *Palauchenia magna* Owen, from the Quaternary of the Valley of Mexico. Extinct. Based on 'photographs and casts of six of the cervical vertebrae, a photograph of the lower molar series and canines of an *Auchenia*.'

Palauchenia: παλαιός, ancient; + *Auchenia*.

Paleolemur DELFORTRIE, 1873.

Primates, Adapidae

Comptes Rendus, Paris, LXXVII, No. 1, p. 64, July 7, 1873.

Paleolemur DELFORTRIE, Actes Soc. Linn. Bordeaux, XXIX, 90–93, pl. v, 1873.

Type: *Paleolemur betillei* Delfortrie, from the Phosphorites of Bédouer, Dépt. Lot, France.

Extinct. Based on 'le crâne presque entier.'

Paleolemur: παλαιός, ancient; + *Lemur*.

Paleomys (see **Palaeomys**).

Glires, Theridomyidae

Paleophoca VAN BENEDEN, 1859.

Ferae, Pinnipedia, Phocidae

[Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. de Belgique, XX, 255–258, 1 fig. in text, 1853—described but no name.]

Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. de Belgique, 2^e sér., VIII, No. 11, p. 142, 1859.

Paleophoca VAN BENEDEN, *ibid.*, 2^e sér., XLI, 799, 1876 (misprint).

Type: *Paleophoca nystii* Van Beneden, from St. Nicholas, near Antwerp, Belgium. Extinct. Based on 'des dents incisives et une énorme canine du même phoque.'

Paleophoca: παλαιός, ancient; + *Phoca*.

Palaeopanorthus (see **Palaeopanorthus**).

Marsupialia, Epanorthidae

Palhyaena (subgenus of *Hyæna*) GERVAIS, 1859.

Ferae, Viverridae

Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, 2^e éd., 242, pl. 12 fig. 1, pl. 24 figs. 2–5, 1859.

Type: *Hyæna hipparionum* Gervais, from the Miocene of Cucuron, Dépt. Vaucluse, France.

Extinct.

Palhyaena: παλαιός, ancient; + *Hyæna*.

Palmatus ('GIEBEL') LYDEKKER, 1898.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.

[*Palmatus* GIEBEL, Säugeth., 351, 1859.]

LYDEKKER, Deut. of All. Lands, 125, 127, 1898 (synonym of *Dama*).

Palmatus as used by Giebel is apparently merely a descriptive term for a group of *Cervus* including the subgenera *Platycerus*, *Alers*, and *Rangifer*. As given by Lydekker, *Palmatus* is a synonym of *Dama* H. Smith, 1827.

Palmatus: Lat., palmate—in allusion to the broad horns.

Almista (subgenus of *Macrocrania*) GRAY, 1867.

Glires, Sciuridae.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XX, 279-280, Oct., 1867; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897, 923 (type fixed).

Species, 4: *Sciurus palmarum* Horsfield (type), from India; *S. penicillatus* Leach, from India; *S. layardii* Kelaart, from Ceylon; and *S. sublineatus* Waterhouse, from India. (See *Pumilus* Lesson, 1832.)

Palmatus: French *palme*, 'palm dweller'—"il passe sa vie sur les palmiers, et c'est de là qu'il a tiré son nom." (BUFFON, Hist. Nat., X, 126, 1763.)

Palonia POIRIER, 1883.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 7^e sér., VII, No. 2, p. 73, 1883; FISHOEDER, Die Paramphistomiden der Säugetiere, Inaugural Dissertation, Königsberg, pp. 31, 47, 1902.

The genus includes *Bos frontalis* from 'Java,' but is not described in Poirier's paper. The name is merely mentioned incidentally in an article entitled 'Description d'Helminthes nouveaux du *Palonia frontalis*.'

Palaeotherium OWEN, 1848.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Palaeotheriidae.

Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, IV, pt. 1, No. 13, pp. 20-36, pls. III figs. 1-4, IV fig. 1, text figs. 5-6, Feb. 1, 1848; * Rept. Brit. Ass. Adv. Sci. for 1847, Trans. of sec. 65, 1848.

Type: *Palaeotherium annexens* OWEN, from the Eocene sand of Hordwell, Hampshire, England.

Extinct. Based on 'an almost entire lower jaw' and other remains.

Palaeotherium: *παλαιός*, ancient; *ὄπλον*, arms; *θηρίον*, wild beast.

Palorchestes (subgenus) OWEN, 1873.

Marsupialia, Macropodidae.

Proc. Roy. Soc. London, XXI, No. 145, p. 387, 1873; Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, CLXIV, pt. II, 797-800, pls. LXXXI figs. 1-2, LXXXII figs. 1-2, LXXXIII fig. 1, 1874 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Palorchestes azael* Owen, from Australia.

Extinct.

Palorchestes: *παλαιός*, ancient; *ὀρχηστῆς*, leaper.

Paludicola (subgenus of *Arvicola*) BLASIUS, 1857.

Glires, Muridae, Microtinae.

Naturgesch. Säugeth. Deutschlands, 333-334, 343-368, figs. 183-201, 1857; W. L. SATER, Cat. Mamm. Indian Mus., pt. 2, p. 91, 1891; MILLER, N. Am. Fauna, No. 12, pp. 17, 62, 1896 (in synonymy).

Species, 3: *Arvicola amphibius* (= *A. terrestris* Linnaeus), *A. nivalis* Martins, and *A. calliceps* Keyserling & Blasius, from Europe.

Name preoccupied by *Paludicola* Wagler, 1830, a genus of Amphibia; and by *Paludicola* Hodgson, 1837, a genus of Birds.

Paludicola: Lat., marsh dweller (from *palus*, *paludis*, marsh; *colo*, to inhabit).

Palyeidodon ROTH, 1898.

Ungulata, Toxodontia, Toxodontidae.

Revista Mus. La Plata, IX, 189-190, lám. VII, fig. 2, 1898 (sep. pp. 49-50).

Type: *Palyeidodon obtusum* Roth, from the 'toba terciaria' of the Rio Collon-Curí, Patagonia.

* See note under *Plagiolophus*.

Palyeidodon—Continued.

Extinct. Based on molar teeth.

Palyeidodon: πολύς, many; εἶδος, form; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the possession of characters of several different genera.

Pampatherium AMEGHINO, 1880.

Edentata, Dasypodidae

[Journ. de Zool., IV, 528, 1875—nomen nudum]; Gervais & AMEGHINO, Mamm. Fós. Am. del Sud, 210–211, 1880 (synonym of *Chlamydotherrum*, but species described); Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., 252–253, Aug., 1891.

Type: *Pampatherium typus* AMEGHINO, 1880, from the Río Frias, near Mercedes and 20 leagues from Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct.

Pampatherium: pampa, pampas; θηρίον, wild beast—from the type locality.

[Pamphractus ILLIGER, 1811.

Reptili

Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 115–116, 1811.

Type: *Testudo squamata* Bontius from Java?

“Nota. Testudinem squamatam Bontii . . . non sine quadam miratione inter Mammalia receptam videbunt Zoologi . . . Id Testudinem non esse, liquet et Bontio ipsi persuasum erat, rectius Lacertarum tribui e Scincorum familia annumeratur. At animus mihi præagere videtur, hanc bestiolam quædam, ubi melius innouerit, Mammalium istorum Reptantium numero adjunctum iri, quæ tantopere a reliquis Mammalibus discrepant et Amphibiorum naturam æmulantur.” (ILLIGER.)

Pamphractus: πᾶς, all; φρακτός, protected.]

Pan OKEN, 1816.

Primates, Simii

Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., pp. xi, 1230–1232, 1816.

Type: *Pan africanus* Oken (= *Simia troglodytes* Gmelin), from West Africa.

This name antedates *Anthropopithecus* Blainville, 1838.

Pan: Πάν, in Grecian mythology, the god of pastures, forests, and flocks.

Panallodon RAFINESQUE, 1831.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervi

“Enumeration & Account of some Remarkable Natural Objects of the Cabot of Prof. Rafinesque, Philadelphia, Nov., 1831,” FEATHERSTONHAUGH, Mon. Am. Journ. Geol., Phila., I, No. 11, pp. 509–510, May, 1832; RAFINESQUE, Atlantic Journ., I, No. 3, p. 112, Autumn of 1832; LEIDY, Journ. Acad. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 376, 1869 (under *Cervus virginianus*); MERRIAM, Phil. Biol. Soc. Wash., XII, 99, Apr. 30, 1898.

Type: *Panallodon tumularium* Rafinesque, from Kentucky.

Extinct. Based on a lower jaw, 6 inches long. “Could not have been a deer” (MERRIAM, l. c., 99.)

Pandartcos (GERVAIS, 1870.

Feræ, Ursi

Nouv. Archiv. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, VI, 161 footnote, 1870 (expl. pls.); Journ. de Zool., Paris, IV, 87, 1875.

New name for *Ailuropoda* Milne-Edwards, 1870. “Si l’emploi qui a déjà été fait du nom d’Ailuropodes devait le faire retirer à ce genre, on pourrait le remplacer ici par celui de *Pandartcos*.”

Antedates *Ailuropus* Milne-Edwards, 1871. (See Gervais, l. c., 1875.)

Pandartcos: Panda, East Indian name for the genus *Ailuurus*; ἄρκτος, bear.

Pandiplus RAFINESQUE, 1815.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriini

Analyse de la Nature, 56, 1815 (nomen nudum).

Type: *Anoplotherium* sp. (*Pandiplus* R. sp. do.) [espèce du genre précédente *Anoplotherium*].

Pangolin GRAY, 1873.

Effodientia, Manidae.

[“CYPRUS, OSMAN. Faun., 2^d ed., V, pt. 1, p. 193, 1823” (fide WATERHOUSE MS.*).]

Half-List Edentate, Thick-skinned & Ruminant. Mamm. Brit. Mus., 8-9, 1873.

Species: 3: *Manis dalmanii* Sundevall, from China; *M. gigantea* Illiger, from Guinea; and *Pholidotus indicus* Gray, from India. (See *Pangolinus* Rafinesque.)*Pangolin*: pangolin, or panggoeling, Javanese name, signifying, according to Seba, “an animal which rolls itself up in a ball.” (BUFFON, Hist. Nat., X, 180, 1763.)**golinus RAFINESQUE, 1820.**

Effodientia, Manidae.

[Analyse de la Nature, 57, 1815—nomen nudum.]

*Ann. Gén. Sci. Phys. de Bruxelles, VII, 214, 1820’ (fide SUNDEVALL, K. Vetensk. Acad. Handlingar, Stockholm, for 1842, 270, 1843.

Type: *Manis pentadactyla* Linnaeus, from India (fide Sundevall).**acus RAFINESQUE, 1815.**

Primates, Cebidae.

Analyse de la Nature, 53, 1815.

Type: “a species of *Alcea* Geoffroy” (= *Simia paniscus* Linnaeus), from northern South America.Name preoccupied by *Paniscus* Schrank, 1802, a genus of Hymenoptera.*Paniscus*: Πανίσκος, dim. of Πάν, a rural god of Arcadia.**nocthus BURMEISTER, 1866.**

Edentata, Glyptodontida.

Anal. Mus. Páb. Buenos Aires, I, entr. III, 190-191, 1866; II, entr. VII, 1-108, pls. I-VII, 1870; entr. VIII, 109-156, pls. XIII-XVI, 1871; Desc. Phys. Répub. Argentine, III, 414-417, 1879.

Type: *Glyptodon tuberculatus* Owen, from the Pleistocene of Argentina.

Extinct.

Panochthus: πᾶς, πᾶν, all; ὄρεος, hill—in allusion to the character: “entasse également couverte de petites verrues rugueuses.”**molax COPE, 1874.**

Glires, Leporida.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Oct. 20, 1874, 151; Rept. Vert. Fossils New Mexico, 17-18, Nov. 28, 1874; Ann. Rept. Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., App. F F 3, 665-666, 1874; Rept. U. S. Geog. Surv. W. 100th Merid., IV, 295, 1877.

Type: *Panolar sanctafidei* Cope, from the Miocene of the Rio Grande Valley Santa Fé marls, New Mexico.

Extinct. “Represented by numerous teeth and portions of the cranium.”

Panola: πᾶς, πᾶν, all; ὥλαξ=αὐλαξ, furrow—probably in allusion to the fact that the upper molars, on which the description was based, are characterized by “a deep inflection of enamel on the inner side, except in the first and last.” (COPE l. c. 1877.)**molia GRAY, 1843.**

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.

List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxvii, 180-181, 1843; Cat. Ungulata Brit. Mus., 22-203, 1852; Cat. Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., 75, 1872.

Species: *Panolia acuticornis* Gray, and *P. platyceros* Gray, from India.**notherium WAGNER, 1861.**

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Giraffidae.

Sitzungsber. K. Bayerisch. Akad. Wiss., München, II, Heft 1, pp. 79-80, Taf. —, fig. 3, 1861.

Type: Not designated. From the Pliocene (Pikermi beds) of Greece.

Extinct.

Panotherium: πᾶς, πᾶν, all; ὄπιον, wild beast.**panthera Oken, 1816.**

Fera, Felidae.

Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., 1052-1066, 1816; SEVERTZOV Comptes Rendus, Paris, XLIV, 713, 1857 (name only); Revue et Mag. Zool., Paris, 2^e sér., X, 385-387, 390, Sept., 1858; FITZINGER, Sitzungsber. Math.-nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, LIX, Abth. I, 211-279, Feb., 1869 (20 species from

*May be French name; Waterhouse gives no type.

Panthera—Continued.

America); ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 377-378, Oct. 11 1902 (type fixed).

Species, 9: *Felis colocola*, from Chile; *Panthera paraguayensis* Oken, from South America; *P. mexicana* Oken, from Mexico; *Felis cinerea*, from 'Günea'; *Panthera alba* Oken (= *Felis uncia*), from Asia; *P. varia* Oken (= *Felis leopardus*), from Asia and Africa; *P. vulgaris* Oken (= *Felis panthera* Pallas, type, = *F. pardus*), from Asia; *P. dubia* Oken, from ———; and *P. americana* Oken (= *Felis onca*) from tropical America.

Name preoccupied (?) by *Panthera* Hübner, 1816, a genus of Lepidoptera.

Panthera: πᾶνθηρ, panther.

Pantholops (subg. of *Antelope*) HODGSON, 1834. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovide. Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1834, 80-81; Ann. Nat. Hist., I, 153-154, Apr., 18 (raised to generic rank); BLANFORD, Fauna Brit. India, Mamm., 524-525, 189 SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, III, 43-52, fig. 52, pl. 1, Aug., 1897.

Type: *Antelope hodgsonii* Abel, from Tibet.

Pantholops: πᾶς, all; ἀνθόλοψ, antelope. "The vulgar old name for the unicorn." (HODGSON.) When seen in profile the two horns appear like one which has given rise to the belief that the animal is the unicorn antelope mentioned by the Abbé Huc. (SCLATER & THOMAS, l. c., 49.)

Pantolambda COPE, 1882. Ungulata, Amblypoda, Pantolambdidae. Am. Naturalist, XVI, for May, 1882, 418, Apr. 25, 1882; Tert. Vert., 415, 6 1885 (date of publication).

Type: *Pantolambda bathmodon* Cope, from the Eocene of northwestern Mexico.

Extinct. Based on 'a mandibular ramus which supports the first true molar and the last two premolars.'

Pantolambda: πᾶς, παντός, all; λάμβδα, the Greek letter λ—in allusion to upper premolars, which have V-shaped internal cusps with horns.

Pantolestes COPE, 1872. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Pantolestidae. Paleont. Bull., No. 2, p. 2, Aug. 3, 1872; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XII, for Jan. Dec., 1872, 467, Jan., 1873; MATTHEW, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., 48, 1899.

Pantole[is]tes FORBES, Zool. Record, for 1881, XVIII, Mamm., 12, 1882.

Type: *Pantolestes longicaudus* [*longicaudus*] Cope, from the Bridger Eocene Wyoming.

See *Pantolestes* Stål, 1853, a genus of Hemiptera.

Extinct. Based on a jaw and some caudal vertebrae.

Pantolestes: πᾶς, παντός, all; λῃστής, robber.

Pantostylops AMEGHINO, 1901. Tillodontia, Pantostylopidae. Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 423-424, July, 1901 (sep. pp. 77-78).

Species, 3: *Pantostylops typus* Ameghino, *P. incompletus* Ameghino, and *P. minor* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Pantostylops: πᾶς, παντός, all; στῦλος, pillar; ὄψ, aspect.

Panugo (subgenus of *Vesperugo*) KOLENATI, 1856. Chiroptera, Vespertilionidae. Allgem. Deutsch. Naturhist. Zeitg., Dresden, neue Folge, II, 131, 172-174, 18 "Mon. Europ. Fledermäuse, 82, 1859;" KOCH, Jahrb. Ver. Naturkunde Nassau, XVII-XVIII, 399-400, 500-510, 1863.

Species: *Vesperugo leiseri* (Kuhl), and *V. noctula* (Daubenton), from Europe.

Papio ERXLEBEN, 1777. Primates, Cercopithecidae. [*Papiones* LINNÆUS, Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., 25, 1758—subgroup of *Simia*.] [BRISSON, Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 133, 246, 1762—subgroup of *Simia*.]

Papio—Continued.

Sp. Regni Anim., Mamm., 15-17, 1777; GEOFFROY, *Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris*, XIX, 101-104, 1812; FOISSON, *Handb. Primates* (Allen's Nat. Library), I, 253, 1894 (type fixed).

Species, 5: *Papio sphinx* Erxleben (type), *Simia maimon* Linnaeus, *S. mormon* Abbotson, from West Africa; *S. nemestrina* Linnaeus, from Sumatra; and *S. opesia* Linnaeus, from India.

Papio: French *papion* = Span. *papion*, baboon. Modern Latin name of a baboon adopted by Buffon in French form (*Hist. Nat.*, XIV, 133, 1766).

Pygogeomys MERRIAM, 1895.

Glires, Geomyidae.

N. Am. Fauna, No. 8, pp. 23, 25, 145-149, pl. II fig. 1, text figs. 56-58, Jan. 31, 1895.

Type: *Geomys bulleri* Thomas, from Talpa, Mascota, Jalisco, Mexico.

Pygogeomys: πάππος, grandfather; + *Geomys*—in allusion to the apparent antiquity of the type.

Paraderites AMEGHINO, 1902.

Marsupialia, Abderitidae.

[*Anal. Soc. Cien. Argentina*, LI, 77, Mar.-Apr., 1901—nomen nudum].

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 121-122, May, 1902 (sep. p. 53-54).

Type: *Paraderites hirtiputis* Ameghino, from the Patagonian formation (Eocene) of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Paraderites: παρά, near; + *Abderites*.

Paraceros AMEGHINO, 1889.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.

Cont. Conocimiento Mamm. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in *Act. Acad. Nac. Cien.*, Córdoba, VI, 605-607, pls. xxxvii figs. 3, 5, xxxviii figs. 7, 8, 1889.

Species, 4: *Cervus eusemudensis* Ameghino, *C. fragilis* Ameghino, *Paraceros vulneratus* Ameghino, and *Cervus acinus* Ameghino, from Argentina.

Extinct.

Paraceros: παρά, near; κέρας, horn.

Paracetus LYDEKKER, 1894.

Cete, Physeteridae.

Anal. Mus. La Plata, Palaeont. Argentina, II, for 1893, art. No. II, p. 8, Apr., 1894; + COPE, *Proc. Am. Philos. Soc.*, XXXIV, 135-136, 1895.

New name for *Mesocetus* Moreno, 1892, which is preoccupied by *Mesocetus* Van Beneden, 1880, a genus of Balenidae. Evidently an error, as *Hypocetus* is proposed on the previous page to replace the same name!

Antelated by *Diaphorocetus* Ameghino, Feb., 1894.

Extinct.

Paracetus: παρά, beside, near; κῆτος, whale.

Paracotylops MATTHEW, 1901.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agrioceridae.

Bull. Dept. Geol., University Calif., II, 296, Apr., 1901.

Type: *Oreodon superbus* Leidy, from the Miocene of the valley of Bridge Creek, a tributary of John Day River, Oregon.

Antelated by *Pronemegonchurus* Douglass, Jan., 1901.

Paracotylops: παρά, near; + *Cotylops*.

Paracynodon SCHLOSSER, 1899.

Fera, Canidae.

Palaontographica, XLVI, 4te Lief., 115, Taf. VIII figs. 2, 6, 10, Taf. XIV figs. 21, 23, 25, 29, Oct., 1899.

* The prefix *Para-*, meaning beside or near, is used to denote relationship, chiefly in the case of extinct genera. *Paracyon*, *Paracinnus*, *Paralees*, *Parascalops*, *Parapbor*, *Parasciurus*, and *Parascenus* are examples of its use among recent genera.

† For date of publication, see AMEGHINO, *Revista Jardín Zool. Buenos Ayres*, II, entr. 7, p. 193 footnote, July 15, 1894.

Paracynodon—Continued.

Species: *Paracynodon vulpinus* Schlosser, from the Tertiary of Ulm, Germany; and *Cynodictis leptorhynchus* Filhol and *Cynodon gracilis* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France.

Extinct.

Paracynodon: παρά, near; + *Cynodon*.

Paracyon ('Brooken') GRAY, 1827.

Marsupialia, Dasyuridae.

GRAY, in Griffith's Cuvier, Anim. Kingdom, V, 192, 1827; List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., 97, 1843.

Peracyon GRAY, Ann. Philos., XXVI, 340, 1825 (nomen nudum); List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. xxii, 1843.

Type: *Didelphis cynocephala* Harris, from Tasmania. "Mr. Brookes, it is understood, proposed to make this species a type of a new genus, to be named *Paracyon*. M. Temminck has since done so, and applied to it the name *Thylacynus*." (GRAY, l. c., 1827.) *Paracyon* is therefore antedated by *Thylacynus*, although both were published in the same year.

Paracyon: Apparently from παρά, beside, near; κύων, dog; but the word is evidently a misprint for *Peracyon*, derived from πήρα, pouch, and κύων, dog.

Paradaphænus MATTHEW, 1899.

Feræ, Canidae.

Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XII, 62, Apr. 8, 1899; WORTMAN & MATTHEW, ibid., XII, 129, June 22, 1899; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 772, 1902 (type fixed).

Species: *Canis cuspidigerus* Cope (type), and *Paradaphænus transversus* Wortman & Matthew (nomen nudum), from the Miocene of John Day Valley, Oregon.

Extinct.

Paradaphænus: παρά, beside, near; + *Daphænus*.

Paradoxælurus FILHOL, 1892.

Feræ, Felidae.

Compte Rendu Sommaire Soc. Philomathique, Paris, No. 11, p. 1, Séance Mar. 26,

1892.

Type: *Paradoxælurus douvillei* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France.

Extinct.

Paradoxælurus: παράδοξος, incredible, strange; αἴλουρος, cat.

Paradoxodon (subgenus of *Sorex*) WAGNER, 1855.

Insectivora, Soricidae.

Suppl. Schreber's Säugethiere, V, 805, 1855.

Type: *Sorex melanodon* Blyth, from Calcutta, India.

Paradoxodon: παράδοξος, incredible, strange; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth.

Paradoxodon FILHOL, 1890.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 8^e sér., II, No. 3, pp. 133-134, 1 fig., 1890.

Type: *Paradoxodon incermis* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France.

Extinct. Based on 'un fragment de maxillaire inférieur.'

Name preoccupied by *Paradoxodon* Wagner, 1855, a subgenus of Insectivora.

Paradoxodon SCOTT 1892.

Creodonta, Uintacyonidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Nov. 29, 1892, 322-323.

Type: *Chriacus rütimeyeranus* Cope, from the Puerco Eocene of New Mexico.

Name preoccupied by *Paradoxodon* Wagner, 1855, a subgenus of Insectivora and by *Paradoxodon* Filhol, 1890, a genus of Ungulata.

Extinct.

Paradoxomys AMEGHINO, 1885.

Allotheria, Plagiolacidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VIII, entr. 1, pp. 68-70, 1885; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 122, 124, pls. xxii fig. 15, xxv fig. 14, 1889.

Paradoxomys—Continued.

Type: *Paradoxomys cancrivorus* Ameghino, from the barrancas del Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on a right mandible.

Paradoxomys: παράδοξος, strange, incredible; μῦς, mouse.

Paradoxurus F. Cuvier, 1821.

Feræ, Viverridæ.

Hist. Nat. Mamm., III, livr. xxiv, pl. with 5 pp. text (under 'la Martre des palmiers'), Jan., 1821; Bull. Sci. Soc. Philomatique, 103-104, July, 1822; GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 530-539, 4 figs. in text.

Type: *Paradoxurus typus* F. Cuvier, from Pondicherry, India.

Paradoxurus: παράδοξος, strange, marvelous; οὐρά, tail—from the mistaken idea that the tail was prehensile. Though the tail is not prehensile the animal has the power of coiling it to some extent, and according to Blanford "in caged specimens the coiled condition not infrequently becomes confirmed and permanent."

Microechinus (subgenus of *Erinaceus*) THOUZART, 1879. Insectivora, Erinaceidæ. Revue et Mag. de Zool., Paris, 3^e sér., VII, 242, 1879; Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Insectivora, 24, 1880.

Species: *Erinaceus pictus* Stoliczka, and *E. micropus* Blyth, from India.

Microechinus: μικρά, near; χίνος, hedgehog.

Epanorthus AMEGHINO, 1894.

Marsupialia, Epanorthidæ.

Enum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Form. Éocènes Patagonie, 93-95, fig. 40, Feb., 1894.

Type: *Palaeotheres minutus* Ameghino, from the barrancas of the Río Santa Cruz southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Epanorthus: παρά, near; + *Epanorthus*.

Peragalia (subgenus of *Perameles*) GRAY, 1841.

Marsupialia, Peramelidæ.

GRAY, in Grey's Journ. Two Exped. N. W. and West Australia, App. II, 401, 1841.

Peragalia GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. xxii, 1843.

Peragalia GRAY, ibid., p. 96 (raised to generic rank).

Peragala GOULD, Mamm. Australia, I, pl. vii, 1845.

Peragala THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 5th ser., XIX, 397-399, June, 1887;

Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 221, 1888; LYDEKKER, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. v, 256, 1887.

Type: *Perameles lagotis* Reid, from Swan River, Western Australia.

Name antedated by *Thylacomys* Owen, 1840.

Peragalia (*Peragala*): πήρα, pouch; γαλή, weasel.

Parahippus (subg. of *Anchitherium*) LEIDY, 1858. Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1858, 26; Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 313-315, 402, pl. xxi figs. 7-10, 1869 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Anchitherium* (*Parahippus*) *cognatus* Leidy, from the Miocene of the valley of the Niobrara River, Nebraska.

Extinct. Based on 'three isolated unworn crowns of upper molar teeth.'

Parahippus: παρά, beside, near; ἵππος, horse.

Parahyus MARSH, 1876.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ?

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XII, 402, Nov., 1876.

Type: *Parahyus ragus* Marsh, from the lower Eocene of Wyoming.

Extinct.

Parahyus: παρά, beside, near; ὕς, ὄς, hog.

Parailurus SCHLOSSER, 1899.

Feræ, Procyonidæ.

Mittheil. aus Jahrb. K. Ungar. Geol. Anstalt, XIII, Heft 2, pp. 9-19, Taf. x fig. 1, xi figs. 2-5, 7, 8, 10, 11, Nov., 1899.

Type: *Ailurus anglicus* Dawkins, from the Red Crag of Felixstowe, England.

Extinct. Based on a portion of the right lower jaw with the last molar.

Parailurus: παρά, near; αἰλουρος, cat.

Paralces ALLEN, 1902.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervida.

- Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 160, July 1, 1902.

New name for *Alces* Gray, 1821, based on the moose, which was supposed to be preoccupied by *Alce* Blumenbach, 1799, based on the extinct Irish elk. In reality *Alce* was first used for the moose, by Frisch, in 1775.

Paralces: παρά, near; + *Alces*.

Parameles (see *Perameles*).

Marsupialia, Peramelidae.

Parameryx MARSH, 1877.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidae.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XIV, No. 83, p. 364, Nov., 1877 (definition said to be insufficient); XLVIII, No. 285, p. 269, Sept., 1894; Proc. Am. Assoc. Adv. Sci., 26th meeting, Nashville, 242, 1877 (sep. p. 39, Aug., 1877).

Type: *Parameryx lavis* Marsh (1894), from the Eocene of the Uinta Basin, Utah. Extinct.

Parameryx: παρά, beside, near; μῆρυξ, ruminant.

Paramylodon Brown, 1903.

Edentata, Megatheriidae.

Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XIX, 569-583, pls. I, LI, Oct. 28, 1903.

Type: *Paramylodon nebrascensis* Brown, from the Pleistocene near Hay Spring, Nebraska.

Extinct. Based on "a nearly perfect skull and lower jaw . . . with associated skeletal material."

Paramylodon: παρά, beside, near; + *Myodon*.

Paramys LEIDY, 1871.

Glires, Ischyromyidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Nov. 28, 1871, 230-231; Extinct Vert. Fauna Western Terr., 109, 1873.

Species, 3: *Paramys delicatus* Leidy, *P. delicatior* Leidy, and *P. delicatissimus* Leidy, from the Eocene near Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

Extinct.

Paramys: παρά, beside, near; μῦς, mouse.

Paranomys (SCALABRINI MS.) AMEGHINO, 1889.

Glires, Octodontidae.

AMEGHINO, Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, Supl., 901, 1889.

Type: *Paranomys typicus* Scalabrini MS., from the barrancas in the vicinity of Paraná, Argentina. "La mandíbula . . . estaba clasificada por el profesor Scalabrini como representando un nuevo género, para el que había adoptado el nombre de *Paranomys typicus* que hubiera empleado, si ya en la primera parte de esta obra no llevara el de *Olenopsis*." (AMEGHINO.)

Extinct.

Paranomys: Paraná, the type locality; μῦς, mouse.

Paraplanops AMEGHINO, 1891.

Edentata, Megalonychidae.

Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 35, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 321, Oct. 1, 1891.

Type: *Paraplanops oblongus* Ameghino, from the Eocene of southern Patagonia. Extinct.

Paraplanops: παρά, near; + *Planops*.

Parapyrotherium AMEGHINO, 1902.

Ungulata, ? Pyrotheriidae.

Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, VIII (ser. 3, I), 28-29, fig. 21, July 12, 1902.

Type: *Pyrotherium planum* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds of Patagonia. Extinct.

Parapyrotherium: παρά, near; + *Pyrotherium*.

Parascalops TRUE, 1894.

Insectivora, Talpidae.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XVII, No. 999, p. 242, Apr. 26, 1894.

Parascalops BEDDARD, Cambridge Nat. Hist., X, Mamm., 518, 1902.

Type: *Scalops breveri* Bachman, from Marthas Vineyard, Massachusetts.

Parascalops: παρά, beside, near; + *Scalops*.

Parascaptor GRILL, 1875.

Insectivora, Talpidae.

Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., 2d ser., No. 2, p. 110, May 14, 1875.

Type: Talpa leucura Blyth, from India.*Parascaptor*: παρά, beside, near; σκάπτω, to dig.**Parasciurus** (subgenus of *Sciurus*) TROUCESSART, 1880.

Glires, Sciuridae.

Le Naturaliste, II, No. 37, p. 292, Oct. 1, 1880; Cat. Mamm., in Bull. Soc. d'Études Sci. d'Angers, X, 1^{re} fasc., 77-78, 1880; Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., VI, No. 2, p. 305, Sept. 19, 1881; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897, 933.*Type: Sciurus niger* Linnaeus, based on Catesby's description and plate of an animal from the Carolinas.*Parasciurus*: παρά, beside, near; + *Sciurus*—in allusion especially to its relationships with *Neosciurus*.**Parasorex** MEYER, 1865.

Insectivora, Tupaiidae.

Neues Jahrb. Mineralogie, 1865, 844-845.

Type: Parasorex micula Meyer, from Steinheim, near Ulm, Wurttemberg.

Extinct. Based on 11 right and 17 left lower jaws.

Parasorex: παρά, beside, near; + *Sorex*.**Parastrapotherium** AMEGHINO, 1895.

Ungulata, Astrapotheriidae.

Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XV, cuad. 11-12, 635-641, 1895 (sep. pp. 35-41).

Species, 5: *Parastrapotherium holmbergi* Ameghino, *P. trouessarti* Ameghino, *Astrapotherium ephelium* Ameghino, *Parastrapotherium lemoinei* Ameghino, and *P. angulatum* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Parastrapotherium: παρά, near; + *Astrapotherium*.**Parastylops** AMEGHINO, 1897.

Tillodontia, Notostylopidae.

La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 16 footnote, 1897 (nomen nudum); Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 491-492, fig. 71, Oct. 6, 1897 (sep. pp. 87-88).

Type: Parastylops celodus Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Parastylops: παρά, beside, near; στῦλος, pillar; ὄψ, aspect.**Paratapirus** DEPERET, 1902.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Tapiridae.

Mem. Soc. Paléont. Suisse, XXIX, 1902 (sep. pp. 34-39, pl. v, figs. 6-9).

Type: Tapirus helveticus Meyer, from the Oligocene of Othmarsingen, Aargau, northern Switzerland.

Extinct. Based on a skull including the lower jaw.

Paratapirus: παρά, beside, near; + *Tapirus*.**Paraxerus** (subgenus of *Xerus*) FORSYTH-MAJOR, 1893.

Glires, Sciuridae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, June 1, 1893, 189, pls. viii figs. 15, 22-24, ix figs. 15, 22-24; TROUCESSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. II, 405-408, 1897; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897, 933 (type fixed).

Species, 7: *Xerus cepapi* (Smith, type), *X. palliatus* Peters, *X. pyrrhopus* (F. Cuvier), *X. congensis* (Kuhl), *X. lemniscatus* (Le Conte), *X. isabella* Gray, and *X. boehmei* (Reichenow), from Africa.*Paraxerus*: παρά, beside, near; + *Xerus*.**Pardalina** GRAY, 1867.

Ferae, Felidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867, 266-267, fig. 4; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 14, fig. 4, 1869.

Type: Pardalina warwickii Gray (= *Felis himalayensis* Warwick), from the Himalayas, India.*Pardalina*: Dim. of Lat. *pardalis*, panther.**Pardalis** (subgenus of *Felis*) GRAY, 1867.

Ferae, Felidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867, 270-272; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 19, 1869.

Species, 4: *Felis pardalis* Linnaeus (type), *F. grisea* Gray, *F. melanura* Ball, and *F. picta* Gray, from tropical America.*Pardalis*: πάρδαλις, panther, pard.

- Pardina** KAUP, 1829. Ferae, Felidae
 Entw.-Gesch. und Natürl. Syst. Europ. Thierwelt, 1, 53, 57, 1829.
Type: Felis pardina, from southern Europe.
Pardina: Dim. of Lat. *pardus*, panther, pard.
- Pardofelis** (subgenus of *Felis*) SEVERTZOW, 1858. Ferae, Felidae
 Revue et Mag. de Zool., Paris, 2^e sér., X, 387, 390, Sept., 1858.
Type: Felis marmorata Martin, from Java or Sumatra.
Pardofelis: Lat. *pardus*, pard; *felis*, cat—in allusion to its spots.
- Parhalmarhiphus** AMEGHINO, 1894. Marsupialia, Garzonid
 Énum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Form. Éocènes Patagonie, 100-101, Feb., 1894.
Type: Garzonia annectens Ameghino, from the Eocene of southern Patagonia.
 Extinct.
Parhalmarhiphus: *παρά*, near; + *Halmarhiphus*.
- Parhupalops** AMEGHINO, 1891. Edentata, Megalonychid
 Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 32, Aug., 1891; Revista Argent
 Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 318, Oct. 1, 1891.
Type: Parhupalops rectangulidens Ameghino, from the Lower Eocene of south
 Patagonia.
 Extinct.
Parhupalops: *παρά*, near; + *Hupalops*.
- Parietis** SCOTT, 1893. Ferae, Musteli
 Am. Naturalist, XXVII, No. 319, pp. 658-659, July, 1893.
Parietis LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1893, XXX, Mamm., 29, 1894.
Type: Parietis princeps [*Parietis princeps*] Scott, from the John Day Mts
 of Silver Wells, Oregon.
 Extinct. Based on a mandibular ramus.
Parietis: *παρά*, beside, near; *ἰκτίς*, weasel.
- Paroceras** (subg. of *Dinoceras*) MARSH, 1886. Ungulata, Amblypoda, Uintatheri
 Mon. U. S. Geol. Surv., X, Dinocerata, App. 200, pls. x-xiv, XLIII, 1886.
Type: Dinoceras laticeps Marsh, from the Dinoceras beds of the Middle Eoc
 near Spanish John Meadow, Green River, southwestern Wyoming.
 Extinct. Based on a skull.
Paroceras: *παρά*, near; + (*Din*)-*oceras*—in allusion to its affinities with b
Dinoceras and *Tinoceras*.
- Paronychodon** COPE, 1876. Allotheria, Plagiaulac
 Paleont. Bull., No. 22, pp. 9-10, Oct. 31, 1876; OSBORN, Bull. Am. Mus. N
 Hist., V, 320, Dec., 1893.
Type: Paronychodon lacustris Cope, from the Fort Union beds of Montana.
 Extinct. Based on teeth described as those of a reptile by Cope, but consider
 by Osborn as probably representing the lower incisors of *Meniscoessus*, a gen
 of mammals. In this case *Paronychodon* antedates *Meniscoessus*.
Paronychodon: *παρά*, beside; *ὄνυξ*, *ὄνυχος*, claw; *ὀδών* = *ὀδούς*, tooth.
- Parthenopa** RAFINESQUE, 1814. Ferae, Pinnipedia, Phocid
 "Osserv. sul Gen. Phoca, nello Specc. delle Scienze, o Giornale Encic. di Sicil
 Palermo, II, 1814" (fide MINÀ PALUMBO); Analyse de la Nature, 60, 1815.
Parthenopea MINÀ PALUMBO, Cat. Mamm. Sicilia in Ann. Agr. Sic., 2d ser., X
 108, 1868.
Type: Parthenopa leucogaster Rafinesque, from the Mediterranean (M
 Palumbo).
 Name preoccupied by *Parthenope* Fabricius, 1798, a genus of Crustacea.
Parthenopa: *Παρθενόπη*, in Grecian mythology, one of the sirens said to h
 been cast up and drowned on the shore of Naples.
- utaetus** AMEGHINO, 1902. Edentata, Dasypodi
 Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 62-63, May, 1902 (sup. pp. 60-61).

Parutaetus—Continued.

Species. 3: *Parutaetus chicoensis* Ameghino, *P. chusar* Ameghino, and *P. signatus* Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Parutaetus: παρτά, near; + *Uctus*.

Panallacodon Marsh, 1872.

Insectivora, Leptictidae.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 208-209, Sept., 1872, (sep. issued Aug. 7).

Type: *Panallacodon littoralis* Marsh, from the Eocene in the vicinity of Henry Fork of Green River, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on 'a lower jaw with the last two molars perfect.'

Panallacodon: πάνσαλος, peg; ἀκμή, point; δδών = δδών, tooth.

Panallites Gloger 1841.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxiii, 140, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, 193, Feb. 1, 1895.

Type: *Cervus nemorivagus* Cuvier, from South America.

Panallites: πάνσαλος, peg—from the simple, unbranched, spike-like antlers.

Patriarchus Ameghino, 1889.

Ungulata, Typotheria, Interatheridae.

Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 480-481, pl. xv figs. 2, 3, 1889.

Type: *Patriarchus palmirens* Ameghino, from the Eocene of the barrancas of the Rio Santa Cruz, southern Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on 'la parte anterior de la mandíbula.'

Patriarchus: πατριάρχης, patriarch.

Patriofelis Leidy, 1870.

Carnivora, Felidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1870, 10-11; MATTHEW, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XII, 41, 1899.

Type: *Patriofelis ulta* Leidy, from the Bridger Eocene near Fort Bridger, Wyo.

Extinct. Based on 'fragments of a fossil mandible.'

Patriofelis: πατήρ, belonging to one's father; + *Felis*—i. e., an ancestral cat.

Patriotherium Haeckel, 1895.

Monotremata? ?

Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelthiere, III, 470, 1895.

Hypothetical genus. "Aelteste Mammalien mit einer Zahnreihe."

Patriotherium: πατήρ, πατέρος or πατρός, father; θήριον, wild beast.

Paulogervaisia Ameghino, 1901.

Ungulata, ? (Carolozittelidae).

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 389-390, July, 1901 (sep. pp. 43-44).

Species: *Paulogervaisia inusta* Ameghino, and *P. celata* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Paulogervaisia: In honor of Paul Gervais, 1816-79; author of 'Zoologie et Paléontologie Françaises,' 1848-52; 'Zoologie et Paléontologie Générales,' 1867-76; and numerous other works on paleontology and zoology.

Paurodon Marsh, 1887.

Marsupialia, Paurodontidae.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXIII, 342, 343, pl. x figs. 7, 8, Apr., 1887.

Type: *Paurodon valens* Marsh, from the upper Jurassic of Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on a left lower jaw.

Paurodon: παῦρος, little, few; δδών = δδών, tooth—probably in allusion to the small number of premolars.

Paurodus (subgenus of *Crociodura*) Schulze, 1897.

Insectivora, Soricidae.

Mamm. Europaea in Helios, Abhandl. und Vorträge aus Gesamtgebiete Naturwiss., XIV, 90, 1897 (sep. p. 18).

Species: *Sorex leucodon* Hermann, and *S. araneus* Schreber, from Europe.

Name preoccupied by *Paurodon* Marsh, 1887, a genus of Marsupialia.

Paurodus: παῦρος, little; δδών, tooth.

- Payerna** (subgenus) BLAINVILLE, 1840. Ferre, Viverridæ.
Ostéog. Mamm. Récents et Foss., II, fasc. VII, Carnassiers, p. 80, 1840.
Nomen nudum. "Les Paradoxures proprement dits et les sections nommées *Ambliodon*, *Payerna*, *Hémigale*, *Cynogale*, *Prionodonte*, sont toutes de l'Asie continentale ou insulaire."
- Pecari** (subg. of *Sus*) REICHENBACH, 1835. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tayassuidæ.
Bildergallerie der Thierwelt, oder Abbildungen des Interessantesten aus der Thierreiche, 2te Aufl., Heft VI, 1, Taf. XXI fig. 2, 1835; LIAIS, Climats, Géol., Faune et Géog. Botanique Brésil, 401, 1872.
Type: *Sus torquatus* (Cuvier), from tropical America. Liais simply suggests *Pecari* as a new name for *Dicotyles* as follows: "Le nom de *Dicotyles* reposant ainsi sur une comparaison vulgaire inacceptable scientifiquement, me semble donc très vicieux et je ne vois pas pourquoi on ne prendrait pas simplement pour nom générique le nom tupi de *Pecari*."
Pecari: Brazilian (Tupi) *pé*, path; *caa*, wood; *ri*, much, many—i. e., an animal which makes many paths through the woods. (LIAIS.)
- Pectinator** BLYTH, 1856. Glires, Octodontidæ.
Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, XXIV, for 1855, 294-296, 1856.
Type: *Pectinator spekei* Blyth, from the region between Goree Bunder and Wady Nogal, East Africa.
Pectinator: Lat., a comb—*in allusion to the bristles on the hind feet resembling those of Ctenodactylus.*
- Pecus** OKEN, 1816. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, 2te Abth., 711-712, 1816.
Includes 5 groups or subgenera: *Bos*, *Ovis*, *Capra*, *Cemus*, and *Orusius*.
Pecus: Lat., cattle.
- Pedetes** ILLIGER, 1811. Glires, Pedetidæ.
Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 81-82, 1811.
Pedestes GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., 130, 1843 (in synonymy).
Type: *Dipus cafer* Gmelin (= *Mus cafer* Pallas), from the Cape of Good Hope.
Pedetes: *πηδητής*, a leaper (from *πηδάω*, to leap)—from its mode of progression, which is similar to that of a kangaroo.
- Pediomys** MARSH, 1889. Marsupialia, Cimolestidæ.
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXVIII, 89, pl. iv figs. 23-25, July, 1889.
Type: *Pediomys elegans* Marsh, from the Cretaceous (Laramie) of Wyoming.
Extinct. Based on 'an upper molar, apparently the last on the right side.'
Pediomys: *πῆδιον*, plain; *μῦς*, mouse—in allusion to the type locality.
- Pediotragus** FITZINGER, 1860. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, XLII, 396, 1860; LIX, Abth. I, 163, Feb., 1869; SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, II, pt. v, 33, Jan., 1896 (in synonymy).
Type: *Antilope tragulus* Forster (= *A. campestris* Thunberg), from South Africa.
Pediotragus: *πῆδιον*, plain; *εργός*, goat—i. e., a plains antelope.
- Pedomys** (subgenus of *Arvicola*) BAIRD, 1857. Glires, Muridæ, Microtinae.
Mamm. N. Am., 517, 1857; MILLER, N. Am. Fauna, No. 12, pp. 16, 55-56, fig. 29, 1896.
Type: *Arvicola austerus* Le Conte, from Racine, Wisconsin.
Pedomys: *πῆδιον*, ground, earth; *μῦς*, mouse—from its terrestrial habits.
- Pedotherium** (see *Pædotherium*). Ungulata, Typotheria, Hegetotheriidae.
nia ROTH, 1901. Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Homalodontotheriidae.
Ista Mus. La Plata, X, 254, Oct., 1901 (sep. p. 6).

Pehuénia—Continued.

Type: *Pehuénia wehrlii* Roth, from the upper 'Cretaceous' of Lago Musters, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.

Extinct.

Pehuénia: *Pehuén-che*, a tribe of Indians of Argentina living near the eastern base of the Andes.

Pekania (subgenus of *Martes*) GRAY, 1865.

Ferae, Mustelidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 107–108; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 85, 1869.

Type: *Mustela pennanti* Erxleben, from North America.

Pekania: *pekan*, a common name of the species, "of unknown, or at least of no obvious, application . . . Compare *ptan* or *petan*, the Assiniboine name of the Otter, which may possibly have become transferred with modification to the present species." (COUES, Fur Bearing Animals, 67, 1877.)

Pelagias F. CUVIER, 1824.

Ferae, Pinnipedia, Phocidae.

Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, XI, 193–196, pl. 13 fig. 2, 1824.

Pelagius CUVIER, Dict. Sci. Nat., XXXIX, 549–550, 1826 (art 'Phoques').

Pelagius McMURTER, Cuvier's Anim. Kingdom, abridged ed. 71, 1834.

Pelagias ALLEN, Mon. N. Am. Pinnipeds, 416 footnote, 1880 (quoted without specific reference).

Type: *Phoca monachus* Hermann, from the Mediterranean Sea.

Name preoccupied by *Pelagia* Péron, 1809, a genus of Aculephæ. Replaced by *Rissoia* Gistel, 1848. (See *Monachus* Fleming, 1822; *Pelagocyon* Gloger, 1841; and *Heliophoca* Gray, 1854.)

Pelagias: πηλαγίος, marine—in allusion to the animal's habitat.

Pelagocyon GLOGER, 1841.

Ferae, Pinnipedia, Phocidae.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxiv, 163, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag.

Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, Feb. 1, 1895.

Type: *Phoca monachus* Hermann, from the Mediterranean. (See *Monachus* Fleming, 1822.)

Pelagocyon: πηλαγίος, sea; κῑων, dog—in allusion to the animal's habitat.

Pelamys JOURDAN, 1867.

Glires, Muridae, Cricetinae.

JOURDAN, in Fitzinger's Anordnung Nagethiere, Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K.

Akad. Wiss., Wien, LVI, 76, 1867 (synonym of *Signodon*); TROUSSART, Cat.

Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Rodentia, in Bull. Soc. d'Études Sci. d'Angers, X, 144, 1881 (under *Signodon*).

Type: *Pelamys remifer* Jourdan, from the St. Johns River, Florida (Fitzinger).

Name preoccupied by *Pelamys* Daudin, 1802–04, a genus of Reptilia; and by

Pelamys Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831, a genus of Pisces.

Pelamys: πηλός, clay, mud; μῦς, mouse.

Pelandor GRAY, 1843.

Marsupialia, Macropodidae.

List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. xxii, 1843; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 86, 1888.

This name as used by Gray is a nomen nudum. Thomas merely refers to it in synonymy, but gives as the type of the genus *Dorcopsis mülleri* (Schlegel), from northwestern New Guinea.

Pelatia (see **Petalia**).

Chiroptera, Megadermatidae.

Pelea (subgenus of *Eleotragus*) GRAY, 1851.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1850, No. ccviii, 126, Feb. 24, 1851; Cat. Ungulates Brit. Mus., 90, 1852 (raised to generic rank); SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, II, pt. viii, 187–194, pl. XLVI, text fig. 44, Mar., 1897.

Type: *Antilope capreolus* Bechstein, from South Africa, south of the Zambesi.

See *Pelia* Gistel, 1848, a genus of Diptera.

Pelea: "*Pedi*, the Bechuana name of this antelope." (SCLATER & THOMAS.)

- Pelecyodon** AMEGHINO, 1891. Edentata, Megalonychiidae
 Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 37-38, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 323-324, Oct. 1, 1891.
Species, 5: *Pelecyodon cristatus* Ameghino, *P. robustus* Ameghino, *P. arcuatus* Ameghino, *P. petraeus* Ameghino, and *P. marinus* Ameghino, from the lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.
 Extinct.
Pelecyodon: πέλεκυς, ax; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the first upper molar, which is described as “muy comprimido lateralmente, plano al lado interno, convexo al esterno, y gastado un poco oblicuamente.”
- Pellegrina** GREGORIO, 1886. Glires, Octodontidae
 Atti Soc. Toscana Sci. Nat., Pisa, VIII, fasc. 1, pp. 234-241, tav. v figs. 1-3, 5-11 14-17, 19-21, 28-32; vi figs. 1, 4-7, 10, 13, 16, 17, 31-34; vii figs. 24-34; vi figs. 1-9, 10, 12-14, 24, 1886.
Pellegrina ZITTEL, Handb. Palæont., IV, 2^{te} Lief., 542, 1893; TROUSSERT, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. III, 598, 1897.
Type: *Pellegrina panormensis* Gregorio, from the Post-Pliocene of Monte Pellegrino, near Palermo, Sicily.
 Extinct. Based on numerous pieces of bones and teeth.
Pellegrina: Monte Pellegrino, Sicily, where the type species was discovered.
- Pelomys** (subgenus of *Mus*) PETERS, 1852. Glires, Muridae, Murinae
 Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, May, 1852, 275; Naturwiss. Reich nach Mossambique, Zool., I, Säugeth., 157-159, Taf. xxxiii fig. 3, xxxv fig. 1 1852 (raised to generic rank).
Type: *Mus (Pelomys) fallax* Peters (♂) from the Caya district, on the Zambezi River; and (♀) from Boror, on the Licuare (S. lat. 17°), East Africa.
Pelomys: πηλός, mud, mire; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to its habitat in wet ground
- Pelonax** COPE, 1874. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidae
 Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., for 1873, 504-505, 1874; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 654, 1902 (type fixed).
Species: (?) *Elotherium crassum* Marsh, and *E. ramosum* Cope (type), from the Oligocene of Colorado.
 Extinct.
Pelonax: πηλός, mud, mire; ἄναξ, lord, king—in allusion to the animal's supposed habitat in marshes.
- Peloriadapis** GRANDIDIER, 1899. Primates, Megaladapidae
 Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, V, No. 6, p. 276, 1 fig. in text; 344, 2 figs. in text, 1899
Type: *Peloriadapis edwardsi* Grandidier, from Ambolisatra, on the southwest coast of Madagascar.
 Extinct. Based on a portion of a tooth and a fragment of a jaw.
Peloriadapis: πελώριος = πέλωρος, huge, enormous; + *Adapis*.
- Peltariophorus** BILLBERG, 1828. Edentata, Dasypodidae
 Syn. Faunae Scandinaviae, I, Mamm., Conspectus A (before p. 1), 1828.
Nomen nudum, following *Dasygnus* and *Cutaphractus*.
Peltariophorus: πελάριον, dim. of πέλτη, shield; φορός, bearing.
- Peltecoelus** AMEGHINO, 1902. Edentata, Dasypodidae (Peltephilidae)
 Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 138, May, 1902 (sep. p. 70).
Type: *Peltecoelus praelucens* Ameghino, from the Colpodon beds of Patagonia.
 Extinct.
Peltecoelus: πέλτη, shield; κοίλος, hollow—in allusion to the plates of the carapace which have the lateral borders somewhat elevated and the centers depressed
- Peltephilus** AMEGHINO, 1887. Edentata, Dasypodidae
 Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 25, Dec., 1887.
Species: *Peltephilus strepens* Ameghino, and *P. pumilus* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Peltephilus—Continued.

Extinct.

Peltephilus: πέλτη, shield; φίλος, loving.

Notarhinus PETERS, 1876.

Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae.

Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, July, 1876, 433-434, Taf. 2.

Type: *Artibeus achradoophilus* Gosse, from Content, Jamaica (exact locality vide Donovan, Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 528, 1878).

Notarhinus: πέλτη, shield; ῥίς, ῥινός, nose—in allusion to the shape of the nose-leaf.

Polycictis COPE, 1896.

Ferre, Mustelidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Aug. 11, 1896, 390-391; Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., XI, pt. 2, pp. 237-239, pl. xviii fig. 10, 1 fig. in text, 1899.

Type: *Polycictis lobulatus* Cope, from the Pleistocene of the Port Kennedy bone cave, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.

Extinct. Based on the mandible.

Polycictis: πέλυξ, πέλυκος, bowl; ἰκτίς, weasel—in allusion to the basin-shaped heel of the sectorial molar, a character in which this genus differs from *Putorius*.

Polycodus COPE, 1875.

Primates, Notharctidae.

Syst. Cat. Vert. Eocene New Mexico, 13-15, Apr. 17, 1875; OSBORN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 191-194, figs. 20-22, June 28, 1902; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 789, 1902 (type fixed).

Species, 3: *Protomimus jarrisi* Cope (type), *Polycodus frugivorus* Cope, and *P. angulatus* Cope, from the Eocene of New Mexico.

Extinct.

Polycodus: πέλυξ, πέλυκος, bowl; ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the basin-like heel of the molars.

Pelycorhamphus COPE, 1895.

Cete, Physeteridae.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXXIV, No. 147, pp. 137-139, May 29, 1895.

Type: *Pelycorhamphus pertortus* Cope, from the Miocene (Chesapeake formation) of the eastern United States.

Extinct.

Pelycorhamphus: πέλυξ, πέλυκος, bowl; ῥάμφος, beak. "The solid rostrum of the vomer bifurcates posteriorly and embraces a basin which takes the place of the maxillary basin of the right side and reduces that of the left side to very small dimensions." (COPE.)

Pentacodon SCOTT, 1892.

Creodonta, Oxyclaenidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Nov. 15, 1892, 296-297.

Type: *Chriacus inversus* Cope, from the Puerco Eocene of New Mexico.

Extinct.

Pentacodon: πέντε, five; ἀκμή, point; ὀδών=ὀδοῦς, tooth—from the premolars.

Pentalophodon (subgenus of *Mastodon*) FALCONER, 1857.

Ungulata, Elephantidae.

Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, XIII, pt. 4, p. 314, Synopt. Table, Nov. 1, 1857; *ibid*, XXI, pt. 3, pp. 262-263, Aug. 1, 1865 (provisional name).

Type: *Mastodon sivalensis* Cautley, from the Miocene of the Siwalik Hills, India.

Extinct.

Pentalophodon: πέντε, five; λόφος, ridge; ὀδών=ὀδοῦς, tooth—from the molars.

Peraceras COPE, 1880a.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidae.

Am. Naturalist, XIV, 540, July, 1880.

Type: *Peraceras superciliosus* Cope, from the Miocene (Loup Fork) of Nebraska.

Extinct. Based on "a nearly perfect skull, which lacks the lower jaw."

Peraceras: πηρός, maimed, mutilated; κέρας, horn—in allusion to the absence of a horn.

Peracyon (see *Paracyon*).

Marsupialia, Dasyuridae.

- Peragalea, Peragale** (see *Paragalia*). Marsupialia, Peramel
- Peragonium** HAECKEL, 1895. Marsupialia,
Syst. Phylogenie Werbelthiere, III, 466, 481, 484, 1895.
Type: *Peragonium promarsupium* Haeckel, from the Lias (?). A hypothet
genus, supposed to be characterized by numerous teeth, probably 70 or 80.
Peragonium: πήρα, pouch; γονεύς, ancestor—i. e., an ancestral marsupial.
- Peralestes** OWEN, 1871. Marsupialia, Triconodonti
Mesozoic Mamm., in Mon. Palaeontograph. Soc., XXIV [No. 5,], 33-37, p
figs. 3, 4, 1871.
Peralestes WINGE, E Museo Lundi, 1893, 118.
Type: *Peralestes longirostris* Owen, from the Purbeck of Durdlestone Bay, Sw
age, Dorsetshire, England.
Extinct. Based on parts of the upper and lower jaws.
Peralestes: πήρα, pouch; ληστής, robber—i. e., a carnivorous marsupial.
- Peralopex** GLOGER, 1841. Marsupialia, Dasyur
Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxx, 82-83, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & J
Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 190, Feb. 1, 1895.
New name for *Thylacynus* Temminck, 1827.
Peralopex: πήρα, pouch; ἀλώπηξ, fox—'pouched fox,' the largest exis
predaceous Marsupial.
- Perameles** É. GEOFFROY, 1804. Marsupialia, Peramel
Bull. Soc. Philomatique, Paris, III, 150, Nov., 1804; Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat.
56-65, pls. 44-45, 1804; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus.,
249, 1888.
Perameles GRIFFITH, Cuvier's Anim. Kingdom, V, 194, 1827; —, London E
clopædia, XXII, 743, 1845 (art. Zoology).
Perimeles LENZ, Naturgesch. Säugethiere, 158, 1831.
Peromeles WINGE, E Museo Lundi, 1893, 124.
Type not named in the first article. "L'espèce sur laquelle nous avons pris
description est nouvelle . . . À ce genre appartient le porculine opos
décrit dans la Zoologie générale de Schaw." (i. e., Bull. Soc. Philom.) Th
two species are given in the 'Annales,' as *Perameles nasuta* Geoffroy (ty
from eastern Australia; and *Didelphis obesula* Shaw, from southern Austr
Perameles: πήρα, pouch; + *Meles*.
- Peramelopsis** HEUDE, 1897. Marsupialia, Perameli
Mém. Hist. Nat. Empire Chinois, III, pt. 3, p. 143 footnote, pl. iv figs. 21-
1897 (provisional name).
Type: *Peramelopsis welsianus* Heude, from Great Key, Key Islands, Malay An
pelago.
Peramelopsis: *Perameles*; ὄψις, appearance.
- Peramus** OWEN, 1871. Marsupialia, Amphitherii
Mesozoic Mamm., in Mon. Palaeontograph. Soc., XXIV [No. 5,], 41-44, pl
figs. 10-13, 1871.
Peromys WINGE, E Museo Lundi, 1893, 118.
Type: *Peramus tenuirostris* Owen, from the Purbeck of Durdlestone Bay, Swans
Dorsetshire, England.
Name preoccupied by *Peromys* Lesson, 1842, a genus of Didelphyidae.
Extinct. Based on three mandibular rami.
Peramus: πήρα, pouch; μῦς, mouse—i. e., a pouched mouse; so named from
small size and marsupial affinities.
- Peramys** LESSON, 1842. Marsupialia, Didelphyidi
Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 187, 1842; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup.
Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 354, 1888 (type fixed).

Continued.

4: *Peromys brachyurus* (= *Didelphys brachyura* Schreber = *D. brevicaudata* Ben., type), from Brazil; *P. crassicaudata* (Desmarest), from Paraguay; *striata* (Illiger), from Brazil; and *P. pusilla* (Desmarest), from Paraguay. ϵ $\pi\acute{\eta}\rho\alpha$, pouch; $\mu\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, mouse—i. e., a pouched rat.

5 (see *Parascolops*.)

Insectivora, Talpidae.

(OWEN, 1871.

Marsupialia, Amphitheriidae.

6 Mamm., in Mon. Palaeontograph. Soc., XXIV [No. 5], 40-41, pl. n, A-B, 1871.

craspular talpoides Owen, from the Purbeck of Durdlestone Bay, Swa-Dorsetshire, England.

Based on a part of the left mandibular ramus.

$\lambda\alpha\epsilon$: $\pi\acute{\eta}\rho\alpha$, pouch; $\delta\omicron\sigma\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\acute{\alpha}$, mole.

7 (see *AMBROGIO*, 1891.

Marsupialia, Borhyaenidae.

Revue Mamm. Fia. Patagonia Austral, 27-28, Aug., 1891; *Revista Argentin. Hist. Nat.*, I, entr. 5a, 313-314, Oct. 1, 1891.

8 (see *LYNCKJUS*, Hand-Book Marsup. & Monotrem., 269, 1894.

9: *Peratherium jungens* Ameghino, *P. obtusum* Ameghino, and *P. unguameghino*, from the lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.

$\nu\alpha\tau\epsilon\varsigma$: $\pi\acute{\eta}\rho\alpha$, pouch; $\eta\eta\alpha\gamma\epsilon\tau\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, hunter—i. e., a carnivorous marsupial.

10 (see *AYMARD*, 1850.

Marsupialia, Didelphyidae.

11 *Ann. Agr., Sci., Arts et Comm. du Puy*, XIV, 81, 83-84 footnote, 1850;

12 *Ann. Zool. et Paléont. Françaises*, 2^e s., 267, 1859.

13 (see *WINGE*, *E Museo Lund.*, 1893, 124.

14: *Peratherium elegans* Aymard (= *P. bertrandi* Gervais), *P. crassum* Aymard, and *P. minutum* Aymard, from the Miocene of Ronzon, near Puy-lay, Dépt. Haute-Loire, France.

15 (see $\pi\acute{\eta}\rho\alpha$, pouch; $\eta\eta\pi\acute{\iota}\omega\nu$, wild beast—i. e., a marsupial.

16 (see *LEIDY*, 1869.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidae?

17 *Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, 2d ser., VII, 194-197, 389, pl. xvi figs. 20-27, 1869. *Alouchoicus probus* Leidy, from the Oligocene of the Bad Lands of White South Dakota.

18 (see $\mu\epsilon\varsigma$: $\pi\epsilon\pi\acute{\iota}$, around, near; $\chi\omicron\iota\rho\omicron\varsigma$, hog.

19 (see *genus of Caria*) LUND, 1840.

Glires, Caviidae.

20 *Monde Savant*, 7^e ann., No. 528, p. 191, Apr. 4, 1840.

21 (see *audum*. "Le genre *Caria*, de Linné, ne manque pas non plus de représentants dans cette faune antédiluvienne; les sous-genres *Pera* et *Moco* ont été

22 (see *DEKKER*, 1876.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

23 *Geol. Surv. India*, IX, pt. 3, p. 90, Aug., 1876; *Mem. Geol. Survey (Palaeontologia Indica)*, ser. 10, I, pt. III, 141-145, 174-176, pls. xx, xxi [reissue, pls. xx, xxi], 1878.

24 *Emibos occipitalis* Falconer, from the Siwalik Hills of Ganawur, India.

Based on a single cranium.

$\pi\epsilon\pi\acute{\iota}$, around, near; + *Bos*.

25 ('GERVAIS') MARSHALL, 1873.

Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae.

26 (see *ALL, Nomenclator Zool.*, Mamm., 10, 1873.

27 (see *ntly a misprint for Peroderma* Gervais. Marshall refers *Periderma* to *du Comte de Castelnau*, but the name is not found in this work, while *erma* occurs in Vol. I, pt. II, pp. 34-35.

- Perieromys** (CROIZET MS.) BLAINVILLE, 1840. Glires, Theridomyidae.
Comptes Rendus, Paris, X, No. 24, p. 929, Jan.-June, 1840 (nomen nudum).
Perieromys LAURILLARD, Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat., XI, 206, 1848 (misprint).
Perieromys TROUESNART, Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Rodentia, 166, 1881 (synonym of *Theridomys*).
Type not given. The name is applied to a genus of fossils from Mount Périer, France, in Croizet's manuscript catalogue, which is quoted by Blainville.
Extinct.
Perieromys: Mount Périer, France, the type locality; $\mu\tilde{\upsilon}\varsigma$, mouse.
- Perigalea** (see **Paragalia**). Marsupialia, Peramelidae.
- Perimeles** LENZ, 1831. Marsupialia, Peramelidae.
Naturgesch. Säugethiere, 158, 1831.
Emendation of *Perameles* Geoffroy, 1804. "*Perameles* ist falsch gebildet." (LENZ).
- Perimys** AMEGHINO, 1887. Glires, Chinchillidae.
Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 12, Dec., 1887.
Species: *Perimys erutus* Ameghino, and *P. onustus* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.
Extinct.
Perimys: $\pi\epsilon\rho\acute{\iota}$, around, near; $\mu\tilde{\upsilon}\varsigma$, mouse.
- Periphragnis** ROTH, 1899. Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Leontiniidae.
Revista Mus. La Plata, IX, 387-388, 1899; AMEGHINO, Sin. Geol.-Paleont. Segundo Censo Nac. Repúb. Argentina, I, Supl., p. 12, July, 1899.
Type: *Periphragnis harmeri* Roth, from the upper 'Cretaceous' of Lago Mustel Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.
Extinct. Based on molar teeth.
Periphragnis: $\pi\epsilon\rho\iota\phi\rho\alpha\gamma\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$, a fencing round.
- Periptychus** COPE, 1881. Ungulata, Amblypoda, Periptychidae.
Am. Naturalist, XV, for Apr., 1881, 337, Mar. 25, 1881; Paleont. Bull., No. 33, 484, 1881; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XIX, 484, 1881; Tert. Vert., 387-405, 1881.
Pterptychus COPE, Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XX, 509, Jan. 22, 1883 (misprint).
Type: *Periptychus carinidens* Cope, from the Eocene of New Mexico.
"He [Marsh] states that the name of the Puerco genus *Periptychus* Cope is 'preoccupied,' but does not point out how or where. Scudder's Index shows this a division (not a genus) of Lepidoptera [Vermes] has been called *Periptychus* which is not preoccupation." (COPE, Am. Nat., XXVIII, 868, Oct., 1894.) The Zoological Record, however, gives *Periptyches* Grube, 1873, as a genus of Vermes.
Extinct.
Periptychus: $\pi\epsilon\rho\acute{\iota}$, around; $\pi\rho\upsilon\chi\acute{\eta}$, fold—probably in allusion to the molars, in which "the sides of all the cusps are marked with distinct, well separated vertical ridges."
- Pernatherium** Gervais, 1876. Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Chalicotheriidae.
Journ. de Zool., V, No. 6, pp. 425-432, pl. xviii, 1876.
Pernatherium NEWTON, Geol. Record, for 1876, 256, 1878; BONNEY, ibid., for 1877, 296, 1880 (misprint).
Type: *Pernatherium rugosum* Gervais, from the Eocene beds of Saint-Ouen, near Paris, France.
Extinct. Based on a nearly complete calcaneum, the superior part of a metatarsal, or metacarpal, etc.
Pernatherium: $\pi\acute{\epsilon\rho\nu\alpha}$, ham, femur; $\theta\eta\rho\iota\omicron\nu$, wild beast. "Je donnerai à ce genre le nom de *Pernatherium*, qui rappelle la partie de son squelette qui nous met le mieux sur la voie de ses affinités." (GERVAIS.)
- Perodicticus** BENNETT, 1831. Primates, Lemnidae.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. ix, Sept. 1, 1831, 109-110; Philos. Mag., new ser., X, 389, 1831.

Perodicticus—Continued.

Type: *Perodicticus geoffroyi* Bennett (= *Nycticebus potto* Geoffroy), from Sierra Leone, West Africa.

Perodicticus: πρῶτος, maimed; δεικτικὸς, serving to point out—so called from the rudimentary index finger.

Perodipus FITZINGER, 1867.

Glires, Heteromyidae.

Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, LVI, 126, 1867; MERHAM, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., VII, 26 footnote, 1892 (name revived).

Type: *Dipodomys agilis* Gambel, from Los Angeles, California.

Perodipus: πῆψα, pouch; + *Dipus*—in allusion to the external cheek pouches.

Peroschinus FITZINGER, 1866.

Insectivora, Erinaceidae.

Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, LIV, Abth. 1, 565, 1866; LIV, Abth. 1, 856, 1867.

Type: *Erinaceus pringi* Wagner, from Kordofan, northeast Africa.

Peroschinus: πρῶτος, maimed; ἔχινος, hedgehog.

Perognathus MAXIMILIAN, 1839.

Glires, Heteromyidae.

Reise Innere Nord-America, I, 449-450, 1839; Nova Acta Acad. Cæs. Leop.-Carol. Nat. Cur., XIX, 368-374, pl. xxxiv, 1839; MERHAM, N. Am. Fauna, No. 1, p. 2, Oct. 25, 1889.

Type: *Perognathus fasciatus* Maximilian, from Fort Union (now Fort Buford), North Dakota.

Perognathus: πῆψα, pouch; γνάθος, jaw—from the external cheek pouches.

Perolestes (see **Peralestes**).

Marsupialia, Triconodontidae.

Peromeles (see **Perameles**).

Marsupialia, Peramelidae.

Peromys (see **Peramus**).

Marsupialia, Amphitheriidae.

Peromyscus GLOGER, 1841.

Glires, Muridae, Cricetinae.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxx, 95, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 190, 192, Feb. 1, 1895.

Type: *Peromyscus arboreus* Gloger (= *Cricetus myoides* Gapper), from Lake Simcoe, Ontario, Canada.

Peromyscus: πῆψα, pouch; μύσκος, little mouse—from the small cheek pouches somewhat resembling those of *Cricetus*.

Peronymus (subgenus of **Propterix**) PETERS, 1868.

Chiroptera, Noctilionidae.

Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1868, 145; DOBSON, Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 374, 1878 (in synonymy).

Type: *Propterix* (*Peronymus*) *leucoptera* Peters, from Surinam.

Peronymus: πηρώνυμος, named after a wallet—from the ears which are united across the face by a low band, and the attachment of the wings to the feet.

Propterix PETERS, 1867.

Chiroptera, Noctilionidae.

Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, July, 1867, 472-474; MILLER & REHN, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXX, 269, Dec., 1901 (type fixed).

Species: 4: *Vespertilio caninus* Maximilian (type), and *Proboscidea villosa* Gervais, from eastern Brazil; and *Propterix kappleri* Peters, and *P. leucoptera* Peters, from Surinam.

Propterix: πῆψα, pouch; πτέρυξ, wing—from the wing-sac, developed only in the male, which opens outward near the anterior margin of the antebrachial membrane.

Perotherium (see **Peratherium**).

Marsupialia, Didelphyidae.

Perriemys (see **Perieromys**).

Glires, Theridomyidae.

Pervatherium (see **Pernatherium**).

Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Chalicotheriidae.

Pesiocetus (see **Plesiocetus**).

Cete, Balænidæ.

Pestypotherium HAECKEL, 1895.

Ungulata,

Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelthiere, III, 502, 1895.

Hypothetical genus supposed to occur in the Miocene of South America.*Pestypotherium*: Lat. *pes*, foot; + *Typotherium*.**Petalia** (subgenus of *Nycteris*) GRAY, 1838.

Chiroptera, Megaderma

Mag. Zool. & Bot., II, No. 12, p. 494, 1838.

Petalia GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 83 (misprint).**Type**: *Nycteris javanica* Geoffroy, from Java.**Petaurista** LINK, 1795.

Glires, Sci

Beyträge zur Naturgesch., I, pt. II, 52, 78, 1795; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. London, 1896, 1015 (type fixed).

Petauristus FISCHER, Zoognosia, III, 498-505, 1814.**Species**, 5: *Petaurista volucella* Link (= *Sciurus volucella* Pallas), from America; *P. volans* (= *S. volans* Linnæus), from Eurasia; *P. hudsonia hudsonicus* Erxleben, from Hudson Strait; *P. jaguan* (= *S. petaurista* G type), from the East Indies; and *P. sagitta* (= *S. sagitta* Linnæus), from *Petaurista*: *πεταυριστής*, a rope-dancer.**Petaurista** DESMAREST, 1820.

Marsupialia, Phalang

[RAFINESQUE, Analyse de la Nature, 55, 1815—nomen nudum.]

DESMAREST, Mammalogie, I, 268-271, 1820; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Mon. Brit. Mus., 163-166, 1888 (under *Petauroides*, type fixed).**Species**, 6: *Petaurus taguanoides* Desmarest (= *Didelphis volans* Kerr, *Didelphis macroura* Shaw, *Petaurus flaviventer* Desmarest, *Didelphis* Shaw, *Petaurus peronii* Desmarest, and *Didelphis pygmaea* Shaw, from Au (*D. pygmaea* is placed in the subgenus *Acrobata*; the others appear in the genus 'Petauristes proprement dits.')Name preoccupied by *Petaurista* Link, 1795, a genus of Glires. Repla *Petauroides* Thomas, 1888.**Petaurista** (subg. of *Cercopithecus*) REICHENBACH, 1862. Primates, Cercopitil Vollständ. Naturgesch. Affen, 105-107, pl. xviii figs. 251-261, 1862.**Species**, 7: *Cercopithecus cephus* Gmelin, *C. melanogenys* Gray, *C. ludio* *C. petaurista* (Schreber, type), *C. histrio* Reichenow, *C. ascanius* (Aud and *C. nictitans* (Gmelin), from West Africa.Name preoccupied by *Petaurista* Link, 1795, a genus of Glires, and by *Petaurista* Desmarest, 1820, a genus of Marsupialia. "Der Name wurde durch und Desmarest der schon bestehenden Gattung *Petaurus* Shaw gegeben, also vacant!" (REICHENBACH.)**Petauroides** THOMAS, 1888.

Marsupialia, Phalang

Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 163-166, Nov. 3, 1888.

New name for *Volucella* Bechstein, 1800, which is preoccupied by *Volucella* Geoffroy, 1764, and *Volucella* Fabricius, 1794, a genus of Diptera; a *Petaurista* Desmarest, 1820, which is preoccupied by *Petaurista* Link, 1795, a genus of Glires.*Petauroides*: *Petaurus*; *εἶδος*, form.**Petaurus** SHAW, 1791.

Marsupialia, Phalang

Naturalist's Miscellany, II [Dl., pp. 1-4], pl. 60, Mar. 1, 1791; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 150-159, 1888.

Type: *Petaurus australis* Shaw, from New South Wales, or Victoria.*Petaurus*: *πέταυρον*, springboard, spring.**Petrobates** HEUGLIN, 1860.

Glires, Octodon

Zeitschr. Gesammt. Naturwiss., Berlin, XVI, Nos. x-xi, 413, Oct.-Nov.

(abstr. of following article:); Petermann's Geog. Mittheil., I, 15, 17-18, Heuglin & Fitzinger, Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, 1ste Abth., 576, 1866.

Petrobates—Continued.

Type: *Petrobates* sp. (= *Pectinator spekei* Blyth, 1855), from the 'Adail' country, Somaliland, northeast Africa.

Petrobates: *πέτρα*, rock; *βάτης*, walker.

Petrodromus PETERS, 1846.

Insectivora, Macroscelididae.

Bericht und Verhandl. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, Aug., 1846, 257-258.

Naturwiss. Reise nach Mossumbique, Säugeth., 92-100, Taf. xx, xxiv, figs. 11-12, 1852.

Type: *Petrodromus tetradactylus* Peters, from Tette, Mozambique, Africa (S. Lat. 16°-17°).

Petrodromus: *πέτρα*, rock; *δρομος*, a course, running—i. e., running over rocks; living in rocky places.

Petrogale GRAY, 1837.

Marsupialia, Macropodidae.

Charlesworth's Mag. Nat. Hist., I, 583, Nov., 1837; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 62-72, 1888.

Type: *Petrogale penicillatus* (= *Kangurus penicillatus* Gray), from eastern Australia (locality vide Thomas).

Petrogale: *πέτρα*, rock; *γαλή*, weasel—in allusion to its habitat in rugged, rocky districts.

Petromus A. SMITH, 1831.

Glires, Octodontidae.

S. African Quart. Journ., I, No. 5, pp. 10-11 (misprint for p. 2), Oct., 1831.

Petromys, A. SMITH, S. African Quart. Journ., II, No. 2, pp. 146-147, Jan.-Mar., 1834; Ill. Zool. S. Africa, Mamm., pt. ix, tab. 20, 21 fig. 1, Jan., 1840; W. L. SCLATER, Mamm. S. Africa, II, 84-85, fig. 108, 1901.

Type: *Petromus typicus* A. Smith, from Little Namaqualand, South Africa.

Petromus: *πέτρα*, rock; *μύς*, mouse—'rock rat,' from its habitat among the dry, rocky mountain ranges of Namaqualand.

Pterorhynchus GRAY, 1865.

Cete, Physeteridae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 524-528, 2 figs. in text; Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 342-347, figs. 67-69, 1866; W. L. SCLATER, Mamm. S. Africa, II, 191, 1901 (in synonymy).

Type: *Hyperoodon capensis* Gray (= *Ziphius cavirostris* G. Cuvier), from the seas off the Cape of Good Hope.

Pterorhynchus: *πέτρα*, rock; *ρύγχος*, snout, beak—in allusion to the thick, hard, intermaxillary bones.

Phacellochoerus HEMPRICH & EHRENBURG, 1832. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidae. Synbole Physice, Mamm., II, sig. qq, Nov., 1832.

Emendation suggested, but not adopted, for *Phaco-choerus* F. Cuvier. "*Phaco-choeri* nomen infeliciter fabricatum est, *Phaseochauris* vero infelicius. *Φακός* seu *φακή* Græcis verruca non est, etsi Gallis forsan vox *lentille* in eum sensum abeat. Desmarest qui illius nominis loco *Phaseochærus* scripsit non *suum verrucosum*, sed animal dentinum fasciculis gaudens *φαδκοῖς χαίρων* in mente habuisse posset, nec male. . . . *Phacellochoerus*, *Phacellochærus* aut *Bunochoerus* illum sensum rectius dedissent." (HEMPRICH & EHRENBURG.)

Phacellochoerus: *φάκελος*, bundle, fagot; *χοῖρος*, hog.

Phaco-choerus F. CUVIER, 1817.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidae.

[*Phacochoere* F. Cuvier, Nouv. Bull. Soc. Philomatique, Paris, II, 139, 1810.] F. Cuvier, in G. Cuvier's Règne Animal, 236-237, 1817; nouv. éd., 244-245, 1829;

W. L. SCLATER, Mamm. S. Africa, I, 276-281, figs. 70-71, 1900 (type fixed).

Phæochœrus VOIGT, Uebers. Naturgesch., 422, 1819.

Phacocharis FLEMING, Philos. Zool., II, 200, 1822; Cuvier, Dents Mammifères, 257, 1825.

Phaseochaeres RÜPPELL, Atlas Reise nördlichen Afrika, I, 61, 1826.

Phacocharis GRIFFITH, Cuvier's Anim. Kingdom, V, 289, 1827.

Phaco-choerus—Continued.

Phacochoerus CUVIER, Dict. Sci. Nat., LIX, 506, 1829.

Phacochoerus SMUTS, Enum. Mamm. Capensium, 60-61, 1832.

Phacellochoerus, *Phacellochoerus*, HEMPRICH & EHRENBURG, Symbolæ Physicæ, Mamm., II., sig. qq, Nov., 1832.

Phascochoerus AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 25, 1842.

Species: *Sus aethiopicus* Gmelin (= *Aper aethiopicus* Pallas, type), and *S. africanus* Gmelin, from Africa.

Name antedated by *Macrocephalus* Frisch, 1775.

Phaco-choerus: φακός, wart; χοῖρος, hog—'wart-hog,' from the two pairs of cutaneous lobes or warts on each side of the face.

Phaiomys BLYTH, 1863.

Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, XXXII, No. 1, p. 89, 1863; MILLER, N. Am. Fauna, No. 12, pp. 17, 56-58, fig. 30, 1896.

Type: *Phaiomys leucurus* Blyth (= *Arricola blythi* Blanford), from Lake Tshomiri (Chomoriri), western Tibet.

Phaiomys: φατός, dusky; μῦς, mouse.

Phalanger STORR, 1780.

Marsupialia, Phalangeridæ.

Prodromus Methodi Mamm., 33, 34, tab. A, 1780; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 193-208, 1888.

Type: *Didelphis orientalis* Pallas, from Amboina, Molucca Islands.

Phalanger: French *phalange*, phalanx (from *φάλαγξ*, a bone of finger or toe)—in allusion to the peculiarity of the hind foot, in which the second and third digits are webbed together. "Nous l'appelons, *Phalanger*, parce qu'il a les phalanges singulièrement conformées, et que de quatre doigts qui correspondent aux cinq ongles, dont ses pieds de derrière sont armés, le première est soudé avec son voisin, en sorte que ce double doigt fait la fourche et ne se sépare qu'à la dernière phalange pour arriver aux deux ongles." (BUFFON, Hist. Nat., XIII, 92, 1765.)

Phalangista CUVIER & GEOFFROY, 1795.

Marsupialia, Phalangeridæ.

Mag. Encyclopédique, II, 183, 187, 1795; Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, I, 1^{re} part., 106, 1796 (no type); CUVIER, Leçons Anat. Comp., I, table 1, 1800; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 193, 1888 (in synonymy).

Type: *Didelphis orientalis* Pallas, from Amboina, Molucca Islands (fide Thomas). Name antedated by *Phalanger* Storr, 1780.

Phalangista: *φάλαγξ*, phalanx—in allusion to the diminution in size of the second and third toes, which are of the same length and have no individual motion.

Phaner GRAY, 1870.

Primates, Lemuridæ.

Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 132, 135, 1870.

Type: *Lemur fuscifer* Blainville, from Madagascar.

Phaner: φανερός, visible, evident.

Phanomeriys SCHLOSSER, 1886.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tragulidæ.

Morphol. Jahrbuch, XII, 1tes Heft, 62, 95, 1886.

Type: *Xiphodon gelyense* Gervais, from St.-Gély du Fesc, near Montpellier, Hérault, France.

Extinct. Based on a fragment of the lower jaw.

Phanomeriys: φανερός, visible, evident; ῥήνυξ, ruminant.

Phanomys AMEGHINO, 1887.

Glires, Eocardiæ.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 13-14, Dec., 1887.

Type: *Phanomys mirtus* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia. Extinct.

Phanomys: φανός, light, visible; μῦς, mouse.

Phanotherus AMEGHINO, 1889.

Ungulata,

Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. (Cien. Córdoba, VI, 900, pl. LXXII fig. 17, 1889.

Phanotherus—Continued.

Type: *Phanotherus marginatus* Ameghino, from the barrancas in the vicinity of the city of Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on one incisor.

Phanotherus: φανός, light, visible; θήρ, wild beast.

Pharsophorus AMEGHINO, 1897.

Marsupialia, Borhyaenidae.

La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 13, 31, 1 fig., 1897.

Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 502-504, figs. 79, 80, Oct. 6, 1897.

Species, 4: *Pharsophorus lacerans* Ameghino, *P. tenax* Ameghino, *P. milis* Ameghino, and *P. tenuis* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Pharsophorus: φάρσος, a piece torn off; φορός, bearing.

Phascalogale (See **Phascogale**).

Marsupialia, Dasyuridae.

Phaschochæres, **Phaschochærus** and **Phaschochærus** (see **Phaco-chærus**).**Phascogale** TIDMINCK, 1827.

Marsupialia, Dasyuridae.

Mon. Mammalogie, 1, 3^e Mon., pp. xxiii, 23 footnote, 56-59, pl. 7, figs. 9-12, 1827.

Phascogales CUVIER, Dict. Sci. Nat., LIX, 440, 1829.

Phascogale LENZ, Naturgesch. Säugethiere, 156-157, 1831; WAGNER, Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., 1843, II, 39; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 273, 1888 (type fixed).

Phascogale REICHENBACH, Deutschlands Fauna, I, Säugeth., p. xiv, 1837 (misprint).

Phascogalen MÜLLER & SCHLEGEL, Verhand. Natuurl. Geschied. Nederland. Bezitt., Leiden, I, Beschrij. Nieuwe Soort. Vleeschetende Buideldier, 149-152, tab. 25 figs. 1-3, 1842.

Species: *Didelphis penicillatus* Shaw (type), from New Holland; and *Dasyurus minimus* Geoffroy, from Tasmania.

See *Ascogale* Gloger, 1841.

Phascogale: φάσκαλος, leathern bag; γαλή, weasel—i. e., a 'marsupial weasel.'

Phascolagus OWEN, 1873.

Marsupialia, Macropodidae.

Proc. Roy. Soc. London, XXI, No. 141, p. 128, 1873; Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, CLXIV, pt. 1, 261-264, pls. xx figs. 1-8, xxii figs. 1, 2, 1874 (subgenus of *Macropus*); THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 10, 1888 (in synonymy, type fixed).

Species: *Phascolagus altus* Owen, extinct; and *Macropus* (*Phascolagus*) *crubescens* Schlater (= *Macropus robustus* Gould), recent, both from Australia. *Phascolagus altus* was the only species mentioned in the first reference, but Thomas makes *Macropus robustus* the type.

Phascolagus: φάσκαλος, leathern bag; λαγώς, hare—i. e., a 'marsupial hare.'

Phascolarctos BLAINVILLE, 1816.

Marsupialia, Phalangeridae.

Nouv. Bull. Soc. Philomatique, Paris, 116 [misprinted p. 108], July, 1816.

Phascolarctus OWEN, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1839, 15; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 209-212, 1888.

Type: The Koala, *Lipurus cinereus* Goldfuss, 1819, from the vicinity of the River Vapaum, Australia.

Phascolarctos: φάσκαλος, leathern bag; ἄρκτος, bear—'marsupial bear,' from its form, whence the common name 'native bear.'

Phascolestes (subg. of *Peralestes*) OWEN, 1871.

Marsupialia, Amphitheriidae.

Mesozoic Mamm., in Mon. Palaeontograph. Soc., XXIV [No. 5], 35-37, pl. II figs. 3, 4 (*P. longirostris*), pl. I figs. 40, 41 (*P. dubius*), 1871.

Phascolestes WINGE, Jordfundne og Nulevende Pungdyr (Marsupialia) fra Lagoa Santa, Minas Geraes, Brasilien, in E Museo Lundi, 1893, 118.

Phascolestes—Continued.

Species: *Phascolestes Phascolestes lagimotris* Owen, and *P. dubius* Owen (type), from the Purbeck of Dorsetshire Bay, Swanage, Dorsetshire, England.

Extinct. Based on portions of jaws.

Phascolestes: *οὐδὸς* *οὐδὸς* leather bag; *ἀγρῖς*, robber—i. e., a 'marsupial carnivore.'

Phascologale see **Phascogale**.

Marsupialia, Dasyuride

Phascolestes see **Phascolestes**.

Marsupialia, Amphitheriide

Phascolomis GIFFORD, 1803.

Marsupialia, Phascolomyide

Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris II. 364-367, 1803.

Phascolomis Illiger, *Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium*, 78, 1811; THOMAS, *Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus.*, 213, 1888.

Type: *Didelphis ornata* Shaw, from Tasmania (fide Thomas).

Phascolomis: *οὐδὸς* *οὐδὸς*, leather bag; *μῦς*, mouse—i. e., 'marsupial mouse.'

Phascolonus subgen. of *Phascolomis* OWEN, 1872. Marsupialia, Phascolomyide

Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, CLXII, 251 footnote, 257, pls. XXXVI, XXXVII, XXXVIII figs. 1, 3, 4; XXXIX figs. 1-3, XL, 1872 (provisional name); LYDEKKER *Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus.*, pt. v. 157-160, 1887 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Phascolomis Phascolonus gigas* Owen, from the Pleistocene of Queensland. Extinct.

Phascolonus: *οὐδὸς* *οὐδὸς*, leather bag; *ὄρος*, ass—i. e., a 'marsupial ass,' probably in allusion to its size, the type species being about the size of a tapir.

Phascolotherium OWEN, 1838.

Marsupialia, Triconodontia

Proc. Geol. Soc. London, III. 9, 1838; *Écho du Monde Savant*, Paris, 5^e ann. 367, Dec., 1838; 6^e ann., No. 403, p. 29, Jan. 12, 1839; **Proc. Zool. Soc. London** 1839, 9; **Trans. Geol. Soc.**, 2d ser., VI, pt. 1, 58, 1841.

Type: *Didelphis bucklandi* Broderip, from the lower Jurassic slate of Stonesfield, Oxfordshire, England.

Extinct. Based on a lower jaw.

Phascolotherium: *οὐδὸς* *οὐδὸς*, pouch; *θηρίον*, wild beast—from its marsupial affinities "manifested in the simple form, small size, and straggling disposition of the incisors and canines."

Phatages subgenus of *Manis* SUNDEVALL, 1843.

Effodientia, Manide

K. Vetensk. Acad. Handlingar, Stockholm, for 1842, 258-261, 273, 1843; GRAY **Proc. Zool. Soc. London**, 1865, 368-369; **Cat. Carn.**, Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 373, 1869.

Type: *Manis laticauda* Illiger, from India. "Sectio nostra . . . ultima denique . . . forsan appellanda est nomine Æliani, *Phatages* vel *Phatagenus*, quod nomen neque more Buffoniano *Phatagin* vel *Phataginus* scribendum est." (SUNDEVALL, p. 273.)

Phatages: *Phatagin* or *phatagen*, East Indian name of the scaly ant-eater, adopted by Buffon in 1763.

Phataginus RAFINESQUE, 1820.

Effodientia, Manide

[Analyse de la Nature, 57, 1815 (nomen nudum—'Phataginus R. Manis sp. L.'). "RAFINESQUE, **Ann. Gén. Sci. Phys. Bruxelles**, VII, 214, 1820" (fide SUNDEVALL **K. Vetensk. Acad. Handlingar**, Stockholm, for 1842, 270, 1843.

Phatagin GRAY, **Proc. Zool. Soc. London**, 1865, 363-365, 2 figs. in text; **Cat. Carn.**, Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 368-370, 2 figs. in text, 1869; **Hand-List Edentate, Thick-skinned & Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus.**, 1873.

Phatagines: *Manis tricuspis* Rafinesque, from West Africa; and *M. conyza* Rafinesque (fide Sundevall).

Phataginus—Continued.

Phataginus: *Phatagin* or *phatagen*, East Indian name of the scaly ant-eater, adopted by Buffon in 1763.

Phenacodus COPE, 1873.

Ungulata, Condylarthra, Phenacodontidæ.

Palæont. Bull., No. 17, pp. 3-4, Oct. 25, 1873; *Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr.*, VII, for 1873, 458, 1874.

Phenacodus COPE, *Proc. Am. Philos. Soc.*, XX, 509, Jan. 22, 1883 (misprint).

Type: *Phenacodus primæus* Cope, from the Eocene, near Evanston, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on 'a posterior inferior molar.'

Phenacodus: φέναι, φέναικος, a cheat; ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the 'unknown affinities' of the lower molar, from which the genus was originally described. *Phenacodus* was at first supposed to be related to the Primates and also to the suilline *Elotherium*.

Phenacomys MERRIAM, 1889.

Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

N. Am. Fauna, No. 2, pp. 27-32, pls. iv fig. 11, vi-vii, 3 figs. in text, Oct. 30, 1889; *MILLER, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.*, XI, 77-87, Apr. 21, 1897.

Type: *Phenacomys intermedius* Merriam, from Kamloops, British Columbia.

Phenacomys: φέναι, φέναικος, a cheat; μῦς, mouse—from the fact that "the external appearance of the animal gives no clue to its real affinities."

Philander BRIDSON, 1762.

Marsupialia, Didelphyidæ.

Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 13, 207-214, 1762; *TIEDEMANN, Zoologie*, pp. xv, 426-428, 1808; *THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus.*, 336, 1888 (type fixed).

Species, 9: *Philander*, *Philander orientalis*, *P. ambainensis*, *P. brasiliensis*, *P. americana*, *P. africanus*, *P. surinamensis*, *P. capite crasso*, and *P. cauda brevis*. **Type**: *Didelphis philander* Linnaeus, from South America (fide Thomas).

Philander: φίλανδρος, loving men, a lover (from φιλέω, to love; ἀνὴρ, man).

Philantomba ('OGILBY') BLYTH, 1840.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

BLYTH, in Cuvier's *Animal Kingdom*, 1840, 140; new ed., 1849, 140; new ed., 1863, 128.

Type not mentioned. "They are denominated Bush Antelopes (*Philantomba* Ogilby) from their natural haunts. At their head may be placed the Great Bush Antelope (*A. silvicultrix*). . . . In its train follow *A. mergens*, *pigmæa*, *marcellii*, *perspicilla*, *natalensis*, *philantomba*, *burchellii*, *grimmera* [*grimmia*], and one or two others." (BLYTH.)

Philantomba: Probably a corruption of the Liberian name 'Fulintongue' applied to *Cephalophus marcellii*. (SLATER & THOMAS, *Book of Antelopes*, I, 183.)

Philetor THOMAS, 1902.

Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., IX, 220-222, Mar. 1, 1902.

Type: *Philetor rohui* Thomas, from Albert Edward Range, central New Guinea (alt. 6,000 ft.).

Philetor: φιλήτωρ, lover.

Philocryptus (subgenus of *Scotophilus*) GRAY, 1866.

Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XVII, 90, Feb., 1866.

Species not mentioned. Distinguished by the characters: "Upper cutting teeth 1.1; false grinders $\frac{2}{3}$."

Philocryptus: φίλος, loving, fond of; κρυπτός, hidden, concealed.

Phleomys (see *Phloeomys*).

Glires, Muridæ, Phloeomyinæ.

Phlaocyon MATTHEW, 1899.

Fere, Procyonidæ.

Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XII, 54, Apr. 8, 1899; *WORTMAN & MATTHEW*, *ibid.*, XII, 131-135, pl. vi, fig. 10 in text, 1899.

*No reference has been found to the use of this word by Ogilby except as a specific or common name.

Phlaocyon—Continued.

Type: *Phlaocyon leucosteus* Matthew, from the Oligocene (White River) of north-eastern Colorado.

Extinct. Based on 'an exceptionally perfect skull and jaws, with a nearly complete skeleton.'

Phlaocyon: φλάω, to crush, to bruise with the teeth; κύων, dog—i. e. a dog with crushing teeth.

Phlæomys (subg. of *Mus*) WATERHOUSE, 1839. Glires, Muridæ, Phlæomyinæ. Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. LXXVIII, Nov., 1839, 107-108; Philos. Mag. & Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XV, 545-546, 1839; GRAY, Zool. Voy. H. M. S. 'Samarang,' Mamm., 20, 1850 (raised to generic rank).

Phlæomys TROU ESSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc III, 459, 1897.

Type: *Mus (Phlæomys) cumingi* Waterhouse, from Luzon, Philippine Islands.

Phlæomys: φλοιός, bark (φλοιώ, to decorticate); μῦς, mouse—"suggested by the habit of the animal, which Mr. Cuming states feeds chiefly on the bark of trees." (WATERHOUSE.)

Phloromys (see *Phtoramys*).

Glires, Octodontidæ.

Phoberotherium AMEGHINO, 1887.

Ungulata, Toxodontia, Nesodontidæ.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 18, Dec., 1887.

Phoberotherium TROU ESSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. iv, 684, 1898.

Type: *Phoberotherium sylvaticum* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Phoberotherium: φοβερός, formidable; θηρίον, wild beast.

Phoca LINNÆUS, 1758.

Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.

Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., I, 37-38, 1758; 12th ed., I, 55-56, 1766; BRISSON, Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 13, 162-167, 1762; ALLEN, Hist. N. Am. Pinnipeds, 557-654, 1880 (type fixed); Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 461-462, 1902; MILLER & REHN, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXX, 192, Dec., 1901.

Species, 4: *Phoca ursina* Linnaeus, from Bering Island, Bering Sea; *P. leonina* Linnaeus, from the Antarctic Ocean; *P. rosamurs* Linnaeus, from the Arctic Ocean; and *P. vitulina* Linnaeus (type), from the Atlantic Ocean.

Phoca: φώκη, seal.

Phocæna* G. CUVIER, 1817.

Cete, Delphinidæ.

Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., 2^e éd., IX, 163-173, 1817; Règne Animal, 2^e éd., 289, 1829.

Phocæna CUVIER, Règne Animal, I, 279, 1817.

Type: *Delphinus phocæna* Linnaeus, from the Atlantic Ocean.

Phocæna: φώκαινα, porpoise.

Phocænopsis HUXLEY, 1859.

Cete, Delphinidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., III, 509-510, June, 1859; Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, XV, pt. v, No. 60, pp. 676-677, figs. 3, 4 in text, Feb. 1, 1860.

Type: *Phocænopsis mantelli* Huxley, from the Tertiary blue clay of Parimoa, about 5 miles north of Kakaunui, New Zealand.

Extinct. Based on the left humerus.

Phocænopsis: *Phocæna*; ὄψις, appearance—from its resemblance to the common porpoise.

*There is some doubt as to the earliest spelling of this name. Both *Phocæna* and *Phocæna* were published in the same year, 1817. The former is given preference as being in accord with the derivation and evidently the correct form, but *Phocæna* is the spelling adopted by Linnaeus and some earlier authors for the name of the type species which doubtless suggested the designation of the genus.

Phocageneus LEIDY, 1869.

Cete, Platanistidæ.

Syn. Extinct Mamm. N. Am., in Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 426-427, pl. XXIX fig. 10, 1869.

Phocageneus ZITTEL, Handb. Palæont., IV, Lief. 1, p. 171, 1892.**Type:** *Phocageneus venustus* Leidy, from the Miocene near Richmond, Virginia.

Extinct. Based on a tooth.

Phocageneus: φώκη, seal; γενεά, race, offspring.**Phocanella** VAN BENEDEEN, 1876.

Ferre, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.

Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Belgique, 2^e sér., XLI, 799, 1876.*Phocanella* C. O. WATERHOUSE, Index Zool., 304, 1902 (misprint).**Species:** *Phocanella pumila* Van Beneden, and *P. minor* Van Beneden, from the Antwerp basin, Belgium.Extinct. Each species is based on 'des os du bassin et les principaux os des membres,' but also in the case of *P. minor* on some vertebrae.*Phocanella*: Dim. of *Phoca*.**Phocarcotus** (subgenus of *Otaria*) PETERS, 1866.

Ferre, Pinnipedia, Otariidæ.

Monatsb. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1866, 269; GRAY, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XVIII, 234, Sept., 1866 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Arctocephalus hookeri* Gray, from the Falkland Islands.*Phocarcotus*: *Phoca*; ἀρκτος, bear—from its skull, which resembles that of a bear.**Phococetus** GÉRAVAIN, 1876.

Cete, Squalodontidæ.

Journ. de Zoologie, V, No. 1, pp. 64-70, 2 figs. in text, 1876.

Type: *Zeuglodon vasconum* Delfortrie, from Saint-Médard-en-Jalle, near Bordeaux, France.

Extinct. Based on a single tooth.

Phococetus: *Phoca*; κῆτος, whale.**Phocochoerus** (see **Phaco-choerus**).

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Phocodon AGASSIZ, 1841.

Cete, Squalodontidæ.

Valentin's Repertorium Anat. et Physiol., Bern et St. Gallen, VI, 236, 1841.

Type: *Phocodon scilla* Agassiz, from Malta (locality fide Zittel, Handb. Palæont., p. 171). "Blainville . . . bezweifelt meine Angabe über das von Scilla Tab. XII als Fischfragment abgebildete Kieferfragment. Ich habe das jetzt in Cambridge befindliche Exemplar untersucht und für ein Phokengebiss erkannt . . . Uebrigens ist dieses fossile Thier auch schon in Deutschland und zwar im Bohnerze des Schwarzwaldes aufgefunden worden." (AGASSIZ.)

Extinct. Based on part of a jaw with teeth.

Phocodon: φώκη, seal; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth.**Phocæna** (see **Phocæna**).

Cete, Delphinidæ.

Phocogeneus (see **Phocageneus**).

Cete, Platanistidæ.

Pholidotus BRISSON, 1762.

Effodientia, Manidæ.

Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 12, 18-20, 1762; STORR, Prodromus Methodi Mamm., 40, Tab. B, 1780; GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 365.

Species: *Pholidotus* and *Pholidotus longicaudatus*, from Africa.*Pholidotus*: φολιδωτός, armed, clad with scales (from φολίς, scale)—from the scaly covering or armor.**Phonocdromus** AMEGHINO, 1894.

Marsupialia, Garzonidæ.

Enum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Form. Eocènes de Patagonie, 99-100, Feb., 1894.

Species: *Phonocdromus patagonicus* Ameghino; and *P. gracilis* Ameghino, from the Eocene of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Phonocdromus: Contraction of φονοκτόνος murdering; δρομεύς, runner.**Phorbantus** GISTEL, 1848.

Giles, Sciuridæ.

Naturgesch. Thierreichs für höhere Schulen, p. viii, 1848 (under *Anisonyx*).

Phorbantus—Continued.

New name for *Anisonyx* Rafinesque, 1817, which is preoccupied by *Anisonyx* Latreille, 1807, a genus of Coleoptera.

Phorbantus: *φορβή*, fodder; *ἀνράω*, to partake of—in allusion to its food, which consists largely of herbage. (This is less applicable to the ground squirrel than to the apodontia, the animal to which the name *Anisonyx* was formerly supposed to apply.)

[Phorusrhacos AMEGHINO, 1887.

Ave

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 24, Dec., 1887.

Phororhacos AMEGHINO, Revista Argentina, I, entr. 4a, 255-259, Aug. 1, 1891.

Type: *Phorusrhacos longissimus* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia. Described as an Edentate, but subsequently shown to be a bird Extinct.

Phororhacos: *φορός*, bearing; *ράκος*, rags, pieces—doubtless in reference to the fragmentary condition of the remains.]

Phractomys PETERS, 1867.

Glires, Lophiomyidae

Zeitschr. gesamt. Naturwiss. Halle, XXIX, Correspondenzbl. II, 195, Feb., 1867

Type: *Phractomys aethiopicus* Peters, from the quarries of Maman, north of Kassala northeast Africa. (See *Lophiomyis* Milne-Edwards, 1867.)

Phractomys: *φρακτός*, protected; *μῦς*, mouse.

Phregatherium (see **Phugatherium**).

Glires, Caviidae

Phtoramys AMEGHINO, 1887.

Glires, Octodontidae

Apuntes Prelim. sobre Mamf. Estinguidos de Monte Hermoso, 4-5, Apr., 1887

Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 160-161, pls. VII figs. 7-8, x, fig. 28, 1889

Phloromys LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1887, xxiv, Mamm., 36, 1888 (misprint)

Type: *Phtoramys homogenidens* Ameghino, from Monte Hermoso, about 40 mile east of Bahia Blanca, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on a right lower jaw with an incisor and the first three molars

Phtoramys: *φθορά*, destruction, ruin; *μῦς*, mouse.

Phugatherium AMEGHINO, 1887.

Glires, Caviidae

Apuntes Prelim. sobre Mamf. Estinguidos de Monte Hermoso, 6-7, Apr., 1887

Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 241-242, 1889.

Phregatherium LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1887, XXIV, Mamm., 37, 1888 (misprint).

Type: *Phugatherium cataclisticum* Ameghino, from Monte Hermoso, about 4 miles east of Bahia Blanca, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct. "Establecí la especie sobre un fragmento de mandíbula inferior de lado izquierdo, con el alveolo del incisivo, el alveolo del p. 1, y las dos muelas siguientes, m. 1 y 2 intactos." (l. c., 1889.)

Phugatherium: *φυγή*, flight; *θηρίον*, wild beast.

Phylloderma (subgenus) PETERS, 1865.

Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae

Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1865, 512-513; Dobson, Cat

Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 482-483, 1878 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Phylloderma stenops* Peters, from Cayenne, French Guiana.

Phylloderma: *φύλλον*, leaf; *δέρμα*, skin.

Phyllodia GRAY, 1843.

Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. CXXIII, Oct., 1843, 50.

Type: *Phyllodia jarnellii* Gray, from Jamaica.

Phyllodia: *φυλλώδης*, like leaves, rich in leaves—in allusion to the nose-leaf.

Phyllomys LUND, 1839.

Glires, Octodontidae

Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2^e sér., XI, Zool., 225-226, 233, Apr., 1839; K. Danst

Vidensk. Selsk., Kjöbenhavn, VIII, 243-244, pl. 21 figs. 12-13, 1841.

Phyllomys—Continued.

Type not given. The genus includes extinct and recent species from the bone caves north and south of S. Lat. 18°, Minas Geraes, Brazil. According to the second article the type seems to be *P. brasiliensis* Lund, from a cave on the east slope of the Serra do Espinhaço.

Phyllomys: φύλλον, leaf; μῦς, mouse—from the laminated structure of the upper molars. "Les Phyllomys ont les mâchoières supérieures composées de quatre lames transversales simples." (LUND.)

Phyllonycteris GUNDLACH, 1860.

Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae.

Monatsh. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1860, 817-819; MILLER & REHN, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXX, 287, Dec., 1901 (type fixed).

Species: *Phyllonycteris poeyi* Gundlach (type), from Fundador, Cuba; and *P. uszkorni* Gundlach, from Cuba.

Phyllonycteris: φύλλον, leaf; νυκτερίς, bat—i. e., a 'leaf-nosed bat.'

Phyllophora GRAY, 1836.

Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae.

Jardine's Mag. Zool. & Bot., II, 489-490, 1838; Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., X, 257, 1842.

Type: *Phyllophora amplexicaudata* (= *Glossophaga amplexicaudata* Spix), from Brazil.

Name preoccupied by *Phyllophora* Thunberg, 1812, a genus of Orthoptera.

Phyllophora: φύλλοφόρος, bearing leaves (from φύλλον, leaf; φέρω, bearing)—in allusion to the nose-leaf.

Phyllops PETERS, 1865.

Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae.

Monatsh. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1865, 356; MILLER & REHN, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXX, 292, Dec., 1901 (type fixed).

Species: *Phyllostoma albomaculatum* Gundlach (= *Arctibeus fulvatus* Gray, type), from Cuba; and *P. personatum* Natterer, from Brazil.

Phyllops: φύλλον, leaf; ὄψ, aspect—in allusion to the nose-leaf.

Phyllorhina LEACH, 1816.

Chiroptera, Rhinolophidae.

Syst. Cat. Spec. Indig. Mamm. & Birds Brit. Mus., I, 1816 (Willughby Soc. reprint).

Type: *Phyllorhina minuta* Leach ('Small Leafnose'), from Torquay, Devonshire, England.

Phyllorhina: φύλλον, leaf; ῥίς, ῥίνας, nose—from the nose-leaf.

Phyllorrhina (subg. of *Rhinolophus*) BONAPARTE, 1837. Chiroptera, Rhinolophidae.

Icon. Fauna Italica, fasc. XXI, 1837 (under *Rhinolophus ferrum-equinum*).

Phyllorrhina BONAPARTE, Saggio Dist. Anim. Vert., 16, 1831 (nomen nudum); PETERS, Reise nach Mossambique, Säugeth., 32, pls. vi, xiii figs. 7-13, 1852 (raised to generic rank); DOBSON, Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 127-152, 1878; BLANFORD, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1887, 637-638 (availability of name discussed); W. L. SCLATER, Mamm. S. Africa, II, 116, 1901 (synonym, type fixed).

Type: *Rhinolophus diadema* Geoffroy, from Timor. (SCLATER.)

Sub Phyllorrhina Leach, 1816. "Il Temminck nella sua datta ed elaborata Monografia de' *Rinologi*, dopo aver eribrata ed accresciuta la materia, ne repartisce diciassette specie in due sezioni che noi consideriam due sottogeneri. Proponiam di chiamare *Phyllorrhina* il primo di essi, trasportandogli il grazioso nome che il Leach compose pel *Rinolofo* minore di Europa, cui tentò disgiungere dal maggiore; . . . Caratterizzasi questo *Phyllorrhina*, Nob." (BONAPARTE, l. c., 1837.)

Phyllostomus LACÉPÈDE, 1799.

Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae.

Tableaux Divisions, Sousdivisions Ordres et Genres Mamm., 16, 1799; Nouv. Tabl. Méth., in Mém. l'Institut, Paris, III, 500, 1801; ILLIGER, Prodomus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 120-121, 1811; MILLER & REHN, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXX, 282, Dec., 1901.

Phyllostomus—Continued.

Phyllostoma CUVIER, Tableau Élém. Hist. Nat., 105–106, 1798 [‘Les Phyllostomes’]; Leçons d’Anat. Comp., I, 1800, Tableau 1 (names only, *Phyllostomes*—*Phyllostoma*); GEOFFROY, Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, XV, 174, 1810.

Type: *Vespertilio hastatus* Pallas, from South America.

Phyllostoma: φύλλον, leaf; στόμα, mouth—from the conspicuous nose-leaf.

Phyllotis (subgenus of *Mus*) WATERHOUSE, 1837. Glires, Muridæ, Cricetina.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. 1, Nov. 21, 1837, pp. 27–28; FITZINGER, Sitzungsber.

Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, LVI, 83–84, 1867 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Mus (Phyllotis) darwini* Waterhouse, from Coquimbo, Chile.

Phyllotis: φύλλον, leaf; οὖς, ὠτός, ear—from ‘its large, leaf-like ears.’

Phyllotis GRAY, 1866.

Chiroptera, Rhinolophidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 81.

Type: *Phyllotis philippensis* (= *Rhinolophus philippinensis* Waterhouse), from the Philippine Islands.

Name preoccupied by *Phyllotis* Waterhouse, 1837, a genus of Muridæ.

Physalus LACÉPÈDE, 1804.

Cete, Balænidæ.

Hist. Nat. Cétacées, Tableau Ordres, Genres et Espèces, pp. xl, 219–226, 1804.

Physelus RAFINESQUE, Analyse de la Nature, 60, 1815.

“*Physalis* FLEMING, B. A., 1828” (fide GRAY, Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 139, 1866).

Type: *Physalus cylindricus* Lacépède, from the Arctic or North Atlantic Ocean.

Physalus: φύσαλος, whale.

Physeter LINNÆUS, 1758.

Cete, Physeteridæ.

Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., I, 76–77, 1758; 12th ed., I, 107, 1766; W. L. SCLATER,

Mamm. S. Africa, II, 185–188, figs. 140–141, 1901 (type fixed).

Physeterus DUMÉRIL, Zool. Anal., 28, 1806.

Physeteres CUVIER, Dict. Sci. Nat., LIX, 518, 1829 (not a French name).

Species, 4: *Physeter catodon* Linnaeus, from the Arctic Ocean; *P. macrocephalus* Linnaeus (type), from the Atlantic Ocean; *P. microps* Linnaeus, and *P. turio* Linnaeus, from the Arctic Ocean.

Physeter: φυσήτηρ, blowpipe, a whale (φυσάω, to blow)—from the single spiracle or blowhole.

Physeterula VAN BENEDEN, 1877.

Cete, Physeteridæ.

Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. de Belgique, 2^e sér., XLIV, 851–856, pl. —, 1877.

Type: *Physeterula dubusii* Van Beneden, from the Antwerp Crag, Belgium.

Extinct. Based on ‘un maxillaire inférieur à peu près complet.’

Physeterula: Dim. of *Physeter*.

Physeterus (see *Physeter*).

Cete, Physeteridæ.

Physetodon MCCOY, 1879.

Cete, Physeteridæ.

Geol. Surv. Victoria, Prodromus Paleont. Vict., dec. vi, 19–20, pl. lv, 1879.

Type: *Physetodon baileyi* McCoy, from the lower Pliocene of Mordialloc, near Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Extinct. Based on a ‘tooth about 10 inches long, and 2 inches wide at middle.’

Physetodon: *Physeter*; δδών = δδούς, tooth.

Physodon GERVAIS, 1872.

Cete, Physeteridæ.

Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 2^e sér., XXIX, No. 2, p. 101, May, 1872.

Type: *Physodon leccense* Gervais, from the Miocene of Lecce, near Otranto, south-eastern Italy.

Extinct.

Physodon: *Phys-(eter)*; δδών = δδούς, tooth. “Je rapproche de préférence cet animal des cachalots parce que l’email de ses dents est recouvert d’une forte couche de ciment.” (GERVAIS.)

- Physorhinus** GLOGER, 1841. Fene, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.
 Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxiv, 163, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag.
 Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, Feb. 1, 1895.
Type: The *Mirounga* (*Physorhinus proboscideus* = *Phoca proboscidea* Péron) of the
 Southern Seas.
 Name preoccupied by *Physorhinus* Eschscholtz, 1836, a genus of Coleoptera.
Physorhinus: φῦσσις, bellows; ῥίς, ῥιρός, nose—in allusion to the proboscis, which
 is capable of being inflated and elongated.
- Physotherium** PORTIS, 1886. Cete, Physeteridæ.
 Mem. Reale Acc. Sci. Torino, 2d ser., XXXVII, 325-326, figs. 91-94, 1886.
 W. L. SCLATER, Zool. Record for 1886, XXIII, Mamm., 59, 1887.
Type: *Physotherium sotterii* Portis, from the marine Pliocene of Ancona, Italy.
 Extinct. Based on teeth.
Physotherium: *Phys*-(*der*); ὄπιον, wild beast.
- Pica** (see **Pika**). Glires, Ochotonidæ.
- Pichipilus** AMEGHINO, 1890. Marsupialia, Epanorthidæ.
 Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XI, cuad. VII-IX, 155-156, 175, 187, July-Sept., 1890.
Type: *Pichipilus osbornii* Ameghino, from the Eocene of southern Patagonia.
 Extinct.
Pichipilus: In honor of Pichipila, an Araucanian Indian chief of Patagonia.
- Pictorius** ('G. CUVIER') GRAY, 1869. Fene, Viverridæ.
 Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 145, 1869.
Misprint for *Putorius* G. Cuvier, 1817. The species to which Gray refers, "*Pictorius striatus* Cuv." (= *Galidictis striata*), is now placed in the Viverridæ, although the genus *Putorius* belongs to the Mustelidæ.
- Picunia** ROTH, 1901. Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Homalodontotheriidæ.
 Revista Mus. La Plata, X, 254, Oct., 1901 (sep. p. 6).
Type: *Picunia nitida* Roth, from the upper 'Cretaceous' of Lago Musters, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.
 Extinct.
Picunia: *Pikum*, an Araucanian name.
- Pika** LACÉPÈDE, 1799. Glires, Ochotonidæ.
 Tabl. Mamm., 9, 1799; Nouv. Tabl. Méth., Mamm., Mém. l'Institut, III, 494, 1801.
Pica FISCHER, Das National Museum Naturgesch. zu Paris, II, 126, 1803.
Type: *Pika alpinus* (= *Lepus alpinus* Pallas), from the mountains of Siberia.
 Name antedated by *Ochotona* Link, 1795.
Pika: *Pecka*, native name used by the Tunguses of Siberia. (PALLAS, Reise, II, 701, 1773.)
- Pilchenia** AMEGHINO, 1903. Marsupialia, Epanorthidæ.
 Anales Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, IX (ser. 3ª, II) 128, figs. 49-50, July 18, 1903.
Species: *Pilchenia lucina* Ameghino, and *P. lobata* Ameghino, from Patagonia.
 Extinct. Based on lower molars.
- Piliocolobus** ROCHEBRUNE, 1886-87. Primates, Cercopithecidæ.
 Faune Sénégalie, Suppl. Vertébrés, 1^{re} fasc., 96, 105-113, pls. III-VI, 1886-87.
Species: 4: *Colobus ferrugineus* Illiger, *Piliocolobus bouvieri* Rochebrune, and *Colobus tholloni* Milne-Edwards, from West Africa; and *C. kirki* Gray, from the island of Zanzibar.
Piliocolobus: πῖλον (dim. from πῖλος), hair wrought into felt, a cap; + *Colobus*—in allusion to the long hair on the head.
- Pinalia** GRAY, 1838. Insectivora, Soricidæ.
 Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1837, No. LIX, 126, June 14, 1838; List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. xxii, 1843.
Paulia WALLACE, Geog. Dist. Anim., II, 191, 1876 (subgenus of *Sorex*, misprint).
Manuscript name published as a synonym of Crossopus Wagler, 1832.

Pinemys LESSON, 1836.

Glires, Muridæ, Microtinæ.

Hist. Nat. Mamm. Ois. découv. depuis 1788 (Complém. Œuvres Buffon), V, 436-437, 1836; Nouv. Tableau Règne Anim., Mamm., 122, 1842; MILLER, N. Am. Fauna, No. 12, pp. 16, 58, 1896 (in synonymy).

Type: *Psammomys pinetorum* Le Conte, from the vicinity of Riceboro, Georgia.

Name antedated by *Pitymys* McMurtrie, 1831; and by *Ammomys* Bonaparte, 1831, both based on the same type.

Pinemys: Lat. *pinus*, pine; $\mu\upsilon\varsigma$, mouse—from the habitat, although the species is by no means restricted to pine woods.

Pinulia (see **Pinalia**).

Insectivora, Soricidæ.

Pipistrellus KAUP, 1829.

Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Entw.-Gesch. und Natürl. Syst. Europ. Theirowelt, I, 97, 98, 1829; BONAPARTE, Icon. Fauna Italica, I, fasc. xx, 1837 (under *Vespertilio emarginatus*); fasc. xxi, 1837 (under *V. alcythoe*).

Type: *Vespertilio pipistrellus* Schreber, from Europe.

Pipistrellus: Italian, *pipistrello*, *vispitrello* (dim. of *vespertilio*), bat.

Pitcheir, Pitechirus (see **Pithecheir**).

Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.

Pithanotomys AMEGHINO, 1887.

Glires, Octodontidæ.

Apuntes Prelim. sobre Mamíf. Estinguidos de Monte Hermoso, p. 5, Apr., 1887; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fós. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 162-166, pl. VII figs. 11-18, 1889.

Type: *Pithanotomys columnaris* Ameghino, from Monte Hermoso, about 40 miles east of Bahía Blanca, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on the left lower jaw with the incisor and four molars.

Pithanotomys: $\pi\theta\alpha\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$, probable; $\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$, $\acute{\omega}\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$, ear; $\mu\upsilon\varsigma$, mouse.

Pithecanthropus HÆCKEL, 1866.

Primates, Hominidæ.

Gen. Morphologie Organismen, II, p. clx, 1866 (nomen nudum); Hist. Creation, Am. ed., II, 270, 293, 1883.

Hypothetical genus proposed to fill the gap between the anthropoid apes and *Homo*. "These ape-like men or Pithecanthropi, very probably existed toward the end of the Tertiary period. They originated out of the man-like apes, or Anthropoides, by becoming completely habituated to an upright walk, and by the corresponding stronger differentiation of both pairs of legs." (Hist. Creation, p. 293).

Pithecanthropus: $\pi\theta\eta\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, ape; $\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\rho\omega\pi\omicron\varsigma$, man—i. e., an anthropoid ape.

Pithecanthropus DUBOIS, 1894.

Primates, Hominidæ (Pithecanthropidæ).

Pithecanthropus erectus, Eine Menschenähnliche Uebergangsform aus Java, Batavia, pp. 1-26, 31, fig. 1, pls. I fig. 1, II, 1894; Science, new ser., I, No. 2, p. 47, Jan. 11, 1895; LYDEKKER, Nature, LI, No. 1317, p. 291, Jan. 24, 1895; MARSH, Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XLIX, 144-147, fig. 2 in text, pl. II, Feb., 1895.

Type: *Pithecanthropus erectus* Dubois, from the Pleistocene near Trinil, in the Ngawi precinct of the Madiun province, central Java.

Extinct. Based on a tooth, a skull, and a left femur.

"The name *Pithecanthropus* was given to it by the discoverer [Dubois] in order to furnish with a definite habitation and a name the theoretical *Pithecanthropus* of Hæckel. Even the most particular of students of mammalian nomenclature will hardly object to the utilisation of a name for a second time which is with some clearness a nomen nudum!" (BEDDARD, Mamm., p. 584, 1902.)

Pithecheir F. CUVIER, 1838.

Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.

['Pithecheir mélanure'] F. CUVIER, Hist. Nat. Mamm., VII, livr. 66, pl. with 2 pp. text, Feb., 1833];

CUVIER, in LESSON's "Compl. Oeuvres de Buffon, I [2d ed., 1838?] 447" (sde LESSON, Spécies Mamm., 265, 1840); Hist. Nat. Mamm., VIII, Table Gén. et Méth., 4, No. 290, 1842.

Pithecheir—Continued.

Pithecochirus GLOGER, Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxx, 93, 1841.

Pithechirus AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 26, 1842.

Pithechirus KAUP, Classif. Säugeth. und Vögel, 76, 1844 (misprint).

Pitheir SCHINZ, Syn. Mamm., II, 260, 1845.

Pithechir JENTINK, Notes Leyden Mus., XIV, 122-126, pls. 3, 4, figs. 5-8, 1892.

Type: *Pithecheir melanurus* Cuvier; exact locality unknown, but supposed to have been western Sumatra.

Pithecheir: *πίθηκος*, ape; *χείρ*, hand.

Pithecia DENMAREST, 1804.

Primates, Cebidæ.

NOUV. Dict. Hist. Nat., XXIV, Tab. Méth. Mamm., 8, 1804; Mammalogie, I, 31, 89, 1820; GEOFFROY, Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, XIX, 115, 1812.

Species: *Simia pithecia* Linnaeus (type), from Guiana; and *S. leucocephala* Audubert, from French Guiana.

Pithecia: *πίθηκος*, ape.

Pitheciastes COPE, 1878.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriocœridæ.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XVII, 219, Jan. 12, 1878 (sep. as Palæont. Bull. No. 28;)

Am. Naturalist, XII, 58, 1878; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXI, 557-559, 1884.

Pitheciastes SCUDDER, Nomenclator Zool., pt. II, 249, 1882.

Type: *Pitheciastes brevifacies* Cope, from the upper Miocene (Ticholeptus beds) of Deep River, Montana.

Extinct. Based on 'a mandible which supports the dentition of one side and part of the other.'

Pitheciastes: Dim. of *πίθηκος*, ape.

Pithecochirus (see *Pithecheir*).

Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.

Pithecodon LORENZ-LIBURNAU, 1900.

Primates, Lemuridæ.

Denkschriften K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, Math.-Nat. Cl., LXX, 13, 2 figs. in text, 1900.

Type: *Pithecodon sikora* Lorenz-Liburnau, from the Pleistocene of the caves of Andrahomana, Madagascar.

Extinct. Based on an incomplete skull.

Pithecodon: *πίθηκος*, ape; *ὀδών*=*ὀδός*, tooth.

Pithecosciurus (see *Pithesciurus*).

Primates, Cebidæ.

Pitheculites AMEGHINO, 1902.

Primates, Cebidæ.

[Anal. Soc. Cien. Argentina, LI, 76, Mar.-Apr., 1901—nomen nudum].

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 74-75, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 6-7).

Type: *Pitheculites minimus* Ameghino, from the Eocene of Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on part of the lower jaw with two teeth and a piece of the upper jaw with three teeth.

Pitheculites: *Pitheculus*; with termination *-ites*, indicative of its fossil character (see *Eucetites*).

Pitheculus AMEGHINO, 1894.

Primates, Cebidæ.

Enum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Form. Éocènes Patagonie, 10-11, Feb., 1894.

Type: *Pitheculus australis* Ameghino, from the Eocene of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Pitheculus: Dim. of *Pithecus*.

Pithecus GEOFFROY & CUVIER, 1795.

Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

"GEOFFROY & CUVIER, Mag. Encyclopédique, III, 462, 1795;" DUMÉRIL, Zool.

Analytique, 8, 1806; LEACH, Journ. de Physique, LXXXIX, 156, Aug., 1819.

Species: 5: *Simia veter* Linnaeus, from India; *S. silenus* Linnaeus, from India; *S. faunus*, *S. cynomolgus* Linnaeus, from southeastern Asia; *S. sinica* Linnaeus, from southern India.

Pithecus: *πίθηκος*, ape.

Pithecus G. CUVIER, 1800.

Primates, Simiidæ.

[Tableau Élé. Hist. Nat. Anim., 95, 1798—'Les singes proprement dits,' including *l'orang-outang* and 3 other species].

Pithecus—Continued.

Leçons Anat. Comp., tabl. i, 1800 (names only—'Oranga,' '*Pithecus*'); Geoffroy, Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, XIX, 87–89, 1812.

Type: The Orang-utan (*Simia satyrus* Linnaeus), from Borneo. (See *Simia* Linnaeus, 1758.)

Pithecus was previously used by Geoffroy & Cuvier, for a genus of Cercopithecidae.

Pithelemur LESSON, 1840.

Primates, Lemuridae.

Spécies Mamm., 207, 208–209, 1840; Nouv. Tabl. Règne Animal, Mamm., 9, 1842.

Type: *Lemur indri* Gmelin, from southern Madagascar.

Name antedated by *Indri* E. Geoffroy, 1796; and by *Lichanotus* Illiger, 1811.

Pithelemur: πίθηκος, ape; + *Lemur*.

Pithes? BURNETT, 1828.

Primates, Cercopithecidae.

Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXVI, 307, Oct.–Dec., 1828.

Type: *Pithes? sylvanus* (= *Simia sylvanus* Linnaeus?), from northern Africa.

Pithes: πίθηξ, ape.

Pithesciurus (subgenus of *Saguinus*) LESSON, 1840.

Primates, Cebidae.

Spécies Mamm., 116, 157–160, 1840.

Pithesciureus LESSON, Nouv. Tabl. Règne Animal, Mamm., 7, 1842.

Iithescosciurus AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Index Univ., 1846, 293; 1848, 846.

Type: *Pithesciurus saimiri* Lesson, from French Guiana. (See *Saimiri* Voigt, 1831.)

Pithesciurus: πίθηκος, ape; + *Sciurus*—i. e., a 'squirrel monkey.'

Pithex HODGSON, 1841.

Primates, Cercopithecidae.

Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, IX, pt. II, for July–Dec., 1840, No. 108, pp. 1212–1213. 1 fig. in text, Mar., 1841.

Species: *Pithex oinops* Hodgson, and *P. pelops* Hodgson, from Nepal, India.

Pithex: πίθηξ, ape.

Pitymys McMURTRIE, 1831.

Glires, Muridae, Microtinae.

Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, I, App., 434 footnote, 1831; MILLER, N. Am. Fauna, No. 12, pp. 15, 58–60, fig. 31, 1896.

Pityomys BANGS, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXVIII, No. 7, p. 182, Mar., 1896.

New name for *Psammomys* Le Conte, 1830, which is preoccupied by *Psammomys* Cretzschmar, 1828, a genus of Gerbillinae.

Pitymys: πίτυς, πίτυς, pine; μῦς, mouse—from the habitat, although the type species is by no means restricted to pine woods.

Placoziphius VAN BENEDEN, 1869.

Cete, Phycetidae.

[Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, XX, 396, Nov. 1, 1864; * Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. de Belgique, 2^e sér., XXII, 107, 1866—nomen nudum].

Mém. Acad. Roy. Sci., Lettres et Beaux-Arts de Belgique, XXXVII [No. 4], 11–12, pls. i, ii, 1 fig. in text, 1869.

Type: *Placoziphius duboisii* Van Beneden, from Edegheem, near Antwerp, Belgium. Extinct. Based on a skull.

Placoziphius: πλάξ, πλακός, plate; + *Ziphius*.

Plagiarthrus AMEGHINO, 1896.

Ungulata, Hyracoidea, Archaeohyracidae.

Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVII, '92' footnote, 1896 (sep. p. 8); XVIII, 535–536, fig. 21, Oct. 6, 1897.

New name for *Clorinda* Ameghino, 1895, which is preoccupied by *Clorinda* Barande, 1879, a genus of Brachiopoda. Extinct.

Plagiarthrus: πλάγιος, oblique, slanting; ἄρθρον, joint.

Plagiulacodon FALCONER, 1857.

Allotheria, Plagiulacidae.

Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, XIII, pt. 3, No. 51, p. 262, Aug. 1, 1857.

Plagiulacodon seems never to have been used strictly as a generic name, but was contracted to *Plagiulax*. It occurs only in the description of *Plagiulax*, in

*Quoted by Huxley from Van Beneden's paper, as 'not yet published.'

Plagiaulacodon—Continued.

which Falconer states that the latter name is "an abbreviation for '*Plagiaulacodon*,' from *πλάγιος*, oblique, and *αὐλαξ*, groove, having reference to the diagonal grooving of the premolars."

Extinct.

Plagiaulax FALCONER, 1857.

Allotheria, Plagiaulacidae.

Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, XIII, pt. 3, No. 51, pp. 262-282, figs. 1-5, 7-15 in text, Aug. 1, 1857.

Species: *Plagiaulax beckleri* Falconer (type), and *P. minor* Falconer, from the Upper Oolite (Purbeck), Dorsetshire, England. (Abbreviation for *Plagiaulacodon*.)

Extinct.

Plagiaulax: *πλάγιος*, oblique; *αὐλαξ*, groove—from the obliquely grooved premolars.

Plagiocoelus AMEGHINO, 1894.

Monotremata (Adiastaltidae).

Enum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Form. Eocènes Patagonie, 186-187, Feb., 1894.

Type: *Plagiocoelus obliquus* Ameghino, from the Eocene of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Plagiocoelus: *πλάγιος*, oblique, transverse; *κοῖλος*, hollow.

Plagiodon ALSTON, 1876.

Glires, Octodontidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1876, 93.

Identification of Plagiodontia Cuvier, 1836.

This form is preoccupied by *Plagiodon* Duméril, 1853, a genus of Reptilia.

Plagiodontia F. CUVIER, 1836.

Glires, Octodontidae.

Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2^e sér., VI, 347-353, pl. 17, Dec., 1836.

Plagiodon ALSTON, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1876, 93 (preoccupied).

Type: *Plagiodontiaedium* F. Cuvier, from Haiti, West Indies.

Plagiodontia: *πλάγιος*, oblique; *ὀδούς*, *ὀδόντος*, tooth—from the diagonal grooves of the upper molars.

Plagiophus POMEL, 1847.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Palaeotheriidae.

"Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 2^e sér., IV, 586, Apr. 5, 1847;" Archiv. Sci. Phys. et Nat., Bibl. Univ. Genève, V, 202, June, 1847; Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 82-83, 1854 (exact date of publication*); BRAVARD & POMEL, Notice Ossem. Foss. de la Débruge, près Apt, p. 6, 1850.

Species: *Palaeotherium minus* G. Cuvier, and *P. minimum* G. Cuvier, from France.

Extinct.

Plagiophus: *πλάγιος*, oblique; *λόφος*, crest.

Planicerus (subgenus of *Bubalus*) GRAY, 1872.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Cat. Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., 10-12, 1872.

Species, 3: *Bubalus brachyceros* Gray, *B. centralis* Gray, and *Bos reclinis* Blyth, from Africa.

Planicerus: Lat. *planum*, level, flat; *κέρας*, horn—from the depressed, flat horns.

Planodus AMEGHINO, 1887.

Ungulata, ?

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 20, Dec., 1887; Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 619, 1889.

Type: *Planodus ursinus* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Planodus: *πλάνος*, deceiving; *ὀδούς*, tooth.

Planops AMEGHINO, 1887.

Edentata, Megalonychidae.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 23, Dec., 1887.

Type: *Planops longirostratus* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Planops: *πλάνος*, deceiving; *ὄψ*, aspect.

**Palaeotherium* Owen is quoted as a synonym dating from June 16, 1847; this, however, is probably the date of reading and not of publication.

- Platacanthomys** BLYTH, 1859. Glires, Muscardinida.
 Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, Calcutta, XXVIII, 288-289, 1859.
Platyacanthomys MARSHALL, Nomenclator. Zool., Mamm., 10, 1873.
Platyacanthomys COUES, Century Dict., IV, p. 4536, 1890 (under *Platacanthomys*).
Type: *Platacanthomys lasiurus* Blyth, from Mundakym, Alipi, southern Malabar, India.
Platacanthomys: πλατύς, broad, flat; * ἄκανθα, spine; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the flattened spines mingled with the fur.
- Platacodon** MARSH, 1889. Marsupialia, Stagodontida.
 Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXVIII, 178, pl. VIII figs. 4-12, Aug., 1889.
Type: *Platacodon nanus* Marsh, from the Cretaceous (Laramie) of Wyoming. Extinct. Based on "the three teeth represented on pl. VIII, figs. 4-12."
Platacodon: πλατύς, broad, flat; ἀκμή, point; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the crowns of the premolars.
- Platacomys** AMEGHINO 1881. Glires, Octodontida.
 "La Antigüedad del Hombre en el Plata, II, 306, 1881" (fide AMEGHINO, 1889); Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 161-162, pl. VII figs. 9, 10, 1889.
Type: *Platacomys scindens* Ameghino, from the Rio de la Plata, Province of Buenos Aires; subsequently found at Monte Hermoso, about 40 miles east of Bahía Blanca, Argentina.
 Extinct.
Platacomys: Plata (from Rio de la Plata); + *Eomys*—i. e., the 'La Plata Eomys.'
- Platanista** WAGLER, † 1830. Cete, Platanistida.
 Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 35, 1830; GRAY, Ill. Indian Zool., II, pl. 24, 1833-34; ANDERSON, Anat. & Zool. Researches, Yunnan Expd., I, 417, 550, pls. XLV, etc., 1878.
Platanistina GRAY, Zool. Voy. H. M. S. 'Erebus & Terror,' Mamm., 45, 1846.
Type: *Delphinus gangeticus* Lebeck, from the River Ganges, India.
Platanista: πλατανιστής, "a fish of the Ganges, apparently this dolphin" (Century Dict.). "Probablement le platanista de Plinie." (CUVIER.)
- Platanistina** GRAY, 1846. Cete, Platanistida.
 Zool. Voy. H. M. S. 'Erebus & Terror,' Mamm., 45, 1846.
 Modification of *Platanista* Wagler, 1830.
- Platatherium** Gervais & AMEGHINO, 1880. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, ?
 Mamm. Foss. Am. Sud, 130-133, 1880; AMEGHINO, Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 615-616, 1889.
Type: *Platatherium magnum* Gervais & Ameghino, from the Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Extinct. Based on a 'portion of the left lower mandible, some bones of the limbs, and a fragment of the pelvis.'
Platatherium: Plata (from the Rio de La Plata); θηρίον, wild beast.
- Platigonus** LE CONTE, 1848. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tayassuidae.
 Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 2d ser., V, No. 13, pp. 103-104, figs. 1, 2, Jan., 1848.
Platydonus LE CONTE, Mem. Am. Acad. Arts & Sci., new ser., III, 257, 1848.
Platygonus GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., 83, Feb., 1872.
Type: *Platigonus compressus* Le Conte, from the Pleistocene of the lead region of Illinois.
 Extinct.
Platigonus: πλατύς, broad, flat; γωνία, angle—"from the curious dilatation of the angle of the inferior maxilla, which is produced into a large and broad expansion, concave outwards." (LE CONTE.)

* The application of the prefix *Platy-*, broad or flat, usually requires no explanation.

† In the reference quoted by Anderson and others—Cuvier, *Recherches Oss. Foss.*, nouv. ed., V, 279-280, pl. 22, figs. 8-10, pl. 23, fig. 19, 1823—the name occurs only in French form, 'Dauphin du Gange.'

platischista (see **Platyschista**).

Ferae, Viverrilæ.

ptoceras (subg. of *Tioceras*) MARSH, 1886. Ungulata, Amblypoda, Uintatheriidae.

Mon. U. S. Geol. Surv., X, Dinocerata, App., p. 214, figs. 180, 181, 189, 190, 1886.

Species: *Tioceras latum* Marsh, from the Eocene (Bridger) near Spanish John Meadow, in the vicinity of Green River; and *Eobanileus cornutus* Cope, from the Eocene of Haystack Mountain, near the headwaters of Bitter Creek, Sweet-water County, both from southwestern Wyoming.

Extinct.

Platoceras: πλατύς, broad; κέρας, horn—in allusion to the large flattened maxillary protuberances.

platyprosopus FILHOL, 1888.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.

Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 7 sér., XII, No. 1, pp. 30-32, 1888.

Platyprosopus LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1888, XXV, Mamm., 52, 1890.

Type: *Platyprosopus sansaniensis* Filhol, from Sansan, Dépt du Gers, France.

Same preoccupied by *Platyprosopus* Mannerheim, 1830, a genus of Coleoptera.

Replaced by *Strogulognathus* Filhol, 1890.

Extinct. Based on a lower jaw.

Platyprosopus: πλατύς, broad; πρόσωπον, face.

platyacanthomys, Platyacanthomys (see **Platacanthomys**).

Glires, Maseardinidae.

platycercomys BRANDT, 1844.

Glires, Dipodidae.

Bull. Cl. Phys.-Math. Acad. Imp. Sci., St.-Petersbourg, II, Nos. 14-15, pp. 225-228, 230, Jan. 20, 1844.

Type: *Dipus platypus* Lichtenstein, from the mouth of the Kuwan-Darja, Aral Sea, southwestern Siberia.

Name antedated by *Pygeretmus* Gloger, 1841.

Platycercomys: πλατύς, broad, flat; κέρικος, tail; μῦς, mouse.

platyceros GRAY, 1850.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1850, 228-229; Knowsley Menagerie, 1850, 60-61.

The name may be only a descriptive term and not used as a genus. *Platyceros* equals *Dama* H. Smith, but does not replace it in the text, *Dama vulgaris*, from Persia, being given as the only species.

Name preoccupied by *Platyceros* Conrad, 1837, a genus of Mollusca.

Platyceros: πλατύς, broad, flat; κέρας, horn—from the fact that the upper parts of the horns are expanded or palmated.

platyceros (subg. of *Cataglochia*) POMEL, 1854.

Ungulata, Cervidae.

Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 103, 1854.

Species: *Cervus somonensis* G. Cuvier, from Gergovia; and *C. roberti* Pomel (= *C. dama polignacus* Robert), from Polignac, near Puy, France. (See *Platyceros* Gray).

Extinct.

platychærops CHARLESWORTH, 1855.

Tillodontia, Esthonychidae.

Rept. Brit. Ass. Adv. Sci., for 1854, Notes & Abstracts, p. 80, 1855.

Type: *Platychærops richardsonii* Charlesworth, from the London Clay of Herne Bay, near the mouth of the Thames, England.

Extinct. Based on a 'skull . . . about the size of the *Hyracotherium*.'

Platychærops: πλατύς, broad, flat; χοῖρος, pig; ὄψ, aspect.

platycranium (subg. of *Microtus*) KASTSCHENKO, 1901. Glires, Muridae, Microtinae.

Ann. Mus. Zool. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Petersbourg, VI, Nos. 2-3, pp. 199-206, figs. 2-3, 1901.

Species: *Microtus strelzovi* Kastschenko, and *Mus allarius* Pallas, from Siberia.

Name preoccupied by *Platycrana* Gray, 1836, a genus of Orthoptera; by *Platycrania* Burmeister, 1838, a genus of Orthoptera; and by *Platycranion* Jan. 1863, a genus of Ophidia.

Platycranium: πλατύς, broad, flat; κρανίον, skull.

- Platydelphis** Du Bus, 1872. Cete, Platanistidae.
 Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. de Belgique, 2^e sér., XXXIV, No. 12, p. 498, 1872.
Type: *Delphinus canaliculatus* Meyer, from Oberschwaben, Germany. (The fragments on which Du Bus based his genus came from the Lower Antwerp Crag, Belgium.)
 Extinct.
Platydelphis: πλατύς, broad, flat; δελφίς, dolphin.
- Platygeomys** Merriam, 1895. Glires, Geomyidae.
 N. Am. Fauna, No. 8, pp. 23, 26, 162-171, numerous pls. & figs., Jan. 31, 1895.
Type: *Geomys gymnurus* Merriam, from Zapotlan, Jalisco, Mexico.
Platygeomys: πλατύς, broad, wide; + *Geomys*—in allusion to the great breadth of the cranium.
- Platydonus** (see *Platygonus*). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tayassuidae.
- Platygnathus** Kröyer, 1841. Edentata, Megatheriidae.
 Naturhist. Tidsskrift, Kjöbenhavn, III, 6te Hæfte, 589-594, 1841.
Type (species not named), from the Rio de La Plata, opposite Buenos Aires, about a mile northwest of Colonia del Sacramento, Uruguay.
 Name preoccupied by *Platygnathus* Dejean, 1834, a genus of Coleoptera.
 Extinct. Based on an imperfect right lower jaw.
Platygnathus: πλατύς, broad; γνάθος, jaw.
- Platygonus** (see *Platygonus*). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tayassuidae.
- Platyodon** Bravard, 1853. Glires, Ochotonidae.
 Bravard, in Pictet's *Traité Paléont.*, 2^e éd., I, 258, 1853 (under *Titanomys*)
 Gervais, *Zool. et Paléont. Françaises*, 2^{me} éd., 50, 51, 1859 (under *Titanomys visenoriensis*); Giebel, *Säugethiere*, 2d ed., 457 footnote, 1859; Zittel, *Handb. Palaeont.*, IV, 2te Lief., 552, 1893.
Type (species not mentioned), from the Miocene of Limagne, Dépt. Puy-de-Dôme France. "Elles [les molaires supérieures] sont de même forme que celles des dépôts miocènes de la Limagne, dont M. Croizet a fait le genre *Marcuinomys* et M. Bravard celui de *Platyodon*. J'en ignore le nombre." (Gervais.)
 Name preoccupied by *Platyodon* Conrad, 1837, a genus of Mollusca.
 Extinct.
Platyodon: πλατύς, broad; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the upper molars.
- Platyodon** ('Reinhardt') Gervais, 1876. Edentata, Megatheriidae.
 Gervais, *Journ. de Zool.*, V, 1876, 73-74.
Lapsus for *Platygnathus* Kröyer, 1841. The name occurs in a notice of Reinhardt's paper in the K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Skrifter, Kjöbenhavn, XI, p. 7, 1875. The only species mentioned is *Platygnathus platensis* Kröyer.
- Platyodon** Ameghino, 1881. Edentata, Megatheriidae.
 "La Antigüedad del Hombre en el Plata, II, 308, 1881" (fide Ameghino, *Act. Acad. Nac. Cien.*, Córdoba, VI, 718, 1889 (under *Diodomus annaratonci*)).
Type: *Platyodon annaratonci* Ameghino, from the 'Piso mesopotámico de la formación Patagónica,' Argentina.
 Name preoccupied by *Platyodon* Conrad, 1837, a genus of Mollusca; and by *Platyodon* Bravard, 1853, a genus of Glires. (See *Diodomus* Ameghino, 1885).
 Extinct. Based on a single molar.
- Platyonyx** Lund, 1840. Edentata, Megatheriidae.
 Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2^e sér., XIII, Zool., 311, 317-318, May, 1840; "Overs Vidensk. Selsk. Forhandling, Kjöbenhavn, 1840, 9;" *Naturhist. Tidsskrift*, Kjöbenhavn, III, 6te Hæfte, 586-587, 1840-41; K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Skrift, Kjöbenhavn, IX, 145, 1842.

Platyonyx—Continued.

Species, 6: *Platyonyx cuiarii* Lund, *P. owenii* Lund, *P. brogniartii* Lund, *P. bucklandii* Lund, *P. blainvillii* Lund, and *P. minutus* Lund, from the bone caves between the Rio das Velhas and Rio Paraopeba, Minas Gerais, Brazil.

Name preoccupied by *Platyonyx* Schönherr, 1826, a genus of Coleoptera. Replaced by *Catonyx* Ameghino, 1891.

Extinct.

Platyonyx: πλατύς, broad, flat; ὄνυξ, claw—in allusion to the shape of the claw as contrasted with that of *Megalonyx*. "Les ongles des mains sont un peu aplatis, tandis qu'ils sont dans les vrais *Megalonyx* très comprimés." (LUND.)

Platyphoca VAN BENEDEN, 1876.

Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.

Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. de Belgique, 2^e sér., XLI, 798, 1876.

Type: *Platyphoca vulgaris* Van Beneden, from the Antwerp basin, Belgium.

Extinct. "Représenté . . . par des os de bassin et des membres."

Platyphoca: πλατύς, broad, flat; + *Phoca*.

Platyprosopos (see **Platuprosopos**).

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Platypus SHAW, 1799.

Monotremata, Ornithorhynchidæ.

Naturalist's Miscellany, X, pls. 385, 386 with text (7 pp. unnumbered), June, 1799; Gen. Zool., I, pt. 1, 228, 1800.

Type: *Platypus unatinus* Shaw, from Australia.

Name preoccupied by *Platypus* Herbst, 1793, a genus of Coleoptera. Replaced by *Dermipus* Wiedemann, 1800, which, however, is antedated by *Ornithorhynchus* Blumenbach, 1800.

Platypus: πλατύπους, broad-footed—in allusion to the broad webs of the fore feet.

Platypygæ ILLIGER, 1811.

Glires, Dasyproctidæ.

Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 93, 1811.

Nome nudum. Name only in synonymy under *Dasyprocta*. No earlier references found.

Platypygæ: πλατύς, broad; πυγή, rump.

Platyrhynchus F. CUVIER, 1826.

Feræ, Pinnipedia, Otariidæ.

[*Platyrhynque* F. Cuvier, Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, XI, 208-209, pl. 15 fig. 2, 1824]; Dict. Sci. Nat., XXXIX, 554-555, 1826 (art. 'Phoques').

Platyrhynchus F. Cuvier, Dict. Sci. Nat., LIX, 465, 1829.

Type: "*Phoca leonina* (= *Otaria jubata* of recent authors)," from the coasts of South America. (ALLEN, Mon. N. A. Pinnipeds, 190, 1880.)

Name preoccupied by *Platyrhynchus* Desmarest, 1805, a genus of Birds. Replaced by *Pontoleo* Gloger, 1841.

Platyrhynchus: πλατύρρυγχος, broad-snouted (from πλατύς, broad; ῥύγχος, snout).

Platyrhynchus VAN BENEDEN, 1876.

Cete, Platanistidæ.

Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. de Belgique, 2^e sér., XLI, 488-489, 1876.

Type: *Delphinus canaliculatus* Meyer, from Oberschwaben, Germany. Probably a lapsus for *Platydelphis* Du Bus, 1872. "Le vicomte Du Bus a proposé pour ce Dauphin [*D. canaliculatus*] le nom générique de *Platyrhynchus*."

Name preoccupied by *Platyrhynchus* Desmarest, 1805, a genus of Birds; and by *Platyrhynchus* Cuvier, 1826, a genus of Pinnipedia.

Extinct.

Platyrhinus DE SAUSSURE, 1860.

Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidæ.

Rev. et Mag. de Zool., 2^e sér., XII, 429-430, Oct., 1860.

Type: *Phyllostoma lineatum* Geoffroy, from Paraguay.

Platyrrhinus—Continued.

Name preoccupied by *Platyrrhinus* Clairville, a genus of Coleoptera.

Platyrrhinus: πλατύρρις, πλατύρρινος, broad-nosed (from πλατύς broad, ρινός, nose).

Platyschista (subgenus of *Viverra*) OTTO, 1835.

Ferae, Viv

Nova Acta Acad. Cæs. Leop.-Carol., XVII, pt. II, 1102, pls. LXXII-LXXIII

GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 531-536, 2 figs. in text.

Platyschista TROUBESSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. II, 329, 1897 (misprint)

Type: *Viverra hermaphrodita* Pallas, from India.

Platyschista: πλατύς, broad; σχιστός, divided.

Platystomus G. FISCHER, 1803.

Sirenia, Dug

Das Nationalmuseum Naturgesch. zu Paris, II, 353, 1803; Zoognosia, I,

15, 19, 1813.

Type: *Platystomus dugong* (= *Trichechus dugon* Müller), from the Indian Oc

This name may be preoccupied by *Platystoma* Meigen, 1803, a genus of I

Platystomus: πλατύστομος, broad-mouthed (from πλατύς, broad; στόμα, n

Platythrix PICTET, 1842.

Glires, Octod

Verhandl. Schweiz. Naturf. Gesellsch., XXVII, 192, 1842; WAGNER, Wieg

Archiv Naturgesch., 1844, Bd. 2, 172.

Type (species not mentioned), from Bahia, Brazil. 'Voisin des *Echimy*

Platythrix: πλατύς, broad; θρίξ, hair.

Plaxhaplous AMEGHINO, 1884.

Edentata, Glyptod

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VI, entr. 2-3, pp. 199-200, 1884; Cont.

miento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., C

VI, 849-851, pls. LVI figs. 3-4, LXXXVII, 1889.

Type: *Plaxhaplous canaliculatus* Ameghino, from El Paso de la Virgen, near Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on scutes from various parts of the carapace.

Plaxhaplous: πλάξ, flat surface; ἀπλός, simple.

Plecotus GEOFFROY, 1813.

Chiroptera, Vespertil

Desc. l'Egypte, II, 112, 118-119, pl. 2, No. 3, 1813; OKEN, Lehrb. Natu

ster Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., 928-930, 1816.

Plecotus F. CUVIER, Dict. Sci. Nat., LIX, 415, 1829 (misprint).

Species: "Les trois espèces de ce genre sont, l'oreillard de Daubenton, la stelle, et une nouvelle espèce de Timor." (GEOFFROY.)

Plecotus: πλέκω, to twine, to twist; οὖς ὠτός, ear.

Plectodon GIGLIOLI, 1873.

Marsupialia,

Ricerche Intorno Dist. Geog. Gen., 233, 1873.

Plectodon occurs only in a list of the Quaternary genera of Marsupials of Ar between *Thylacoleo* and *Diprotodon*. It is not accompanied by author reference to place of publication, and may be a misprint for some other Extinct.

Plectodon: πλεκτός, plaited, twisted; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Plectrochærus PICTET, 1843.

Glires, Erethiz

Revue Zool., VI, 225-227, Aug., 1843.

Type: *Plectrochærus moricandi* Pictet, from Bahia, Brazil.

Plectrochærus: πλῆκτρον, spine, spur; χοῖρος, hog—'spiny hog,' from the which cover the body. (Compare the English word porcupine).

Pleopus OWEN, 1877.

Marsupialia, Macroj

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., XX, 542, Dec., 1877; THOMAS, Cat. Ma

Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 123, 1888 (in synonymy).

Pleopus—Continued.

Type: *Pleopus nudicaudatus* Owen (= *Hypsiprymnodon moschatus* Ramsay), from Queensland, Australia.

Pleopus: πλήως, full, complete; ποῦς, foot—"in reference to the full or type mammalian number of toes [5] of the hind foot" (OWEN).

Pterognathus LAIZER & PARIET, 1838. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidae.

Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2^e sér., X, Zool., 341 footnote, Dec., 1838.

Includes the genera *Anoplotherium* Cuvier, and *Opliotherium* Laizer & Pariet.

"Suivant un large système de zooclassie, on pourrait considérer l'Anoplothère et l'Opliothère comme deux sections d'un grand genre pour lequel nous proposerons le nom de *Pterognathus*." (LAIZER & PARIET).

Extinct.

Pterognathus: πλήρης, full; γνάθος, jaw—in allusion to the full complement of 44 teeth which (in *Anoplotherium*) are arranged in a series unbroken by a diastema.

Pterodus (subgenus of Crocidura) SCHULZE, 1897.

Insectivora, Soricidae.

Mamm. Europæa, in Helios, Abhandl. und Vorträge Gesamtgebiete Naturwiss., XIV, 90, 1897 (sep. p. 18).

Type: *Crocidura mareolens* Blasius, from the Mediterranean region.

Pterodus: πλήρης, full, complete; ὀδούς, tooth.

Plesiadapis Gervais, 1877.

Primates, Plesiadapidae.

Journ. de Zool., Paris, VI, 76-77, figs. 1, 2, 1877.

Type: *Plesiadapis tricuspidens* Gervais, from the Eocene of Rilly, in the vicinity of Reims, France.

Extinct. Based on several teeth.

Plesiadapis: πλεσιός, near; + *Adapis*—from the characters of the canine and last upper molar.

Plesiartomys BRAVARD, 1848-52.

Glires, Sciuridae.

BRAVARD, in Gervais' Zool. et Paléont. Françaises., II, expl. pl. XLVI, p. 2, 1848-52; 2^{me} éd., 24-25, pl. XLVI fig. 13, 1859.

Type: *Plesiartomys gervaisii* Bravard, from the Eocene of la butte de Perréal, near Apt, Dépt. Vaucluse, southeastern France.

Extinct. Based on part of the left lower jaw.

Plesiartomys: πλεσιός, near; + *Arctomys*.

Plesiictis POMEL, 1846.

Feræ, Mustelidae.

Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 2^e sér., III, feuilles 23-30, p. 366, July, 1846; Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 59-62, 1854.

Type: *Mustela genettoides* (= *Mustela plesiictis* Laizer & Pariet), from the Miocene of Cournon, France.

Extinct.

Plesiictis: πλεσιός, near; ἰκτίς, weasel.

Plesiadacrytherium (see Plesydacrytherium).

Ungulata, Anoplotheriidae.

Plesidissacus LEMOINE, 1894.

Creodonta, Mesonychidae.

Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 3^e sér., XXI, for 1893, No. 5, pp. 353-354, 363, pl. ix fig. 2, Apr., 1894.

Type: *Plesidissacus europeus* Lemoine, from 'la Faune Cernaysienne' (Eocene), near Reims, France.

Extinct. Based on 'des dents absolument intactes . . . du type carnassier.'

Plesidissacus: πλεσιός, near; + *Dissacus*.

*The prefix *Plesi-*, or *Plesio-*, near, is commonly used to denote relationship, but the special characters which indicate this relationship are not always stated.

- Plesioesthonyx** LEMOINE, 1891. Creodonta, Arctoc.
Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 3^e sér., XIX, No. 5, p. 276, pl. x figs. 31-32, Ma.
Type: *Plesioesthonyx munieri* Lemoine, from the lower Eocene near France.
Extinct. Based on 'la molaire supérieure . . . et les molaires inférieures'.
Plesioesthonyx: πλησίος, near; + *Esthonyx*—in allusion to the resemblance of lower molars to those of *Esthonyx*.
- Plesiocetopsis** (subgenus of *Cetotherium*) BRANDT, 1873. Cete, B.
Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Petersbourg, XX, 143-148, 1873.
Species, 5: *Cetotherium hupschii* Van Beneden, *C. brevifrons* Van Beneden, *C. burtinii* Van Beneden, and *C. gervaisii* Van Beneden, from the Pliocene of Belgium and France.
Extinct.
Plesiocetopsis: *Plesiocetus*; ὄψις, appearance.
- Plesiocetus** VAN BENEDEN, 1859. Cete, B.
Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. de Belgique, 2^e sér., VIII, No. 11, pp. 139-141, XXXIV, 15, 1872.
Plesiocetus ('GERVAIS') C. O. WATERHOUSE, Index Zool., 279, 1902 (misprint).
Species, 3: *Plesiocetus hupschii* Van Beneden, *P. burtinii* Van Beneden, *P. garopii* Van Beneden, from the Pliocene of Saint-Nicholas, near Antwerp, Belgium.
Extinct.
Plesiocetus: πλησίος, near; κῆτος, whale.
- Plesiocyon** SCHLOSSER, 1887. Ferre, B.
Schlosser, in Roger's Verzeichniss Foss. Säugeth., Bericht Naturwiss. Mus. Augsburg, XXIX, 132, 1887; SCHLOSSER, Beitr. Palaeont. Oesterr.-Ungarn, VII, 341-342, 1888 (sep. pp. 117-118).
Type: *Plesiocyon typicus* Schlosser (= *Cynodictis dubius* Filhol), from the Phosphorites, France.
Extinct.
Plesiocyon: πλησίος, near; κύων, dog.
- Plesiodimylus** GAILLARD, 1897. Insectivora, D.
Comptes Rendus, Paris, CXXIV, No. 22, pp. 1248-1250, June, 1897.
Type: *Plesiodimylus chantrei* Gaillard, from the middle Miocene of Grives, Alban, Dépt. Isère, France.
Extinct. Based on numerous isolated teeth, portions of upper and lower jaws, and especially on the anterior portions of three crania.
Plesiodimylus: πλησίος, near; + *Dimylus*.
- Plesiofelis** ROTH, 1903. Marsupialia, ('Sparassodonta').
Revista Mus. La Plata, XI, 154-155, 1903.
Species: *Plesiofelis schlosseri* Roth, and *P. cretaceus* Roth, from the upper Miocene of Lago Musters, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.
Extinct.
Plesiofelis: πλησίος, near; + *Felis*.
- Plesiogale** POMEL, 1847. Ferre, M.
Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 2^e sér., IV, feuilles 20-25, p. 380, pl. 4, fig. 1847; Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 48-49, 1854.
Type: *Plesiogale angustifrons* Pomel, from the Miocene of Langy, l'Allier, France.
Extinct.
Plesiogale: πλησίος, near; γαλή, weasel.
- Plesiomeryx** Gervais, 1873. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotr.
Journ. de Zool., Paris, II, 369, 1873.
Plesiomeryx Gervais, Zool. et Paléont. Gén., II, 45, 1876.
Plesiomeryx cadurcensis Gervais, from the Phosphorites of Quercy.

miomæryx—Continued.

Extinct. Based on "quelques pièces, et en particulier, une portion de crâne avec dents faisant partie de la collection de M. Daudibertiére."

Plesiomæryx: πλησίος, near; μῆρυξ, ruminant—from the posterior molars, which indicate relationship with the Ruminants.

miorycteropus FILHOL, 1895.

Effodientia, Orycteropodidæ.

Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, No. 1, p. 14, Feb., 1895.

Type: *Pleniorycteropus madagascariensis* Filhol, from Madagascar.

Extinct. Based on the posterior part of a skull.

Pleniorycteropus: πλησίος, near; + *Orycteropus*.

miomorex POMEL, 1848.

Insectivora, Tupaiidæ?

Archiv. Sci. Phys. et Nat., Bibl. Univ. Genève, IX, 162, Oct., 1848; Cat. Méth.

Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 12-13, 1854.

Type: *Plesiomorex talpoides* Pomel (= *Erimacrus uricinoïdes* Blainville), from the Miocene of Cournon, near Chauffours, Auvergne, France.

Extinct.

Plesiomorex: πλησίος, near; + *Sorex*.

mi[o]spermophilus (see **Plesispermophylus**).

Glires, Sciuridæ.

miioxotodon ROTH, 1901.

Ungulata, Toxodontia, Toxodontidæ.

Revista Mus. La Plata, X, 256, Oct., 1901 (sep. p. 8).

Type: *Plenioxotodon tapalquensis* Roth, from the Pampean beds of Argentina.

Extinct. Based on two upper molars.

Plenioxotodon: πλησίος, near; + *Xotodon*.

miiphenacodus LEMOINE, 1896.

Ungulata, Condylarthra, Phenacodontidæ.

Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 3^e sér., XXIV, No. 5, pp. 342, 343-344, pl. xiv figs. 2-4, June, 1896.

Type: *Plexiphenacodus remensis* Lemoine, from the lower Eocene (Faune Cernaysienne), near Reims, France.

Extinct. "Représenté par une mandibule droite . . . présentant . . . la deuxième arrière-molaire bien intacte, les alvéoles de la première arrière-molaire et de trois prémolaires."

Plexiphenacodus: πλησίος, near; + *Phenacodus*.

pleispermophylus FILHOL, 1883.

Glires, Sciuridæ.

Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 7^e sér., VII, 99-100, 1883.

Plexispermophilus THOMAS, Zool. Record for 1883, XX, Mamm., 36, 1884.

Plexi[o]spermophilus THOMAS, Ibid., XX, Index to New Genera, 10, 1884.

Type: *Plexispermophylus angustidens* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France.

Extinct. Based on several jaws.

Plexispermophilus: πλησίος, near; + *Spermophilus*.

pleydacrytherium FILHOL, 1880.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, XC, No. 26, p. 1580, Jan.-June, 1880.

Pleiodacrytherium ROGER, Bericht Naturwiss. Ver. Schwaben und Neuburg (a. V.) in Augsburg, XXIX, 61, 1887 (emendation).

Type: *Plexydacrytherium elegans* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France.

Extinct.

Pleiodacrytherium: πλησίος, near; + *Dacrytherium*—in allusion to the upper teeth,

which resemble those of *Dacrytherium*.

plethælurus COPE, 1882.

Ferae, Felidæ.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XX, 475, Nov. 20, 1882; Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 5th ser., XII, 116, Aug., 1883.

Plethælurus—Continued.

Type: *Felis planiceps* Vigors & Horsfield, from Sumatra.

Name antedated by *Ailurin* Gervais, 1855; by *Idailurus* Severtzow, 18 by *Ailurogale* Fitzinger, 1869, all based on *Felis planiceps*.

Plethælurus: πλήρω, to be full, to complete; αἴλουρος, cat—probably in to the orbit, which is complete, or closed behind.

Pleuraspidotherium LEMOINE, 1878.

Ungulata, Pleuraspidot

[Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 6^e sér., VIII, Zool. et Paléont., art. No. 1, p. 1878, nomen nudum]; "Bull. Soc. Hist. Nat. Reims, 1878, 104; Ibid., 18 (fide Trouessart); Ass. Française Avancement Sci., Compte Rendu, 8 Montpellier, for 1879, 590, 1880; Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 3^e sér., 1879, No. 8, p. 559, Nov., 1880; XI, 349-350, 1883; Comptes Rendus XCIX, No. 24, pp. 1090-1092, July-Dec., 1884; TROUSSERT, Cat. Mamm. ed., fasc. IV, 727; 1898.

Species: *Pleuraspidotherium aumonieri* Lemoine, and *P. delessei* Lemoine, from lower Eocene near Reims, France.

Extinct. "Nous avons pu, en effet, recueillir plusieurs crânes relatifs intacts."

Pleuraspidotherium: πλευρά, side; ἀσπίς, ἀσπίδος, shield; θηρίον, wild

Pleuroceros ROGER, 1898.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinoc

Bericht Naturwiss. Ver. Schwaben und Neuburg (a. V.), XXXIII, 25, 2

Type: *Pleuroceros duvernoyi* Roger (= *Rhinoceros pleuroceros* Duvernoy), from Miocene of France.

Name preoccupied by *Pleuroceras* Hyatt, 1868, a genus of Mollusca.

Extinct.

Pleuroceros: πλευρά, side; κέρας, horn—in allusion to the presence of a horn tubercle, directed outward, on each nasal bone.

Pleurocoelodon AMEGHINO, 1895.

Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Isote

Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XV, cuad. 11-12, p. 645, 1895 (sep., p. 45).

Species: *Pleurocoelodon wingei* Ameghino, and *P. cingulatus* Ameghino, from Pyrotherium beds in the interior of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Pleurocoelodon: πλευρόν, side; κοῖλος, hollow; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Pleurodon HARLAN, 1830.

Edentata, Megalony

Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., VI, 284, 1830; Medical & Phys. Researches 330, pls. XII-XV, 1835.

Type: *Megalonyx laqueatus* Harlan, from 'White Cave' on Green River, Elson County, 120 miles southwest of Lexington, Kentucky. Name provisionally proposed. "If the whole frame [of *M. laqueatus*] should hereafter be discovered, it may even claim a generic distinction; in which case, *Aulurodon* or *Pleurodon*, would not be an inappropriate name" (p. 330).

Extinct. Based on the following portions of the skeleton of a young animal: Two claws of the fore feet; a radius, humerus, scapula, one rib, and remnants; an os calcis, a tibia, a portion of the femur; four dorsal and lumbar vertebrae; a portion of a molar tooth, together with several epiphyses (Med. & Phys. Researches, 321, 1835.)

Pleurodon: πλευρά, side; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Pleurolicus COPE, 1878.

Glires, Hetero

Paleont. Bull., No. 30, pp. 4-5, Dec. 3, 1878; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., 1878, 66-67, Dec. 30, 1878.

Type: *Pleurolicus sulcifrons* Cope, from the John Day Miocene of Oregon.

Extinct.

pleurolicus—Continued.

Pleurolicus: πλευρά, side; ὄλαξ, ὄλακος (=αὐλαξ), groove*—in allusion to the lateral fissure of the upper molars.

pleuropterus BURNETT, 1829.

Insectivora, Galeopithecidae.

Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXVII, 268, 269, Apr.–June, 1829.

New name for Galeopithecus Pallas, 1780, which is considered inappropriate.

Pleuropterus includes *Galeopithecus rufus* Geoffroy, from India and China; *G. variegatus* Geoffroy, from Java; and *G. ternatensis* Geoffroy, from the island of Ternate, Malay Archipelago.

Pleuropterus: πλευρά, side; πτερόν, wing.

pleurostylodon AMEGHINO, 1897.

Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Isotemnidae.

La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 16, 1897 (nomen nudum); Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 485–486, fig. 66, Oct. 6, 1897.

Species: *Pleurostylodon modicus* Ameghino, and *P. minimus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Pleurostylodon: πλευρόν, side; στῆλος, pillar; δῶν=δούς, tooth.

eurytomus AMEGHINO, 1902.

Ungulata, Litopterna, Notohippidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 14, May, 1902 (sep. p. 12).

New name for Eurytomus Roth, 1901, which is preoccupied by *Eurytomus* Vieillot, 1816, a genus of Birds.

Extinct.

Eurytomus: πλευρά, side; στόμα, mouth.

pleurstylopa AMEGHINO, 1901.

Ungulata, Amblypoda (Trigonostylidae).

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 394–395, July, 1901 (sep. pp. 48–49).

Type: *Pleurstylopa glebonus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Pleurstylopa: πλευρά, side; στῆλος, pillar; ὄψ, aspect.

pleurochœrus AMEGHINO, 1886.

Gires, Caviidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, IX, 58–63, 1886; Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 250–253, pls. xxii fig. 4, xxv figs. 1, 2, 5, 6, 11, 1889.

Type: *Hydrochœrus paranensis* Ameghino, from the Tertiary of Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on last upper molars.

Pleurochœrus: πλέξις, plaiting, weaving; +(Hydro-)chœrus—in allusion to the arrangement of the enamel of the molars, which resembles that of *Hydrochœrus*.

pliauchenia COPE, 1875.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1875, 258–259 (sep. issued as Paleont. Bull. No. 19, pp. 1–2, June 28); Hay, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 679, 1902 (type fixed).

Species, from the Miocene of New Mexico: *Pliauchenia humphreysiana* Cope (type), and *P. vulcanorum* Cope, the latter from the Indian village of Pojuaque.

Extinct.

Pliauchenia: Pli-(ocene); † +Auchenia.

plicatodon AMEGHINO, 1881.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidae?

"La Antigüedad del Hombre en el Plata, II, 307, 1881" (fide AMEGHINO, Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 500–502, pl. xxxii fig. 4, 1889).

Type: *Plicatodon perrarius* Ameghino, from the Rio de Areco and Rio de Lujan, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

*The second component of *Pleurolicus* is doubtful, but is evidently derived from the word meaning groove. The strict transliteration of the compound here indicated would be *Pleurolacus*.

†Compare the corresponding prefixes *Eo-* and *Mio-*, indicating groups which existed *Eocene* and *Miocene* times.

Plicatodon—Continued.

Extinct. Based on one of the anterior superior molars.

Plicatodon: Lat. *plico*, to fold; *δδών* = *δδούς*, tooth.

Pliodolops AMEGHINO, 1902.

Allotheria, Polydolopidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 41, May, 1902 (sep. p. 39).

Type: *Pliodolops primulus* Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Pliodolops: *πλείων*, more; + (*Poly*-)*dolops*.

Pliogamphiodon AMEGHINO, 1884.

Edentata, Megatheriidae.

Filogenia, 231, 1884.

Pliogamphiodon AMEGHINO, Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VIII, 115, 197, 1885.

Type: *Lestodon blainvillei* Gervais & Ameghino, from the Pampean formation of the Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct.

Pliogamphiodon: *πλείων*, more; *γομφίος*, molar; *δδών* = *δδούς*, tooth.

Pliohippus MARSH, 1874.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidae.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., VII, 252–253, Mar., 1874; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 618, 1902 (type fixed).

Species: *Pliohippus pernix* Marsh (type), and *P. robustus* Marsh, from the Pliocene of the Niobrara River, Nebraska.

Extinct.

Pliohippus: *Plio*-(cene); *ἵππος*, horse.

Pliohylobates DUBOIS, 1895.

Primates, Simiidae.

Bull. Soc. Belge Géol., IX, Proc. Verb., 155, 1895 (séance du 29 Oct.); Verhandl.

Berliner Gesellsch. Anthropol., Eth. und Urgesch., 738, Sitzung Dec. 14, 1895;

Neues Jahrb. Min., Geol., Palaeont., I, Heft 2, pp. 97–103, Taf. iv fig. 1, 1897.

Type: *Pliohylobates eppelsheimensis* Dubois (1897), from the Pliocene of Eppelsheim, Rhine Hesse, Germany. “Bald zweigte sich von diesem Stammabschnitt [*Prothylobates*] der Hauptast der Hylobatiden ab, von dem wir aus der mittleren und oberen Miocänzeit, als kleine Seitenzweige, den *Pliopithecus* und den *Pliohylobates* (von Eppelsheim) kennen.” (l. c., 1895.)

See *Paidopithecus* Pohlig, 1895.

Extinct. Based on a right femur.

Pliohylobates: *Plio*-(cene); + *Hylobates*.

Pliohyrax OSBORN, 1899.

Ungulata, Hyracoidea, Procaviidae (Pliohyracidae).

Proc. 4th Internat. Cong. Zool., 172–173, pl. 2 figs. 1–3, 1899.

Type: *Hyrax kruppii* Fraas, from the lower Pliocene of Samos, Greece.

Extinct. Based on ‘the facial portion of the skull.’

Pliohyrax: *Plio*-(cene); + *Hyrax*.

Pliolagostomus AMEGHINO, 1887.

Glires, Chinchillidae.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 12, Dec., 1887.

Type: *Pliolagostomus notatus* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Pliolagostomus: *Plio*-(cene); + *Lagostomus*.

Pliolophus OWEN, 1858.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidae.

Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, XIV, pt. 1, No. 53, pp. 54–71, pls. II–IV, Feb. 1, 1858.

Type: *Pliolophus vulpiceps* Owen, from the London Clay near Harwich, England.

Extinct. Based on ‘an entire skull with the complete dentition of both upper and lower jaws . . . and a portion of the skeleton of the same individual, including the right humerus . . . the right femur . . . a great part of the left femur, the left tibia . . . and three metatarsal bones.’

Pliolophus: *πλείων*, more; *λόφος*, crest.

Pliomorphus AMEGHINO, 1885.

Edentata, Megalonychidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VIII, entr. 1, pp. 128-130, 1885; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VI, 696-697, pl. LXX, fig. 1, 1889.

Species: *Pliomorphus mutilatus* Ameghino, and *P. robustus* Ameghino, from the barrancas del Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct.

Pliomorphus: *Plio*-(cene); *μορφή*, form.

Pliopithecus Gervais, 1848-52.

Primates, Simiidae.

Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, I, 5-6, 1848-52; 2^{me} éd., 8-10, fig. 3, 1859.

Type: *Pithecus antiquus* Blainville, from the Miocene of Sansan, near Auch, France.

Extinct. Based on 'une mâchoire inférieure presque complète pourvue de toutes ses dents . . . et un maxillaire inférieur du côté droit ne portant plus que la canine et les cinq molaires.'

Pliopithecus: *πλειών*, more; *πίθηκος*, ape—i. e., more ape-like, or nearer the anthropoid gibbons than the ordinary apes.

Plioprius Cope, 1884.

Allotheria, Plagiaulacidae.

Am. Naturalist, XVIII, 691, July, 1884.

Type: *Plagiaulax minor* Falconer, from the upper Oolite of Dorsetshire, England.

Extinct.

Plioprius: *πλειών*, more; *πρίων*, saw—in allusion to the serrate-ridged premolars.

Pliostylops AMEGHINO, 1901.

Tillodontia, Notostylopidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 421, July, 1901 (sep. p. 75).

Type: *Pliostylops magnificus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Pliostylops: *πλειών*, more; *στυλος*, pillar; *ὄψ*, aspect.

Plolophorus AMEGHINO, 1887.

Edentata, Glyptodontidae (Hoplophoridae).

Apuntes Prelim. sobre Mamíf. Estinguidos de Monte Hermoso, 17-18, Apr., 1887.

Prolo[*plo*]phorus LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1887, XXIV, Mamm., 52, 1888.

Type: *Plolophorus figuratus* Ameghino, from Monte Hermoso, about 40 miles east of Bahia Blanca, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on large pieces of the carapace, the skull, various bones of the skeleton, and a portion of the caudal tube.

Plolophorus: Evidently an anagram of *Hoplophorus* Lund, 1838.

Podabrus GOULD, 1845.

Marsupialia, Dasyuridae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. CXLIX, Oct., 1845, 79; Mamm. Austr., I, text to pls. XLVI-XLVII, 1845; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 298, 307, 1888 (in synonymy, type fixed.*)

Species: *Podabrus macrourus* Gould, from Darling Downs, Queensland; and *Phascogale crassicaudata* Gould (type), from Williams River, Western Australia.

Name preoccupied by *Podabrus* Fischer von Waldheim, 1821, a genus of Coleoptera. Replaced by *Sminthopsis* Thomas, 1887.

Podabrus: *ποδαβρός*, tender-footed—in allusion to the slender, delicate feet.

Podanomalus WAITE, 1898.

Glires, Muridae, Murinae.

Proc. Roy. Soc. Victoria, new ser., X, pt. 2, pp. 117-121, pl. v fig. 2, May, 1898.

Type: *Hoplotis longicaudatus* Gould, from Western Australia.

Podanomalus: *πούς*, foot; *ἀνώμαλος*, irregular, anomalous.

Poebrotherium LEIDY, 1847.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1847, 322-326, "pl. figs. 1-4."

Type: *Poebrotherium wilsoni* Leidy, from the Oligocene of the Bad Lands of White River, South Dakota.

*According to Thomas, *Podabrus macrourus* Gould is a synonym of *Phascogale crassicaudata* Gould.

Poebrotherium—Continued.

Extinct. Based on 'one side of a cranium . . . the lower extremity of the humerus, and the upper extremity of the ulna and the radius of the right leg
Poebrotherium: πόη (πόα), grass; βρώω, to eat; θηρίον, wild beast—i. e., a herbivorous beast.

Pocilogale THOMAS, 1883.

Feræ, Mustelidæ

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 5th ser., XI, 370–371, 1 fig. in text, May 1, 1883; W. SCLATER, Mamm. S. Africa, I, 114–117, figs. 32, 33, 1900.

Type: *Zorilla albinucha* Gray, from South Africa.

Pocilogale: ποικίλος, 'parti-colored'; γαλή, weasel—from the coloration, which resembles that of *Zorilla*.

Pocilomys* PICTET, 1842.

Glires, Octodontidæ

Verhandl. Schweiz. Naturf. Gesellsch., XXVII, 1842, 182; WAGNER, Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., 1844, Bd. 2, p. 172.

Type (species not mentioned), from Bahia, Brazil. 'Voisin des *Dactylomys*.'

Pocilomys: ποικίλος, many-colored; μῦς, mouse.

Pocilophoca LYDEKKER, 1891.

Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ

LYDEKKER, in Flower & Lydekker's Mamm., Living & Extinct, 605, 1891.

New name for *Leptonyx* Gray, 1837, which is preoccupied by *Leptonyx* Swainson, 1821, a genus of Birds. Antedated by *Leptonychotes* Gill, 1872.

Pocilophoca: ποικίλος, many-colored, mottled; + *Phoca*.

Pæphagomys F. CUVIER, 1834.

Glires, Octodontidæ

Ann. Sci. Nat., 2^e sér., I, Zool., 321–326, pl. 13, 1834.

Pæphagomys TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Rodentia, 174, 1881 (under *Spalacopus*).

Pæphagomys TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. III, 601, 1897 (under *Spalacopus*).

Type: *Pæphagomys ater* Cuvier, from the vicinity of Coquimbo, Chile.

Pæphagomys: ποιφάγος, grass-eating; μῦς, mouse—from its herbivorous habits. "Le canal intestinal confirmé la nature herbivore tirée des dents." (CUVIER.)

Poepagus GRAY, 1843.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ

List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxvi, 153, 1843.

Type: *Bos grunniens* Linnaeus, from Tibet.

Poepagus: ποιφάγος, grass-eating—from its herbivorous habits.

Poescopia (subgenus of *Megaptera*) GRAY, 1864.

Cete, Balenidæ

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 207, fig. 3; Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XIV, 350, Nov., 1864; Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 113, 125–128, fig. 19, 1866 (raised to generic rank).

Poeskopia GERVAIS, Nouv. Archives Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, VII, 88, 1871.

Species: *Balæna lalandii* Fischer, from the Cape of Good Hope; and *Megaptera novæ-zelandiæ* Gray, from New Zealand.

Poescopia: *Poeskop*, local Dutch name of the Cape Humpback whale.

Pogonodon COPE, 1880.

Feræ, Felidæ

Am. Naturalist, XIV, for Feb., 1880, 142–143, Jan. 31, 1880; Tert. Vert., 981–992, fig. 38, 1885.

Type: *Hoplophoneus platycopis* Cope, from the Miocene of 'The Cove' in the John Day River Valley, Oregon.

Extinct.

Pogonodon: πάγων, beard; δδών = δδούς, teeth.

Pogonomys (subg. of *Mus*) A. MILNE-EDWARDS, 1877. Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, LXXXV, 1081, 1877; THOMAS, Ann. Mus. Civ. Storia

Nat. Genova, ser. 2a, XVIII, 613, Dec. 14, 1897 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Mus (Pogonomys) macrourus* A. Milne-Edwards, from New Guinea.

Pogonomys: πάγων, beard, or tail; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the long smooth tail

*Originally spelled *Pæcilomys*, which is evidently a typographical error.

POLIANA GRAY, 1864.

Ferre, Viverridæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 520-521, 1 fig. in text; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 54-55, fig. 8, 1869.

Type: *Linaang richardsoni* Gerrard (= *Genetta poensis* Waterhouse), from Fernando Po, on the west coast of Africa.*Poliana*: Apparently from the last part of the name Fernando Po, the island from which the species was described.**Poleophoca (see Paleophoca).**

Ferre, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.

Polyacrodon ROTH, 1899.

Ungulata, Condylarthra, Phenacodontidæ.

Revista Mus. La Plata, IX, 382-383, 1899; Am. Journ. Sci., 4th ser., IX, 266, fig. 2, Apr., 1900; AMEGHINO, Sin. Geol.-Paleont., Segundo Censo Nac. Repúb. Argentina, I, Supl., p. 12, July, 1899.

Species: *Polyacrodon lanciformis* Roth, and *P. ligatus* Roth, from the Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.Name preoccupied by *Polyacrodus* Jaekel, 1889, a genus of Pisces.

Extinct. Based on two upper molars (each forming the type of a species).

Polyacrodon: πολύς, many; ἄκρος, pointed; δδών=δδούς, tooth—from the numerous cusps of the upper molars, arranged in three rows.**Polycladus (subgenus of Anoglochis) POMEL, 1854*.**

Ungulata, Cervidæ.

Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 107-109, 1854; Gervais, Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, 2^e éd., 146, 1859 (subgenus of *Cervus*).**Species:** 3: *Cervus ardens* Croizet & Jobert, *C. cluodocerus* Pomel, and *C. ramosus* Croizet & Jobert (= *C. polycladus* Gervais, type), from Puy-de-Dôme, France.Name preoccupied by *Polycladus* Brandt, 1835, a genus of Echinodermata; and by *Polycladus* Blanchard, 1847, a genus of Vermes.

Extinct.

Polycladus: πολὺκλαδός, with many branches—the antlers have 12 points, being thus more completely branched than the horns of any other deer. (BEDDARD, Mamm., 301, 1902.)**Polydiskodon (subgenus of Elephas) POHLIG, 1888.**

Ungulata, Elephantidæ.

Nova Acta Acad. Cæs. Leop.-Carol., LIII, Nr. 1, pp. 138, 252, tab. x, numerous figs. in text, 1888.

Type: *Elephas primigenius* Blumenbach, from the Pleistocene of Europe.Name antedated by *Dicyleotherium* Geoffroy, 1837.

Extinct.

Polydiskodon: πολύς, many; δίσκος, disk; δδών=δδούς, tooth.**Polydolops AMEGHINO, 1897.**

Allotheria, Polydolopidæ.

La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 13, 28-29, 2 figs. in text, 1897; Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 497-498, fig. 73, Oct. 6, 1897.

Type: *Polydolops thomasi* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Polydolops: πολύς, many, very; δόλοψ, lurker in ambush (δόλος, snare, cunning; οψ, aspect)—i. e., very deceptive.**Polyeidodon (see Palyeidodon).**

Ungulata, Toxodontia, Toxodontidæ.

Polygomphius GLOGER, 1841.

Edentata, Dasypodidæ.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxii, 114, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 181, Feb. 1, 1895.

New name for Priodon (= *Priodontes*) Cuvier, 1827. Type, *Priodon gigas*, from South America. Antedated by *Cheloniscus* Wagler, 1830.

*Erroneously credited to Croizet & Jobert, 1828, by Trouessart, Cat. Mamm., new 1, fasc. iv, 883, 1898.

Polygomphius—Continued.

Polygomphius: πολύς, many; γομφίος, molar—from the numerous teeth teeth vary in number but are usually 20–25 on each side and the total reach 100, but as life advances the anterior ones fall out.

Polymastodon COPE, * 1882.

Allotheria, Plagiau

Am. Naturalist, XVI, for Aug., 1882, 684–685, July, 1882; Tert. Vert., 7, pl. xxiiird fig. 6, 1885 (date of publication).

Type: *Polymastodon tañensis* Cope, from the Puerco Eocene of New Mexico. Extinct. “Known only from the inferior dentition.”

Polymastodon: πολύς, many; μαστός, teat; δδών=δδούς, tooth—in all the numerous tubercles on the molars.

Polymorphia ROTH, 1899.

Tillodontia, Notosty.

Revista Mus. La Plata, IX, 385–386, 1899; AMEGHINO, Sin. Geol.-P. Segundo Censo Nac. Repúb. Argentina, I, Supl. p. 12, July, 1899.

Type: *Polymorphia lechei* Roth, from the Territory of Chubut, Patagonia. Extinct. Based on two lower jaws, one with the tooth row complete, the other with 5 molars.

Polymorphia: πολύμορφος, multiform—in allusion to the combination of characters exhibited by the teeth. “La dentadura reúne caracteres de dos órdenes.” (ROTH.)

Polypeutes (see *Tolypeutes*).

Edentata, Dasyp.

[Polyptychodon OWEN, 1841.

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Odontography, pt. II, p. 19; Atlas, pl. 72 figs. 3, 4, 1841; COPE, Proc. Acad. Sci. Phila., 1868, 185 (Cete); GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., 93, Felidae (Cete).

A genus of Reptiles; but as used by Emmons (reference not found), the name is supposed by Cope and Gill to apply to a cetacean of the family Basilosauridae (=Zeuglodontidae). “With respect to the genus *Basilosaurus*, it may be that the *Polyptychodon interruptus* of Emmons must be regarded as established on one of its canines. Whether the species be the *D. cetoides* must be their examination.” (COPE.)

Extinct.

Polyptychodon: πολύς, many; πτύξις, πτύχος, fold; δδών=δδούς, tooth.

Pomatotherium (see *Potamotherium*).

Ferae, Mus.

Pongo LACÉPÈDE, 1799.

Primates, Simi.

Tabl. Mamm., 4, 1799; Nouv. Tableau Méth. Mamm., in Buffon's Hist. Nat. Didot ed., Quad., XIV, 149, 1799; Mém. l'Institut, Paris, III, 490, 1800; DEMANN, Zoologie, I, 329, 1808; GEOFFROY, Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., XIX, 8, 1801.

Type: ‘Le Pongo adulte de Buffon,’ *Pongo borneo* Lacépède, from Borneo. Name antedated by *Simia* Linnaeus, 1758.

Pongo: Said to be a native name in Borneo. (Century Dict.)

Buffon, who used it in 1766, states that it is the native name for a West African ape in Loanda, a district of Angola. (Hist. Nat., XIV, 43, 1766.)

It is also said to be “a corruption of *Mpongwe*, the name of a tribe on the west of the Gaboon [River, West Africa], and hence, applied to the region inhabited.” (SAVAGE, Boston Journ. Nat. Hist., V, 422, 1847.)†

Pongo HAECKEL, 1866.

Primates, Simi.

Gen. Morphologie Organismen, II, p. cl, 1866; Hist. Creation, Am. ed., 1883.

* Erroneously credited to ‘Kraatz, 1882,’ by C. O. Waterhouse, Index Zool. 1902.

† The last two explanations evidently refer to the chimpanzee and not orangutan. (See *Pongo* Haeckel.)

ago—Continued.

New name for *Troglodytes* Geoffroy, 1812, which is preoccupied by *Troglodytes* Vieillot, 1806, a genus of Birds. "Es muss daher der Genus-Name *Troglodytes*, wenn man Gorilla und Chimpanze unter demselben vereinigen will, durch eine neue Bezeichnung ersetzt werden, für welche der alte Name *Pongo* sich am besten eignen dürfte." Species: *Troglodytes gorilla* Savage and *Simia troglodytes* Gmelin, from West Africa.

Name preoccupied by *Pongo* Lacépède, 1799. (See *Pan* Oken, 1816.)

thotherium (see *Pontotherium*).

Sirenia, Halitheriidae.

tistes BURMEISTER, 1885.

Cete, Platanistidae.

Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires (III), entr. xiv, 138-144, pl. II, fig. 12, Dec., 1885.

Type: *Delphinus rectifrons* Bravard, from the vicinity of the city of Paraná, Argentina.

Name antedated by *Pulxopontoporia* Doering, 1882, based on the same species.

Extinct. Based on a cranium.

Pontistes: ποντιστής, one who casts into the sea.

tivaga AMEGHINO, 1891.

Cete, Platanistidae.

Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 3a, 165-166, fig. 73, June 1, 1891.

Type: *Pontivaga fischeri* Ameghino, from the upper Oligocene in the vicinity of the city of Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct.

Pontivaga: Lat. *pontus*, sea; *vago*, to wander—a 'sea wanderer.'

tobasileus LEIDY, 1873.

Cete, Basilosauridae.

Rept. U. S. Geol. Surv. Terr., I, 337, pl. xxxvii fig. 15, 1873.

Type: *Pontobasileus tuberculatus* Leidy, which is supposed to have come from "some Eocene or Miocene formation of the Atlantic States" (Alabama?).

Extinct. Based on a fragment of a tooth.

Pontobasileus: πόντος, sea; βασιλεύς, king—'king of the sea.'

togeneus LEIDY, 1852.

Cete, Basilosauridae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1852, 52; Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 428, 1869 (synonym of *Dorudon*).

Type: *Pontogeneus priacrus* Leidy, from the Eocene of Ouachita, Louisiana.

Extinct. Based on 'the body of a cervical vertebra.'

Pontogeneus: πόντος, sea; γενεά, race, offspring.

toleo GLOGER, 1841.

Fere, Pinnipedia, Otariidae.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxiv, 164, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, Feb. 1, 1895.

New name for *Platyrrhynchus* Cuvier, 1826, which is preoccupied by *Platyrrhynchus* Desmarest, 1805, a genus of Birds.

Pontoleo: Lat. *pontus*, sea; *leo*, lion—'sea lion.'

toplanodes AMEGHINO, 1891.

Cete, Platanistidae.

Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 4a, 255, Aug. 1, 1891.

New name for *Saurocetes* Burmeister, 1871, which is preoccupied by *Saurocetes* Agassiz, 1848, a genus of Basilosauridae.

Extinct.

Pontoplanodes: πόντος, sea; πλανώδης, wandering a 'sea wanderer.'

toporia GRAY, 1846.

Cete, Platanistidae.

Zool. Voy. H. M. S. 'Erebus & Terror,' I, Mamm., 45, 46, tab. 29 figs. 1, 2, 1846.

Pontoporia MARSHALL, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 11, 1873.

Type: *Delphinus blainvillii* Gervais, from the mouth of the Rio de La Plata.

Name preoccupied by *Pontoporia* Kroyer, 1842 (emended to *Pontoporia* Agassiz, 1846), a genus of Crustacea. (See *Stenodelphis* Gervais, 1847.)

Pontoporia: ποντοπόρεια, a Nereid, the sea traverser (from πόντος, sea; πόρος, passage).

Pontotherium KAUF, 1840.

Sirenia, Halitheriidae.

Neues Jahrb. Mineralogie, 1840, 876.

Ponthotherium PICTET, *Traité Paléont.*, 2^e éd., I, 373, 1853.

Type (species not mentioned), from Europe. "Das Geschlecht von Bruno, welches dieser junge Gelehrte [Christol?] mit dem schon vergebenen Namen *Chirotherium* belegt, ist verschieden von beiden; es unterscheidet sich durch Stomazähne am Oberkiefer und 4 komplizierte Backenzähne mit geschlossenen Wurzeln. Ich erlaube mir es in Bruno's Namen in *Pontotherium* Bruno [?] umzutaufen" (KAUF).

Extinct.

Pontotherium: πόντρος, sea; θηρίον, wild beast.**Porcula HODGSON, 1847.**

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidae.

Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, XVI, pt. 1, new ser., No. 5, pp. 423-428; No. 6, pp. 593-594, pls. XII-XIII, Jan.-June, 1847; "XVII, pt. 2, p. 480, pl. XXVII;" Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. CLXXVII, Nov. 10, 1847, 115-116; Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., XX, 434, 1847.

Porculia JERDON, Mamm. India, 243-245, 1874.**Type:** *Porcula salvania* Hodgson, from the Saul Forest, Nepal, India.*Porcula*: Dim. of Lat. *porcus*, pig—'pigmy hog.'**Porcus WAGLER, 1830.**

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidae.

Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 17, 1830.

Type: *Sus babyrussa* Linnaeus, from Celebes.

Name preoccupied by *Porcus* Geoffroy, 1829, a genus of Pisces. Replaced by *Elaphochoerus* Gistel, 1848. (See *Babirussa* Frisch, 1775.)

Porcus: Lat., pig.**Porotemnus AMEGHINO, 1902.**

Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Isotemnidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, p. 28, May, 1902 (sep. p. 26).

Type: *Porotemnus crassiramis* Ameghino, from the Notoetypus beds of Patagonia.
Extinct.

Porotemnus: πῶρος, callus; τέμνω, to cut.**Portax (subgenus of *Damalis*) H. SMITH, 1827.**

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Griffith's Cuvier, Anim. Kingdom, V, 366-367, 1827; GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxvi, 154, 1843 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Damalis risia* (= *Antilope picta* auct. = *Antilope tragocamelus* Pallas), from northern India.

Portax: πόρταξ (= πόρις), calf.**Portheodon ('COPE') GILL, 1872.**

Cete, Squalodontidae.

GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., in Smith. Misc. Coll., No. 230, p. 93, Nov., 1872.

Nomen nudum. No earlier reference found.

Extinct.

Portheodon: πορθέω, to destroy, ravage; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth.**Posteutatus AMEGHINO, 1902.**

Edentata, Dasypodidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 60-62, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 58-60).

Species, 3: *Posteutatus indentatus* Ameghino, *P. scabridus* Ameghino, and *P. indentatus* Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Posteutatus: Lat. *post*, after; + *Eutatus*.**Postpithecus AMEGHINO, 1901.**

Primates, Henricosbornidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 358-359, July, 1901 (sep. pp. 12-13).

Species: *Postpithecus curvicauda* Ameghino, and *P. reflexus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Postpithecus—Continued.

Extinct.

Postpithecus: Lat. *post*, behind; + *Pithecus*.**Potamarchus** BURMEISTER, 1885.

Glires, Chinchillidae.

Anal. Mus. Nac., Buenos Aires (III), entr. xiv, 154-157, pl. II fig. 4, 1885.

Type: *Potamarchus murinus* Burmeister, from the Tertiary of Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on 'la porción media del lado derecho del maxilar, con las cuatro molares.'

Potamarchus: ποταμός, river; ἀρχός, leader, chief.**Potamochoerus** GRAY, 1854.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1852, No. CCXLVI, 129-132, pl. xxxiv, June 27, 1854;

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 2d ser., XV, 65-66, 1855; 4th ser., XI, 434, 1873;

W. L. SCLATER, Mamm. S. Africa, I, 273-276, fig. 69, 1900.

New name for *Choiropotamus* Gray, 1843, which is preoccupied by *Cheropotamus* Cuvier, 1822, a different genus of Suidae. Species: *Sus africanus* Gmelin (type, = *S. koiropotamus* Deamoulin, 1831), and *S. penicillatus* Schinz, from Africa.*Potamochoerus*: ποταμός, river; χοίρος, hog—from its habitat.**Potamogale** DU CHAILLU, 1860.

Insectivora, Potamogalidae.

Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., VII, 361-363, Nov., 1860.

Type: *Cynogale velox* Du Chaillu, from western equatorial Africa.*Potamogale*: ποταμός, river; γαλή, weasel.**Potamohippos** JÄGER, 1835.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, ?

Foss. Säugeth. Württemberg, 1ste Abtheil., 41-42, 43, Tab. iv, fig. 76, 1835; 2te Abtheil., 201, 206, 1839.

Type (species not mentioned), from the 'Bohnerzgruben' of Württemberg, Germany.

Extinct.

Potamohippos: ποταμός, river; ἵππος, horse.**Potamophilus** S. MÜLLER, 1838-39.

Fere, Viverridae.

Van der Hoeven's Tijdschr. Natuurl. Geschied. Physiologie, V, 140-144, 1838-39; Temminck's Verhandl., 115, pl. xvii, 1839-44.

Type: *Potamophilus barbatus* Müller, from Borneo.Name preoccupied by *Potamophilus* Germar, 1811, a genus of Coleoptera.Replaced by *Hydrotidasson* Gistel, 1848.*Potamophilus*: ποταμός, river; φίλος, loving.**Potamotherium** É. GEOFFROY, 1833.

Fere, Mustelidae.

Revue Encyclopédique, LIX, 80-81, 1833; Études Progressives d'un Naturaliste, 91-92 footnote, 1835.

Potamotherium HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 768, 1902 (misprint).**Type**: *Lutra valetoni* Geoffroy, from the quarries of Saint-Gérard-le-Puy, Dépt. Allier, France.

Extinct. Based on two extremities of the skull, an entire lower jaw, and some bones of the shoulder and limbs.

Potamotherium: ποταμός, river; θηρίον, wild beast.**Potamotherium** GLOGER, 1841.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Hippopotamidae.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturges., I, pp. xxxii, 127, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, Feb. 1, 1895.

Type: *Hippopotamus sivalensis* Falconer & Cautley, from the Pliocene of the Siwalik Hills, India.Name preoccupied by *Potamotherium* Geoffroy, 1833, a genus of Mustelidae.

Extinct.

- Potamotragus** GRAY, 1872. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovida.
Cat. Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., 25, 1872; SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, I, pt. III, 121, 126, May, 1895 (in synonymy).
Type: *Cephalophus melanopymnus* Gray (= *Antilope sylvicultrix* Afzelius), from the Gaboon, West Africa.
Potamotragus: ποταμός, river; γράγος, goat.
- Potamys** LARRANHAGA, 1823. Glires, Octodontida.
Bull. Sci. Soc. Philomatique, Paris, livr. June, 1823, 83; F. CUVIER, Dents Mamm., 184, 1823 (under 'Myopotame'); DESMAREST, Dict. Sci. Nat., XLIV, 491-492, 1826 (under 'Rat coypu').
Type: 'Le Quuya' or 'Quouiya' of Azara (*Myopotamus coypus*), from Argentina. (See AZARA, Essais Hist. Nat. Quad. Paraguay, II, 1-11, 1801.)
Potamys: Contraction of ποταμός, river; μῦς, mouse.
- Potoroüs** DESMAREST, 1804. Marsupialia, Macropodida.
Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., XXIV, Tab. Méth. Mamm., p. 20, 1804; Mammalogie, I, 38, 271, 1820; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 116-122, 1888.
Potorus BURNETT, Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXVIII, for Oct.-Dec., 1829, 351, 1830.
Type: *Potoroüs murinus* Desmarest (= *Didelphis tridactyla* Kerr), from Australia.
Potoroüs: *Potoroo*, native name in New South Wales. (DESMAREST, Nouv. Dict., 2^e éd., XXVIII, 80, 1819.)
- Potos** CUVIER & GEOFFROY, 1795. Feræ, Procyonida.
Méthode Mammalogique, in Mag. Encyclopédique, 1^{re} année, II, 187, 1795; G. CUVIER, Leçons Anat. Comp., I, table 1, 1800; GEOFFROY, Cat. Mamm. Mus. National Hist. Nat., 90-91, 1803; GRAVENHORST, Vergleich. Uebers. Zool. Syst., 474, 1807; LIAIS, Climats, Géol., Faune et Géog. Botanique Brésil, 425, 1872; PALMER, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XI, 174, June 9, 1897 (name revived).
Type: The 'Kinkajou' (*Viverra zibethica* Schreber), from Surinam.
Potos: *Poto*, native name in Jamaica (!), according to Buffon. "Le kinkajou se trouve dans les montagnes de la Nouvelle Espagne, mais il se trouve aussi dans celles de la Jamaïque, où les naturels du pays le nomment *Poto* et non pas kinkajou." (Hist. Nat., Suppl. III, 251, 1776.)
- Potto** LESSON, 1840. Primates, Lemnirida.
Species Mamm., 207, 237-239, 1840; Nouv. Tabl. Règne Animal, Mamm., 10, 1842.
Type: *Potto bosmanii* Lesson (= *Nycticebus potto* Geoffroy), from Sierra Leone, West Africa.
Name antedated by *Perodicticus* Bennett, 1832.
Potto: Native name of this lemur in Guinea. (SHAW, Gen. Zool., I, 95, 1800.)
- Præutatus** (see *Præutatus*). Edentata, Dasypodida.
- Præuphractus** (see *Præuphractus*). Edentata, Dasypodida.
- Praopus** (subgenus of *Dasypus*) BURMEISTER, 1854. Edentata, Dasypodida.
Syst. Uebersicht Thiere Brasiliens, I, Säugeth., 295-301, 1854; Reise durch La Plata-Staaten, II, 428, 1861; Anal. Mus. Púb. Buenos Aires, I, 231, 1864-69 (raised to generic rank).
Type: *Dasypus longicaudus* Maximilian, from Brazil.
Praopus: πρᾶος, soft, gentle; πούς, foot.
- Praotherium** COPE, 1871. Glires, Ochotonida.
Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XII, 93-94, fig. 20, Jan.-July, 1871; Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., XI, pt. 2, pp. 209-210, 1899 (synonym of *Lagomys*).
Type: *Praotherium palatinum* Cope, from the Pleistocene of the Fort Kennedy Bone Cave, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.

Praotherium—Continued.

Extinct. Based on 'the palatal region of the cranium of one individual, with four superior molar teeth of each side in position.'

Praotherium: πρᾶος, mild, gentle; θηρίον, wild beast.

Praticola (subgenus of *Arvicola*) FATIO, 1867.

Glires, Muridae, Microtinae.

Campagnole Bassin du Léman, Ass. Zool., Léman, 36-63, 75, pl. 1 figs. 5-17, pls. III-V, 1867; MILLER, N. Am. Fauna, No. 12, pp. 17, 62, 1896 (in synonymy).

Species, 5: *Arvicola amphibius* (LINNÆUS) (= *A. terrestris*), *A. nivialis* MARTINS, *A. arvalis* PALLAS, *A. ruficeps*, and *A. campestris*, from Europe.

Praticola FATIO 1867 = *Puludicola* BLASIUS, 1857.

Name preoccupied by *Praticola* SWAINSON, 1837, a genus of Birds.

Praticola: Lat. *pratium*, meadow; *colo*, to dwell, to inhabit—in allusion to the animal's habitat.

Prea LIAIS, 1872.

Glires, Caviidae.

Chimats, Géol., Faune et Géog. Botanique Brésil, 540-545, 1872.

Prea includes the genera *Anama* and *Kerodon* of F. Cuvier, and seems to be merely a new name for *Orisia*, which is not used in this work. Four Brazilian species are mentioned: *Prea obscura* (= *Cavia obscura* LICHENSTEIN), *P. rufescens* LUND, *P. rupestris* (= *Cavia rupestris* MAXIMILIAN), and *P. saxatilis* LUND.

Prea: Indian name of this animal in Brazil.

Prepanorthus AMEGHINO, 1894.

Marsupialia, Epanorthidae.

Énum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Form. Éocènes Patagonie, 95, Feb., 1894.

Type: *Prepanorthus lanius* AMEGHINO, from the Eocene of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Prepanorthus: πρὶ, before; + *Epanorthus*.

Prepothorium AMEGHINO, 1891.

Edentata, Megalonychidae.

Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 3a, 157-158, fig. 63, June 1, 1891.

Type: *Prepothorium filholi* AMEGHINO, from the lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Prepothorium: πρέπω, to be fitting, 'concordant' (AMEGHINO); θηρίον, wild beast.

Presbypithecus (subgenus of *Sennopithecus*) TROUSSERT, 1879.

Primates, Cercopithecidae.

Revue et Mag. de Zool., 3^e sér., VII, 52, 56-57, 1879 (sep. pp. 5, 9-10); Cat.

Mamm., new ed., fasc. 1, 10-11, 1897; SCUDDER, Nomencl. Zool., pt. 1, 276, 1882.

New name for *Presbytis* REICHENBACH, 1862, which is preoccupied by *Presbytis* ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1821, a distinct genus. **Species**, 4: *Sennopithecus johnii* (FISCHER), from southern India; *S. cephalopterus* (ZIMMERMANN, type), *S. kelaarti* SCHLEGEL, and *S. senex* (ERXLEBEN), from Ceylon.

Presbypithecus: πρέσβυς, old; πίθηκος, ape—"parce que une sorte de chevelure ou de crinière allongée suront sur la nuque et de teinte claire blanchâtre. Teinte générale noire ou gris-brun passant au blanchâtre sur la croupe." (TROUSSERT.)

Presbytis ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1821.

Primates, Cercopithecidae.

Kotzebue's Entdeckungs-Reise Sud See und nach Berings-Strasse, III, 196-198, pl. —, 1821.

Presbytes GRAY, List Osteol. Spec. Brit. Mus., 2, 1847; COUES, Century Dict., IV, p. 4700, 1890; MILLER, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXVI, No. 1317, p. 477, 1903.

Type: *Presbytis mitrata* ESCHSCHOLTZ, from southern Sumatra, near the Straits of Sunda.

Presbytis—Continued.

Both the genera *Semnopithecus* and *Presbytis* were proposed in the same year, 1821, the former in the French form *Semnopithèque*, for *S. entellus* and *S. melalophos* (Hist. Nat. des Mammifères). . . . The name *Semnopithecus* has been more widely used than *Presbytis*." (BLANFORD, Fauna Brit. India, Mamm., 25 1888.) *Presbytis*, however, has stronger claims for adoption on grounds of priority, as it clearly antedates *Semnopithecus*.

Presbytis: *πρεσβύτες*, an old woman (*πρεσβύτες*, an old man). The common name 'priest monkey,' sometimes used, seems to indicate that the generic name might have been derived from *πρεσβύτερος*, an elder, priest.

Presbytis (subg. of *Semnopithecus*) REICHENBACH, 1862. Primates, Cercopithecidae. Vollständ. Naturgesch. Affen, 99–101, 1862.

Type: *Cercopithecus cephalopterus* Zimmermann, from Ceylon.

Name preoccupied by *Presbytis* Eschscholtz, 1821, based on *P. mitrata*, from Sumatra. Replaced by *Presbypithecus* Trouessart, 1879.

Priacodon MARSH, 1887.

Marsupialia, Triconodontida.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXIII, 341, 343, pl. x fig. 9, Apr., 1887.

Type: *Tinodon ferox* Marsh, from the Jurassic (Atlantosaurus beds) of Wyoming. Extinct. Based on "a right lower jaw, with most of the teeth in position."

Priacodon: *πρίων*, saw; *ἀκμή*, point; *ὀδών* = *ὀδούς*, tooth.

Primoecus (subgenus of *Canis*) HODGSON, 1842.

Feræ, Canidæ.

HODGSON, in Lesson's Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 39, 1842.

Primæus GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. xx, 1843 (synonym of *Cuon*).

Type: *Primoecus buanus* Lesson (= *Canis primæus* Hodgson), from India.

Name antedated by *Cuon* Hodgson, 1838.

Primoecus: Lat. *primaerus*, young, youthful.

Priodontes F. CUVIER, 1827.

Edentata, Dasypodida.

['Priodonte' F. CUVIER, Hist. Nat. Mamm., IV, livr. xxviii, pl. ('Encoubert'), text, p. 2, Dec., 1822; Dents Mammifères, 198–199, 257, pl. LXXXI, 1825.] CUVIER, in Lesson's Man. Mammalogie, 309, 1827; Dict. Sci. Nat., LII, 322–323, 1828; *ibid.*, LIX, 500, 1829.

Priodon McMURTRIE, Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, I, 164, 1831; AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 27, 1842.

Prionodon GRAY, List. Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. xxvii, 1843.

Priodontu GRAY, *ibid.*, 190.

Prionodos GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 374–375.

Type: *Priodontes giganteus* (= *Dasypus gigas* Cuvier), from northern Paraguay.

Priodontes: *πρίων*, saw; *ὀδούς*, *ὀδόντος*, tooth.

Prionailurus (subgenus of *Felis*) SEVERTZOW, 1858.

Feræ, Felidæ.

Revue et Mag. de Zool., Paris, 2^e sér., X, 387, 390, Sept., 1858.

Type: *Felis pardochrous* Hodgson, from the Himalayas of India.

Prionailurus: *πρίων*, saw; *αἰλουρος*, cat.

Prionodes JOURDAN, 1852.

Feræ, Felidæ.

"Revue Soc. Savantes 1852," (fide FILHOL); FILHOL, Notes sur Quelques Mamm. Foss., Archiv. Mus. Hist. Nat., Lyon, III, [56], 59, pl. iv, fig. 2, 1881 (under *Aelurogale intermedia*).

Type (species not mentioned), from Grive St. Alban, Dept. Isère, France.

Extinct. Based on a single upper canine.

Prionodes: *πρίων*, saw; *εἶδος*, form.

Prionodon GRAY (see *Priodontes*).

Edentata, Dasypodida.

Prionodon HORSFIELD (see *Priodontidæ*).

Feræ, Viverridæ.

Prionodontidæ (subgenus of *Felis*) HORSFIELD, 1824. Ferae, Viverridæ.

Zool. Researches in Java, No. 1, 1824, 4 pages (unnumbered—under *Felis gracilis*), pl. and 6 figs., 1824.

Prionodon HORSFIELD, Ibid., No. 5 [last page under *Mungusta javanica*], 1824 (raised to generic rank).

Prionodontes LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 60, 1842.

Type: *Felis gracilis* Horsfield, from Blambangan, eastern Java.

"The *Delundung* resembles the genus *Ficerra*; but the character of the claws, as well as the peculiar structure of the teeth . . . indicate . . . a closer affinity to *Felis*. I have therefore placed it in that genus, in a separate section, which I have denominated *Prionodontidæ*." (HORSFIELD.)

Prionodontidæ: πρίων, saw; δότις, δόδοντος, tooth.

Prionodes (see *Prionontes*).

Edentata, Dasypodidæ.

Priscodelphinus LEIDY, 1851.

Cete, Platanistidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., for 1850-51, 336-327, 1851; Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 433, 1869; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 591, 1902 (type fixed).

Species, from the Miocene of New Jersey: *Priscodelphinus harlani* Leidy (type), from Mallica Hill, Gloucester County; and *P. grandæus* Leidy, from Shiloh, Cumberland County.

Extinct.

Priscodelphinus: Lat. *priscus*, primitive; + *Delphinus*.

Priscophyseter PORTIS, 1886.

Cete, Physeteridæ.

Mem. Reale Acc. Sci. Torino, 2d ser., XXXVII, 315-321, figs. 84-86, 1886; W. L. SCLATER, Zool. Record for 1886, XXIII, Mamm., 59, 1887.

Type: *Priscophyseter typus* Portis, from the Pliocene of Asti, Italy.

Extinct. Based on cervical vertebrae.

Priscophyseter: Lat. *priscus*, primitive; + *Physeter*.

Pristinocetus TROUENART, 1898.

Cete, Delphinidæ.

Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. v, 1071, Nov., 1898.

New name for *Pachypleurus* Brandt, 1873, which is preoccupied by *Pachypleura* White, 1853, a genus of Coleoptera; and for *Archæocetus* Sinzow, 1898, erroneously considered preoccupied by *Archæoceti* Cope, 1890 (Am. Nat., XXIV, 600, 601), a suborder of Cete.

Pristinocetus: Lat. *pristinus*, primitive; *cetus*, whale.

Pristiphoca (subgenus of *Phoca*) GERVAIS, 1852-53. Ferae, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.

Mém. Acad. Sci. Montpellier, II, pt. 2, pp. 308-309, pl. vi fig. 4, 1852-53; Ann.

Sci. Nat., Paris, 3^e sér., XX, Zool., 281-282, pl. 13 figs. 8, 8a, 1853; Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, 2^e éd., 272-273, pl. viii fig. 7, 1859 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Phoca occitana* Gervais, from the Pliocene of Montpellier, France.

Extinct. Based on an external upper incisor, also a considerable portion of the left lower jaw.

Pristiphoca: πρίστis, sawfish; + *Phoca*.

Proacrodon ROTH, 1899.

Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Isotemnidae.

Revista Mus. La Plata, IX, 385, 1899; AMEGHINO, Sin. Geol.-Palæont., Segundo Censo Nac. Rep. Argentina, I, Supl., p. 12, July, 1899.

Type: *Proacrodon transformatus* Roth, from the Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on a single lower molar.

Proacrodon: πρό, before; ἄκρος, pointed; δῶν = δότις, tooth—in allusion to the lower molar. "Este diente es muy característico . . . La parte anterior también es más alto que la posterior, pero no se divide en dos puntas." (ROTH.)

Proadiantus AMEGHINO, 1897.

Ungulata, Litopterna, Adianthida.

La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 18, 1897 (nomen nudum); Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 455-456, fig. 42, Oct. 6, 1897.

Type: *Proadiantus excavatus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia. Extinct.*Proadiantus*: πρό, before; + *Adianthus*.**Proadinothierium AMEGHINO, 1895.**

Ungulata, Toxodontia, Nesodontida.

Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XV, cuad. 11-12, pp. 625-626, 1895 (sep. pp. 25-26).

Type: *Proadinothierium leptognathum* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds in the interior of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Proadinothierium: πρό, before; + *Adinothierium*.**Proailurus FILHOL, 1879.**

Ferre, Felida.

"Ann. Sci. Géol. de France, X, art. 3, p. 192, 1879;" "Bibl. École des Hautes Études, 192-198, pla. 26 figs. 2-11, 27, figs. 5-13, 1879" (fide TROUSSART, Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Carnivora, in Bull. Soc. Études Sci. d'Angers, Suppl. à Ann. 1884, 91, 1885).

Proailurus FORBES, Zool. Record for 1880, XVII, Mamm., 15, 1881.**Species:** *Proailurus julieni* Filhol, and *P. lemanensis* Filhol, from the Miocene of St.-Gérard-le-Puy, France.

Extinct.

Proailurus: πρό, before; αἰλουργος, cat.**Proamphicyon HATCHER, 1902.**

Ferre, Canida.

Mem. Carnegie Mus., I, 95-99, 105, figs. 6-7, Sept., 1902.

Type: *Proamphicyon nebrascensis* Hatcher, from the Oligocene (Oreodon beds) of Bad Land Creek, Sioux County, Nebraska.

Extinct. Based on 'a skull without lower jaw.'

Proamphicyon: πρό, before; + *Amphicyon*—i. e., ancestral to *Amphicyon*, of the Loup Fork Miocene.**Proanthropomorphus AMEGHINO, 1884.**

Primates, ?

Filogenia, 386, 1884; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 99, 1889.

Hypothetical genus: 'Precursor del *Anthropomorphus*.'*Proanthropomorphus*: πρό, before; + *Anthropomorphus*.**Proasmodeus AMEGHINO, 1902.**

Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Homalodontotheriide.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 23-25, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 21-23).

Type: *Asmodeus armatus* Ameghino, from the Astraptonotus beds of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Proasmodeus: πρό, before; + *Asmodeus*.**Probalaena VAN BENEDEN, 1872.**

Cete, Balænidæ.

Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. de Belgique, 2^e sér., XXXIV, 10-11, 1872.**Emendation of *Protobalaena*.** "Ce genre *Probalaena*, pour ne pas dire *Protobalaena*, a été proposé par M. Du Bus en 1867."

Extinct.

Probalaena: Lat. *pro*, before; + *Balaena*.**Proborhyaena AMEGHINO, 1897.**

Marsupialia, Borhyaenide.

La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 13, 1897 (nomen nudum); Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 501-502, fig. 78, Oct. 6, 1897.

Species: *Proborhyaena gigantea* Ameghino, and *P. antiqua* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Proborhyaena: πρό, before; + *Borhyaena*.

Probos (subgenus of *Bibos*) HODGSON, 1850. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.
HODGSON, in Gray's Gleanings Menagerie and Aviary at Knowsley Hall, 48, 1850;
Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. III, Ungulata, 31-32, 1852; Cat. Ruminant Mamm.
Brit. Mus., 13, 1872.

Type: *Bibos frontalis* Gray (= *Bos frontalis* Lambert), from India (hills of Tip-
perah or Chittagong?).

Probos: πρὸ, before; + *Bos*.

Proboscidea SPIX, 1823. Chiroptera, Noctilionidae.
Simiarum et Vespertilionum Brasil. Spec. Nov., 61-62, pl. xxxv fig. 8, 1823.

Species: *Proboscidea maculata* Spix, from the Rio San Francisco; and *P. rivulata*
Spix, from the Amazon River, Brazil.

Proboscidea: προβοσκίς, proboscis.

Probubalus RÜTIMEYER, 1865. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.
Verhandl. Naturforsch. Gesellsch. Basel, IV, 2tes Heft, 331-332, 334, 1865; N.
Deutsch. Schweiz. Gesellsch. Zurich, XXII, art. 3, p. 52, 1867; LYDEKKER,

Wild Oxen, Sheep, & Goats of All Lands, 93, 1898 (in synonymy—type fixed).

Species, 3: *Probubalus sivalensis* Rütimeyer (= *Hemibos triquetricornis* Falconer),
and *Amphibos acuticornis* Falconer (extinct), from the Siwalik Hills, India; and
Probubalus celebensis Rütimeyer (= *Antelope depressicornis* Smith, type), from
Celebes. "This name was suggested for the *anoa*, together with *Hemibos siva-*
lensis (= *triquetricornis*) and *Amphibos acuticornis*, but as neither of these two
was then described, it must be typified by the Celebes buffalo, and is
thus a synonym of the earlier *Anoa*." (LYDEKKER.)

Probubalus: πρὸ, before; + *Bubalus*.

Procamelus LEIDY, 1858. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidae.
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1858, 23-24.

Procamelus LEIDY, Rept. U. S. Geol. Surv. Terr., I, 317, 1873.

Type: *Procamelus occidentalis* Leidy, from the Miocene of the valley of the Niobrara River, Nebraska.

Extinct. Based on 'several fragments of jaws, with teeth of several individuals.'

Procamelus: πρὸ, before; + *Camelus*.

Procanella (see **Phocanella**). Ferae, Pinnipedia, Phocidae.

Procapra HODGSON, 1846. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.
Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, XV, No. 173, pp. 334-338, pl. 2, 1846; XVI, 696,

1847; SLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, III, pt. x, 65, Feb., 1898 (in
synonymy).

Type: *Procapra picticaudata* Hodgson, from the plateau of Tibet.

Procapra: πρὸ, before; + *Capra*.

Procapromys CHAPMAN, 1901. Glires, Octodontidae.
Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XIV, 322-323, Nov. 12, 1901.

Type: *Capromys geayi* Pousargues, from the mountains between Caracas and
La Guayra, Venezuela.

Procapromys: πρὸ, before; + *Capromys*—i. e., the ancestral or original type of
Capromys.

Procordia (subgenus of *Eocardia*) AMEGHINO, 1891. Glires, Eocardiidae.
Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 16, Aug., 1891; Revista Argen-

tina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 302, Oct. 1, 1891; Enum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Pata-
gonie, 74, fig. 28, Feb., 1894 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Eocardia elliptica* Ameghino, from the Lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.
Name preoccupied by *Procordia* Meek, 1871, a genus of Mollusca.

Extinct.

Procordia: πρὸ, before; + (*Eu*)*cardia*.

- Procardiatherium** AMEGHINO, 1885. Glires, Caviida.
 Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VIII, entr. 1, pp. 55-59, 1885; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 240-241, pl. xxii figs. 13, 14, 1889.
Type: *Procardiatherium simplicidens* Ameghino, from the barrancas del Paraná, Argentina.
 Extinct. Based on the left mandible with the symphysis and alveolus of the incisor, and the first three molars intact.
Procardiatherium: πρὸ before; + *Cardiatherium*.
- Procarnassium** HAECKEL, 1895. Feræ, ?
 Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelthiere, III, 466, 1895.
Hypothetical genus from the Lower Eocene; the supposed ancestor of the Carnivora (Feræ).
Procarnassium: Lat. *pro*, before; French *carnassier*, a carnivorous animal.
- Procavia** STORR, 1780. Ungulata, Hyracoidea, Procaviida.
 Prodrômus Methodi Mamm., 40, tab. B, 1780; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1892, 51, 60-76.
Type: *Cavia capensis* Pallas, from the Cape of Good Hope, South Africa.
Procavia: πρὸ, before; + *Cavia*.
- Procavia** AMEGHINO, 1885. Glires, Caviida.
 Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VIII, entr., 1, pp. 66, 68, 1885.
Type: *Procavia mesopotamica* Ameghino, from the Oligocene (Patagonian formation) of the barrancas del Paraná, Argentina.
 Name preoccupied by *Procavia* Storr, 1780, a genus of Ungulata. Replaced by *Neoprocavia* Ameghino, 1889.
 Extinct. Based on lower incisors.
Procavia: πρὸ, before; + *Cavia*.
- Procebus** STORR, 1780. Primates, Lemurida.
 Prodrômus Methodi Mamm., 32-33, tab. A, 1780.
Type: *Lemur catta* Linnæus, from Madagascar.
 Name antedated by *Lemur* Linnæus, 1758.
Procebus: πρὸ, before; κῆβος, a long-tailed monkey.
- Procercopithecus** DUBOIS, 1895. Primates, Cercopithecoidea.
 Verhandl. Berliner Gesellsch. Anthrop., Eth. und Urgesch., 738, Sitzung Dec. 14, 1895.
Hypothetical genus suggested to fill the gap between *Archæopithecus* and *Cercopithecus*. "Andererseits erzeugte er [*Archæopithecus*] in der frühesten Miocänzeit den hypothetischen *Procercopithecus*, aus dem sich zuerst die Cercopithecoidea . . . der Alten Welt, hervorbildeten." (DUBOIS.)
 Extinct.
Procercopithecus: πρὸ, before; + *Cercopithecus*.
- Procerus** SERRES, 1838. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervida.
 Essai sur les Cavernes à Ossements, 3^e éd., Paris, 143, 204, 230, 1838.
Procerus BLAINVILLE, Comptes Rendus, Paris, XI, 392, July-Dec., 1840.
Species: *Cervus tarandus* Linnæus (recent), and *Procerus caribæus* (extinct), from the bone cave near Villefranche, Dépt. Aveyron, France.
 Name preoccupied by *Proceros* Rafinesque, 1820, a genus of Pisces.
Procerus: πρὸ, before; κέρας, horn.
- Procervulus** GAUDRY, 1878. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervida.
 Enchaînements du Monde Animal dans les Temps Géol., Mamm. Tertiaires, Paris, 1878; nouv. éd., 87-88, fig. 100, 1895; ZITTEL, Handbuch Palæont., IV, 2^e Lief., 397, 1893.

Procervulus—Continued.

Type: *Procervulus aurelianensis* (Pictet), from the Miocene of 'les Sables de l'Orléanais' of Thénay, near Pont-Levoy, Dépt. du Loire-et-Cher, France.
Extinct.

Procervulus: $\pi\rho\acute{o}$, before; + *Cervulus*—i. e., the predecessor of *Cervulus muntjac*.

Procervus BLAINVILLE, 1840 (see **Procerus**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.

Procervus HODGSON, 1847. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.

Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, XVI, pt. II, new ser., No. 7, pp. 689-690, July-Dec., 1847; XVII, pt. II, 485, Nov., 1848.

Type: *Cervus dimorphus* Hodgson, from the 'Saul Forest of the Morung,' India.
Name preoccupied by *Procervus* Blainville, 1840, an emendation of *Procerus* Serres, 1838.

Procervus: $\pi\rho\acute{o}$, before; + *Cervus*.

Prochalicotherium AMEGHINO, 1902. Ungulata, Homalodontotheriidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 102-104, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 34-36).

Type: *Prochalicotherium patagonicum* Ameghino, from the Colpodon beds of Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on teeth.

Prochalicotherium: $\pi\rho\acute{o}$, before; + *Chalicotherium*.

Prochilus ILLIGER, 1811.

Ferae, Ursidae.

Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 109-110, 1811.

Prochylus WIEGMANN, Archiv Naturgesch., 1835, II, 321 (misprint).

Type: *Bradyrctus urinus* Shaw (= *Ursus labiatus* Blainville), from India.

Name antedated by *Melursus* Meyer, 1793; and by *Arctus* Goldfuss, 1809.

Prochilus: $\pi\rho\acute{o}\chi\eta\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, with prominent lips—in allusion to the prominent, extensible lower lip.

Prochœrus DE VIS, 1887.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla. ?*

Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland, III, for 1886, 47, Aug., 1887.

Type: *Prochœrus celer* De Vis, from Darling Downs, Queensland, Australia.

Extinct.

Prochœrus: $\pi\rho\acute{o}$, before; $\chi\omicron\iota\rho\omicron\varsigma$, hog—i. e., an extinct hog-like animal.

Prochylus (see **Prochilus**).

Ferae, Ursidae.

Prochyon (see **Procyon**).

Ferae, Procyonidae.

Procladosictis AMEGHINO, 1902. Marsupialia, Borhyaenidae (Hathlyacynidae.)

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 46-47, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 44-45).

Species: *Procladosictis anomala* Ameghino, from the Astrapnotus beds; and *P. erecta* Ameghino, from the upper part of the Notostylops beds of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Procladosictis: $\pi\rho\omicron$, before; + *Cladosictis*.

Procolobus ROCHEBRUNE, 1886-87.

Primates, Cercopithecidae.

Faune de la Sénégambie, Suppl. Vertébrés, fasc., 1, pp. 95, 97-102, pl. 1, 1886-87.

Type: *Colobus verus* Van Beneden, from West Africa.

Procolobus: $\pi\rho\acute{o}$, before; + *Colobus*.

Procoptodon OWEN, 1873.

Marsupialia, Macropodidae.

Proc. Roy. Soc. London, XXI, No. 145, p. 387, 1873; Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc.

London, CLXIV, pt. II, 786-797, pls. LXXVII figs. 2-12, LXXVIII-LXXX, 1874.

Type: *Macropus goliath* Owen, from Australia.

Extinct. Based on 'a fragment of a maxillary bone with three molars.'

Procoptodon: $\pi\rho\acute{o}$, before; $\kappa\omicron\pi\tau\omega$, to pound; $\delta\delta\acute{\omega}\nu=\delta\delta\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$, tooth—in allusion to the upper molars.

**Dicotylide* (= *Tayassuidae*) according to De Vis.

Procynictis LEMOINE, 1885. Creodonta, Proviverridae?

Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 3^e sér., XIII, for 1884-85, No. 3, pp. 205, 214-215, pl. XII, fig. 39, Apr., 1885; XIX, No. 5, p. 270, pl. x figs. 1-1e, May, 1891; Comptes Rendus, Paris, CVI, No. 7, p. 512, Jan.-June, 1888.

Type: *Procynictis remensis* Lemoine (1891), from the lower Eocene in the vicinity of Reims, France.

Extinct. Based on a single tooth.

Procynictis: πρὸ, before; + *Cynictis*.

Procynodictis WORTMAN & MATTHEW, 1899. Creodonta, Uintacyonida.

[MATTHEW, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XII, 49, Apr. 8, 1899—nomen nudum.]
WORTMAN & MATTHEW, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XII, 121-122, figs. 7, 8, June 22, 1899.

Type: *Procynodictis rulpiceps* Wortman & Matthew, from the Eocene of the Uinta Basin, northeastern Utah.

Extinct. Based on two specimens, one including an upper and both lower jaws with the greater part of a hind foot; the other, part of a skull and the greater part of the right fore foot.

Procynodictis: πρὸ, before; + *Cynodictis*.

Procyon STORR, 1780. Feræ, Procyonida.

Prodromus Methodi Mamm., 35-36, Tab. A, 1780; CUVIER, Leçons Anat. Comp., I, table 1, 1800.

Prochyon SWAINSON, Nat. Hist. and Class. Quad., 364, 1835 (misprint).

Type: *Ursus lotor* Linnaeus, from the eastern United States.

Procyon: πρὸ, before; κύων, dog.

Prodaphænus MATTHEW, 1899. Creodonta, Uintacyonida.

Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XII, 49, Apr. 8, 1899; WORTMAN & MATTHEW, Ibid., XII, 114-115, fig. 1, June 22, 1899 (type fixed).

Species: *Miacis uintensis* Osborn, and *Prodaphænus scotti* Wortman & Matthew (type), from the Eocene of the Uinta Basin, northeastern Utah.

Extinct. Based on a series of upper molars, together with a lower jaw.

Prodaphænus: πρὸ, before; + *Daphænus*.

Prodasyppus AMEGHINO, 1894. Edentata, Dasypodidae.

Enum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Form. Eocènes Patagonie, 172-173, Feb., 1894.

Species: *Euphractus patagonicus* Ameghino, from the barrancas of the Rio Santa Cruz; and *Dasypus hesternus* Ameghino, from the Rio Gallegos, Patagonia.

Extinct.

Prodasyppus: πρὸ, before; + *Dasypus*.

Prodelphinus GERVAIS, 1880. Cete, Delphinidae.

GERVAIS, in Van Beneden & Gervais, Ostéog. Cétacés, 604-605, pl. xxxviii, 1880.

Species, 3: *Delphinus marginatus* Duvernoy, from Dieppe, on the northern coast of France; *D. dubius* G. Cuvier, type locality unknown; and *D. tethyos* Gervais, from Valréas, at the mouth of the Orb, Dépt. Hérault, France.

Prodelphinus: Lat. pro, before; + *Delphinus*.

Prodidelphys AMEGHINO, 1891. Marsupialia, Microbiotheriidae.

Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 24-25, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 310-311, Oct. 1, 1891.

Species, 3: *Prodidelphys acicula* Ameghino, *P. pavita* Ameghino, and *P. obtusa* Ameghino, from the lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Prodidelphys: πρὸ, before; + *Didelphys*.

dremotherium FILHOL, 1877. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tragulidae.
Ann. Sci. Géol., Paris, VIII, art. 1, pp. 228-236, pl. 11 figs. 258-268, 1877.

Type: *Prodremotherium elongatum* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France.

Extinct.

Prodremotherium: πρό, before; + *Dremotherium*.

echidna GERVAIS, 1877. Monotremata, Tachyglossidae.
Ostéog. Monotrèmes Viv. et Foss., p. 43, Nov. 30, 1877.*

New name for *Acanthoglossus* Gervais, 1877, which is preoccupied by *Acanthoglossa* Kraatz, 1859, a genus of Coleoptera. "La ressemblance qui existe entre ce mot [*Acanthoglossus*] et celui d'*Acanthoglossa* . . . ne me paraît pas devoir faire obstacle à son emploi. Il serait d'ailleurs facile de le remplacer si cette manière de voir ne devait pas prévaloir; le nom de *Proechidna* ou tout autre pourrait alors lui être substitué." (GERVAIS.)

Name antedated by *Zaglossus* Gill, May 5, 1877.

Proechidna: πρό, before; + *Echidna*.

echimys ALLEN, 1899. Glires, Octodontidae.
Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XII, 264, Dec. 26, 1899.

New name for *Echimy*s Geoffroy, 1838 (not Cuvier, 1809). **Type:** *Echimystrinitatis* Allen & Chapman, from Princetown, Trinidad.

Proechimys: πρό, before; + *Echimy*s.

pedium AMEGHINO, 1895. Ungulata, Typotheria, Eutrachytheriidae.
Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XV, cuad. 11-12, pp. 623-624, 1895 (sep. pp. 23-24).

Proedium AMEGHINO, La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 17 footnote, 1897; Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 529-530, Oct. 6, 1897.

Type: *Proedium solitarium* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds of Patagonia. Extinct. Based on a mandibular symphysis without teeth.

Proedium: πρό, before, in front; δειδία, deformity—in allusion to the condition of the type specimen.

euphractus AMEGHINO, 1886. Edentata, Dasypodidae.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, IX, 208-216, 1886.

Proeuphractus AMEGHINO, Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 868-871, pl. LXIX, figs. 12-14, 1889.

Type: *Proeuphractus limpidus* Ameghino, from the older Tertiary of Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on two scutes of the carapace.

Proeuphractus: πρό, before; + *Euphractus*.

eutatus AMEGHINO, 1891. Edentata, Dasypodidae.
Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 41, Aug., 1891;† Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 327, Oct. 1, 1891.

Proeutatus LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1891, XXVIII, Mamm., 53, 1892.

Type: *Eutatus onophorum* Ameghino, from the lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Proeutatus: πρό, before; + *Eutatus*.

*For date, see footnote on p. 41, where it is stated that this brochure, forming chapitre deuxième, is the first to appear, while the first and third 'chapters' will be published during 1878. The work seems never to have been completed.

†"Première quinzaine d'août . . . Synon. *Thoracotherium* Merc. Deuxième quinzaine d'août." (AMEGHINO, Enum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Patagonie, 173, 1894.)

Profelis I. GEOFFROY, 1844.

Ferae, Felidae.

I. GEOFFROY, in Jacquemont's Voyage dans l'Inde, IV, Zool., Mamm., 37, 1844.

Name merely suggested, not actually proposed. "Lorsqu'un groupe est subdivisé, il est d'usage, et presque de règle, que la subdivision principale conserve le nom de la division, et que des noms nouveaux concordant autant que possible avec celui-ci, soient créés pour les subdivisions moins importantes. Selon cette règle, le nom de *Felis* devrait rester en propre au groupe qui comprend les grandes espèces à pupille circulaire, et les *Felis* à pupille variable devraient recevoir un nom nouveau, tel que: *Noctifelis*, *Profelis* ou tout autre analogue." (GEOFFROY.)

Profelis: $\pi\rho\acute{o}$, before; -- *Felis*.

Profelis (subgenus of Felis) SEVERTZOW, 1858.

Ferae, Felidae.

Revue et Mag. de Zool., Paris, 2^e sér., X, 386, 390, Sept., 1858.

Type: *Felis celidogaster* Temminck, from Guinea, West Africa. (See GRAY, Cat. Carn. Brit. Mus., 24, 1869.

Progenetta DEPÉRET, 1892.

Ferae, Viverridae.

Archiv. Mus. Hist. Nat. Lyon, V, 34-35, pl. 1 figs. 18, 19, 1892; LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1892, XXIX, Mamm., 29, 1893.

Type: *Mustela incerta* Lartet, from Sansan, Dépt. du Gers, France.

Extinct.

Progenetta: $\pi\rho\acute{o}$, before; + *Genetta*.

Prohalicore FLOT, 1887.

Sirenia, Dugongidae.

Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 3^e sér., XV, No. 3, pp. 134-138, pl. 1, 5 figs., Apr., 1887.

Type: *Prohalicore dubaleni* Flot, from the Pliocene of 'les carrières d'Odon,' near Tartas, Dépt. Landes, southwestern France.

Extinct. Based on part of the lower jaw.

Prohalicore: $\pi\rho\acute{o}$, before; + *Halicore*.

Prohegetotherium AMEGHINO, 1897.

Ungulata, Typotheria, Hegetotheridae.

La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 17, 1897 (nomen nudum); Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 424-425, fig. 10, Oct. 6, 1897.

Type: *Prohegetotherium sculptum* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Prohegetotherium: $\pi\rho\acute{o}$, before; -- *Hegetotherium*.

Prohippus (see Protohippus).

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidae.

Proh[plo]phorus (see Plohophorus).

Edentata, Glyptodontidae.

Prohyaena SCHLOSSER, 1887.

Ferae, Canidae.

Roger's Verzeichn. Foss. Säugethiere, Bericht Naturwiss. Ver. Augsburg, XXIX, 139, 1887; Die Affen, Lemuren, Chiropteren, etc., Europ. Tertiärs, Theil III, in Beitr. Paläont. Oesterreich.-Ungarns und des Orients, VIII, 1890, 411-412 (sep. pp. 25-26).

Type: *Aelurodon wheelerianus* Cope, from the Miocene of Nebraska.

Extinct.

Prohyaena: $\pi\rho\acute{o}$, before; + *Hyana*.

Prohyracodon KOCH, 1897.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Hyracodontidae.

Természettajzi Füzetek, Budapest, XX, pt. 4, pp. 481-490, Tab. XII-XIII, Nov. 1, 1897.

Type: *Prohyracodon orientalis* Koch, from the Middle Eocene of 'Präd.' András-háza (west of Klausenburg), Siebenbürgen, Hungary.

Extinct. Based on the remains of several individuals.

Prohyracodon: $\pi\rho\acute{o}$, before; + *Hyracodon*.

Prohyracotherium AMEGHINO, 1902.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 15-16, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 13-14).

Prohyracotherium—Continued.

Species. 3: *Prohyracotherium patagonicum* Ameghino, *P. matutinum* Ameghino, and *P. medialis* Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds of Patagonia.
Extinct.

Prohyracotherium: $\pi\rho\acute{o}$, before; + *Hyracotherium*.

Prolagopsis FORSYTH MAJOR, 1899.

Glires, Ochotonidae.

Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 2d ser., Zool., VII, pt. 9, p. 511, Nov., 1899.

"A hypothetical '*Prolagopsis*' descended from *Titanomys* or some closely related form with persistent lower m. 3." (FORSYTH MAJOR.)

Prolagopsis: $\pi\rho\acute{o}$ before; + *Lagopsis*.

Prolagotomus AMEGHINO, 1887.

Glires, Chinchillidae.

Enum. Sist. Species Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, pp. 11-12, Dec., 1887.

Species. 4: *Prolagotomus pusillus* Ameghino, *P. divisus* Ameghino, *P. profluens* Ameghino, and *P. imperialis* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Prolagotomus: $\pi\rho\acute{o}$, before; + *Lagotomus*.

Prolagus POMEL, 1853.

Glires, Ochotonidae.

Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 43, 1854; Gervais, Zool. et Paléont.

Françaises, 2^e éd., 51, 1859; FORSYTH MAJOR, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 2d ser., Zool., VII, pt. 9, pp. 449-460, pls. 36-38, several figs. Nov., 1899.

Type: *Lagomys sansoniensis* Lartet, from the Miocene of Sansan, Gers, France.

Extinct.

Prolagus: $\pi\rho\acute{o}$, before; $\lambda\alpha\gamma\acute{\omega}\varsigma$, hare.

Prolemur (subgenus of *Haplemur*) GRAY, 1870.

Primates, Lemuridae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1870, 828-831, pl. III, 4 figs. in text; Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 131, 133, 1870.

Type: *Haplemur simus* Gray, from Madagascar.

Prolemur: $\pi\rho\acute{o}$, before; + *Lemur*.

Prolepus HEUDE, 1898.

Glires, Leporidae.

Mém. Hist. Nat. Empire Chinois, IV, pt. 2, p. 65, 1898.

Name suggested, but not used, for a hypothetical ancestral form of Leporidae, "les dents caduques des Léporidés sont les dents ancestrales du *Protolagus* ou du *Prolepus*, et si cette bête ancestrale n'est pas une pure abstraction générique, cette forme léporide est concrète et doit se retrouver dans les couches géologiques anciennes, décomposées en bas, réunies en haut." (HEUDE.)

Prolepus: $\pi\rho\acute{o}$, before; + *Lepus*.

Prolicaphrium AMEGHINO, 1902.

Ungulata, Litopterna, Proterotheriidae.

[Anal. Soc. Cien. Argentina, LI, 76, Mar.-Apr., 1901—nomen nudum.]

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 86-88, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 18-20).

Species. 3: *Prolicaphrium specillatum* Ameghino, *P. spectabile* Ameghino, and *P. jelskium* Ameghino, from the Patagonian formation (Eocene) of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Prolicaphrium: $\pi\rho\acute{o}$, before; + *Licaphrium*.

Promegatherium AMEGHINO, 1883.

Edentata, Megatheriidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, V, entr. 3, pp. 293-297, 1883; Cont. Conocimiento

Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 677-680, 921, pls. xxxvii figs. 7-9, lxxvi fig. 2, 1889.

Type: *Promegatherium smallatus* Ameghino, from the barrancas del Paraná, Entre Ríos, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on a single molar.

Promegatherium: $\pi\rho\acute{o}$, before; + *Megatherium*.

- Promeles** ZITTEL, 1893. Ferae, Mustelida.
 Handb. Palæont., IV, Mamm., 3te Lief., 650-651, fig. 546, 1893; FORSYTH MAJOR,
 Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1902, pt. I, 110.
Type: Mustela palaeantica Weithofer, from the Pliocene of Pikermi, Greece.
 Extinct.
Promeles: $\pi\rho\acute{o}$, before; + *Meles*.
- Promephitia** GAUDRY, 1861. Ferae, Mustelida.
 Comptes Rendus, Paris, LII, No. 15, p. 722, Jan.-June, 1861.
Type: Promephitia lartetii Gaudry, from the Pliocene (Pikermi beds) of Greece.
 Extinct. Based on 'une tête entière.'
Promephitia: $\pi\rho\acute{o}$, before; + *Mephitia*.
- Promerycochaerus** DOUGLASS, 1901. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriotheriida.
 Am. Journ. Sci., 4th ser., XI, 82, Jan., 1901 (provisional name).
Species, 5: *Oreodon superbus* Leidy, from Bridge Creek, a tributary of John Day
 River, Oregon; *Merycochaerus leidy* Bettany, from John Day River (Miocene),
 Oregon; *M. chelydra* Cope, from John Day River; *M. macrostegus* Cope, from
 Bridge Creek; and *M. montanus* Cope, from the Ticholeptus beds of Deep
 River, Montana.
 Extinct.
Promerycochaerus: $\pi\rho\acute{o}$, before; + *Merycochaerus*.
- Prometheomys** SATUNIN, 1901. Glires, Murida, Microtina.
 Zool. Anzeiger, XXIV, 572-575, figs. 1-4 in text, Sept. 30, 1901.
Type: Prometheomys schaposhnikovi Satunin, from the vicinity of the 'Kreuzberg,'
 in the pass on the military highway of Grusia, over the main range of the
 Caucasus, Tiflis (alt. about 6,500 ft.).
Prometheomys: Προμηθεύς, Prometheus; $\mu\upsilon\varsigma$, mouse.
- Prominatherium** TELLER, 1884. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anthracotheriida.
 Beitr. Palæont. Oesterr.-Ungarns, IV, 115-133, Taf. XIII figs. 4-6, Taf. XIV,
 1884; LYDDEKKER, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., II, 235 footnote, 1885;
 ROGER, Bericht Naturwiss. Ver. Schwaben u. Neuburg (a. V.) in Augsburg.
 XXIX, 85, 1887; ZITTEL, Handb. Palæont., IV, 2te Lief., 325, 327-328, 1893
 (under *Anthracotherium*).
Type: Anthracotherium dalmatinum Meyer, from the upper Eocene of Monte
 Promina, Dalmatia, Austria-Hungary.
 Extinct. Based on an incomplete skull.
Prominatherium: Named from the type locality, Monte Promina, Dalmatia;
 $\theta\eta\rho\iota\omega\nu$, wild beast.
- Promops** Gervais, 1855. Chiroptera, Noctilionida.
 Expt. du Comte de Castelnau, Zool., Mamm., II, 58-59, pl. XII figs. 3, 3a, 1855.
Type: Promops ursinus Gervais, from Miranda, Matto Grosso, Brazil (= *Molossus*
nasutus Spix, from the Rio San Francisco, Brazil).
Promops: $\pi\rho\acute{o}$, before; + *Mops*.
- Promylodon** AMEGHINO, 1883. Edentata, Megatheriida.
 Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, V, entr. 3, pp. 298-299, 1883; Cont. Conocimiento
 Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 744-
 745, pls. LXXI fig. 5, LXXII fig. 3, 1889.
Type: Mylodon (?) *paranense* Ameghino, from the barrancas del Paraná, Entre
 Ríos, Argentina.
 Extinct. Based on a lower molar.
Promylodon: $\pi\rho\acute{o}$, before; + *Mylodon*.
- Promysops** AMEGHINO, 1902. Allotheria (Promysopide).
 Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 36-37, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 34-35).
Type: Promysops acuminatus Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds of Patagonia.
 Extinct.
Promysops: $\pi\rho\acute{o}$, before; $\mu\upsilon\varsigma$, mouse; $\omega\phi$, aspect.

Pronesodon AMEGHINO, 1895.

Ungulata, Toxodontia, Nesodontidae.

Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XV, enad. 11-12, pp. 626-628, 1895 (sep. pp. 26-28).

Species: *Pronesodon cristatus* Ameghino, and *P. robustus* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds in the interior of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Pronesodon: $\pi\rho\acute{o}$, before; + *Nesodon*.**Propachynolophus** (subg. of *Pachynolophus*) LEMOINE, 1891. Ungulata, Equidae.Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 3^e sér., XIX, No. 5, pp. 285, 286, pl. xi fig. 115, May, 1891.**Type:** *Propachynolophus gaudryi* Lemoine, from the lower Eocene near Reims, France.

Extinct. Based on teeth.

Propachynolophus: $\pi\rho\acute{o}$, before; + *Pachynolophus*.**Propachyrucos** AMEGHINO, 1897.

Ungulata, Typotheria, Hegetotheriidae.

La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 6, 17 footnote, 1 fig. in text, 1897; Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 425-426, fig. 11, Oct. 6, 1897.

Species: *Propachyrucos smith-woodwardi* Ameghino, and *P. crassus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Propachyrucos: $\pi\rho\acute{o}$, before; + *Pachyrucos*.**Propalæhoplophorus** AMEGHINO, 1887. Edentata, Glyptodontidae (Hoplophoridae).

Enum. Sist. Especies Mammif. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 24-25, Dec., 1887.

Species: *Hoplophorus australis* Moreno, and *Propalæhoplophorus incisivus* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Propalæhoplophorus: $\pi\rho\acute{o}$, before; + *Palæhoplophorus*.**Propalæomeryx** LYDEKKER, 1883.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.

Paleontologia Indica (Mem. Geol. Surv. India), ser. 10, II, pt. v, 173-174, fig. 2 in text, Feb., 1883 (provisional name).

Type: *Propalæomeryx sinuensis* Lydekker, from the Pliocene of the sub-Himalayan Siwaliks, near Rûrki, India.

Extinct. Based on a left upper molar.

Propalæomeryx: $\pi\rho\acute{o}$, before; + *Palæomeryx*.**Propalæotherium** Gervais, 1849.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Palæotheriidae.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, XXIX, 383, July-Dec., 1849; Mém. Acad. Sci. Montpellier, I, pt. 4, p. 400, 1850; Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, 2^e éd., 115-117, 1859.**Type** not stated in the first description. Based on remains of *Palæotherium*, from France. "Les Palæothériums eux-mêmes, . . . ne sont pas de vrais Palæothériums . . . Ils doivent constituer un genre à part, . . . et prendront le nom de *Propalæotherium*." In 1859 two species were included: *Palæotherium isselænum* Cuvier, from Issel (Dépt. Aude), and *Propalæotherium argentonium* Gervais, from Argenton (Dépt. Indre), France.*Propalæotherium*: $\pi\rho\acute{o}$, before; -- *Palæotherium*.**Properiptychus** AMEGHINO, 1897.

Ungulata, Amblypoda, Periptychidae?

La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 18 footnote, 1897; Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 439-440, fig. 24, Oct. 6, 1897.

Type: *Properiptychus argentinus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia. Extinct.*Properiptychus*: $\pi\rho\acute{o}$, before; + *Periptychus*.**Prophalangista** HAECKEL, 1895.

Marsupialia, ?

Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., III, 466, 1895.

Hypothetical genus, including the herbivorous marsupials from the Jura.*Prophalangista*: $\pi\rho\acute{o}$, before; + *Phalangista*.

- Prophoca** VAN BENEDEN, 1876. Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocida.
 Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Belgique, 2^e sér., XLI, 801-802, 1876.
Species: Prophoca rousseaui Van Beneden, and *P. proxima* Van Beneden, from the
 Miocene of the Antwerp basin, Belgium.
 Extinct.
Prophoca: πρὸ, before; + Phoca.
- Propithecus** BENNETT, 1832. Primates, Lemurida.
 Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. xv, Mar. 29, 1832, 20-22.
Type: Propithecus diadema Bennett, from Madagascar.
Propithecus: πρὸ, before; πίθηκος, ape.
- Proplanodus** AMEGHINO, 1902. Ungulata, Astrapotheroidea, 'Astrapotheriida.
 Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, p. 22, May, 1902 (sep. p. 20).
Type: Proplanodus adnepos Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds of Patagonia.
 Extinct.
Proplanodus: πρὸ, before; + Planodus.
- Proplesictis** FILHOL, 1882. Feræ, Mustelida.
 Ann. Sci. Géol. Paris, XII, art. 3, pp. 39-40, pl. 9 fig. 48, 1882.
Type: Proplesictis aymardi Filhol, from Ronzon, near Puy, Haute-Loire, France.
 Extinct. Based on 'un maxillaire inférieur de carnassier dont la formule dentaire inférieure était: inc. 3, c. 1, prém. 4, mol. 1, tuber. 2.'
Proplesictis: πρὸ, before; + Plesictis.
- Propolymastodon** AMEGHINO, 1903. Allotheria (Promysopida).
 Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, IX (ser. 3, II), 100-105, figs. 18-23, 1903.
Type: Propolymastodon caroli-ameghinoi Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds of Patagonia.
 Extinct. Based on a left lower jaw with four molars, and an isolated right lower incisor.
Propolymastodon: πρὸ, before + Polymastodon.
- Propraopus** AMEGHINO, 1881. Edentata, Dasypodida.
 "La Antigüedad del Hombre en el Plata, II, 311, 1881" (fide AMEGHINO, 1886);
 Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, IX, 211-215 footnote, 1886; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 862-863, pl. LXVII, figs. 1-6, 1889.
Type: Propraopus grandis Ameghino, from Argentina. (Specimens have also been found at Mercedes, Laguna de Lobos, La Plata, Rio de La Plata in the Province of Buenos Aires, and near Córdoba.)
 Extinct. Based on several scutes of the carapace.
Propraopus: πρὸ, before; + Praopus.
- Proputorius** FILHOL, 1890. Feræ, Mustelida.
 "Bibl. École Haut. Études, Paris, XXXVI, art. 1, p. 112, 1890;" "Ann. Sci. Géol., Paris, —, 1890, art. 1" (fide LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1890, XXVII, Mamm., 30, 1892).
Type: Proputorius sansaniensis Filhol, from the Miocene of Sansan, Gers, France.
 Extinct.
Proputorius: πρὸ, before; + Putorius.
- Propyrosaxeum** ('AMEGHINO') LYDEKKER, 1902. Ungulata, ? Pyrotheriida.
 Zool. Record for 1901, XXXVIII, Mamm., 37, Index New Genera, p. 12, 1902.
 Misprint for *Propyrotherium saxeum* Ameghino, 1901.
- Propyrotherium** AMEGHINO, 1901. Ungulata, ? Pyrotheriida.
 Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 387, July, 1901 (sep. p. 41).
Propyrosaxeum LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1901, XXXVIII, Mamm., 37, Index New Genera, p. 12, 1902 (misprint).
Type: Propyrotherium saxeum Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
 Extinct.
Propyrotherium: πρὸ, before; + Pyrotherium.

s OWEN, 1855.

Sirenia, Prorastomidae.

Ann. Geol. Soc. London, XI, No. 44, pp. 541-543, pl. xv, Nov. 1, 1855.

as BEDDARD, Cambridge Nat. Hist., X, Mamm., 336, 337, 1902.

prorastomus sirenoïdes Owen, from the Eocene of "Freeman's Hall Estate, in the Parishes of St. Elizabeth and Trelawney," Jamaica.

Based on a skull.

μα: *πρῶρα*, prow, bow; *στόμα*, mouth.

a RÜTIMEYER, 1891.

Crocodonta, Provierridae.

Schweiz. Palaeont. Gesellsch., XVIII, 105-106, Taf. VII fig. 8, 1891.

orhyzaena egerkingiae Rüttimeyer, from the Eocene of Egerkingen, land.

Based on an upper jaw.

μα: *πρό*, before; + *Rhyzaena*.

s LEIDY, 1876.

Cete, Physeteridae.

Id. Nat. Sci. Phila., July 11, 1876, 86-87; Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.,

VIII, pt. III, 227-230, pl. 32, figs. 1-4, 1877.

ius ALSTON, Zool. Record for 1877, XIV, Mamm., 15, 1879.

roziphius macrops Leidy, from the Tertiary phosphate beds of Ashley South Carolina.

Based on 'a specimen of the snout.'

ius: *πρῶρα*, prow, bow; + *Ziphius*—in allusion to the part on which cription was based.

MATTHEW, 1901.

Insectivora, Talpidæ.

1. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., I, pt. VII, 370, 375-376, figs. 1, 2, Nov., 1901.

sculops miocenius Matthew, from the Oligocene White River formation (Achenia beds) of northeastern Colorado.

Based on a skull and jaws.

μα: *πρό*, before; + *Scalops*.

1 GAILLARD, 1899.

Insectivora, Talpidæ.

18. Hist. Nat. Lyon, VII, 23, figs. 14-16 A, B, 1899.

pa sansaniensis Lartet, from the Miocene of Sansan, Gers, France.

μα: *πρό*, before; + *Scapanus*.

herium AMEGHINO, 1902.

Edentata, Megalonychidae.

1. Cien. Argentina, LI, 78, Mar.-Apr., 1901—nomen nudum.]

1. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 130-131, May, 1902 (sep., pp. 62-63).

schismotherium oppositum Ameghino, from the Eocene of Patagonia.

atherium: *πρό*, before; + *Schismotherium*.

subgenus of *Sciurus*) MATTHEW, 1903.

Glires, Sciuridae.

1. Mus. Nat. Hist., XIX, 213-215, fig. 9, May 9, 1903.

urus (*Prosciurus*) *vetustus* Matthew, from the White River Oligocene of ne Springs, Jefferson County, Montana.

Based on an upper jaw with complete unworn dentition.

μα: *πρό*, before; + *Sciurus*.

ISSON, 1762.

Primates, Lemuridae.

Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 13, 156-158, 1762; Scopoli. Hist.

1. 1772; STORR, Prodomus Methodi Mamm., 32, Tab. A, 1780.

Prokinia fusca, *P. pedibus albis*, *P. pedibus fulvis*, and *P. cauda annulis* from Madagascar.

πρό, before; + *Simia*.

BOUSSART, 1897.

Primates, Notharetidae?

1. 1897, new ed., I, 68, 1897; OSBORN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., 90, fig. 18, June 28, 1902.

pa eximia Leidy, from the Bridger Eocene of Wyoming.

Prosinopa—Continued.

Extinct. Based on part of a lower jaw containing the third and fourth p molars.

Prosinopa: πρὸ, before; + *Sinopa*.

Prosotherium AMEGHINO, 1897.

Ungulata, Typotheria, Hegetotherid

La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 7, 17 footnote, 1 fig. text. 1897; Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 426–427, fig. 12, Oct. 6, 1897.

Species: 3: *Prosotherium garzoni* Ameghino, *P. triangulidens* Ameghino, and *robustum* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Prosotherium: πρῶτον, forward, well in advance; θηπιον, wild beast.

Prospaniomys AMEGHINO, 1902.

Glirres, Octodontid

[Anal. Soc. Cien. Argentino, LI, Mar.–Apr., 77, 1901—subgenus of *Spaniomys* nomen nudum.]

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 113–114, May, 1902 (sep., pp. 45–46).

Type: *Prospaniomys priscus* Ameghino, from the Eocene of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Prospaniomys: πρὸ, before; + *Spaniomys*.

Proqualodon LYDEKKER, 1894.

Cete, Squalodontid

Nat. Science, IV, No. 24, p. 125, Feb., 1894; Anal. Mus. La Plata, Palæont. Argentina, II, for 1893, art. No. II, 8–10, pl. iv, Apr., 1894.*

Type: *Proqualodon australis* Lydekker, from the Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on an imperfect skull with teeth.

Proqualodon: πρὸ, before; + *Squalodon*.

Prostegotherium AMEGHINO, 1902.

Edentata, Dasypodidæ (Stegotheriidæ)

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 69, May, 1902 (sep. p. 67).

Species: *Prostegotherium notostylopianum* Ameghino, and *P. astrifer* Ameghino from the Notostylops beds of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Prostegotherium: πρὸ, before; — *Stegotherium*.

Prostrepsiceros FORSYTH MAJOR, 1891.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovid

Comptes Rendus, Paris, CXIII, No. 18, pp. 608, 609, Séance Nov. 2, 1891.

Type: *Prostrepsiceros woodwardi* Forsyth Major, from the upper Miocene of the island of Samos, Grecian Archipelago. (The genus is also found near Maragha, Persia.)

Extinct.

Prostrepsiceros: πρὸ, before; — *Strepsiceros*.

Prostylophorus ROTH, 1901.

Ungulata, Condylarthra? Phenacodontid

Revista Mus. La Plata, X, 252, Oct., 1901 (sep. p. 4).

Type: *Prostylophorus margeriei* Roth, from the upper 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Prostylophorus: πρὸ, before; + *Stylophorus*.

Prostylops AMEGHINO, 1897.

Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Isotemni

La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 16 footnote, 1 (nomen nudum); Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 486, Oct. 6, 1897.

Type: *Prostylops typus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Prostylops: πρὸ, before; στῦλος, pillar; ὄψ, aspect.

* For date of publication, see Ameghino, Revista Jardín Zool. Buenos Ayres, 13 footnote, July 15, 1894.

osyotherium HEUDE, 1890.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Revue Gén. Sci. Pure et Appliquée, Paris, I, 800, 1890" (fide DOUVILLÉ); DOUVILLÉ, Ann., Géol. Univ., for 1890, Paris, VII, 1^{re} fasc., 85, July, 1891; 4^e fasc., 857, Mar., 1892.

type: *Hyracodontotherium filholi* Lydekker, from the Phosphorites of Bach, near Lalbenque, Lot, central France. "*Hyracodontotherium filholi* Lydekker n'est pas un *Hyracodontotherium* mais un nouveau genre de la famille des Suidæ à nommer *Prosyotherium filholi*." (HEUDE.)

Extinct. Based on 'a considerable part of the left half of the palato-facial region of the cranium.'

Prosyotherium: πρὸ, before; + *Syotherium*.

acaremys AMEGHINO, 1902.

Glires, Erethizontidæ.

Anal. Soc. Cien. Argentina, LI, 77, Mar.-Apr., 1901—subgenus of *Acaremys*, [nomen nudum].

Id. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 111-112, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 43-44).

species: 3: *Protacaremys prior* Ameghino, *P. avimentus* Ameghino, and *P. pulchellus* Ameghino, from the Eocene (Patagonian formation) of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Protacaremys: πρῶτος, first; + *Acaremys*.

adelphomys AMEGHINO, 1902.

Glires, Octodontidæ.

Anal. Soc. Cien. Argentina, LI, 77, Mar.-Apr., 1901—subgenus of *Adelphomys*, [nomen nudum].

Id. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 112-113, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 44-45).

type: *Protadelphomys latus* Ameghino, from the Eocene (Patagonian formation) of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Protadelphomys: πρῶτος, first; + *Adelphomys*.

agriochærus SCOTT, 1899.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriochæridæ.

Trans. Wagner Free Inst. Sci., VI, for May, 1899, 100-111, pl. 4 figs. 26-28, Aug. 25, 1899.

type: *Protagriochærus annectens* Scott, from the Eocene of the Uinta Basin, northeastern Utah.

Extinct. Based on part of the skull, including the upper jaws and occiput.

Protagriochærus: πρῶτος, first; + *Agriochærus*.

alpa FILHOL, 1877.

Insectivora, Talpidæ.

Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 7^e sér., I, 52, 1877; ALSTON, Zool. Record for 1878, XV, Mamm., 12, 1880.

Protalpa TROUËSSART, Revue et Mag. de Zool., 3^e sér., VII, 272, 1879; Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Insectivores, 54, 1881; ROGER, Bericht Naturwiss. Ver. Schwaben u. Neuburg (a. V.) in Augsburg, XXIX, 114, 1887.

type: *Protalpa cadurcensis* Filhol, from the Eocene of Quercy, France.

Extinct. Based on 'un humérus d'insectivore fort voisin des taupes.'

Protalpa: πρὸ, before; - *Talpa*.

anthropus HÆCKEL, 1895.

Primates, Hominidæ.

yst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., III, 616, 617, 644, 1895.

hypothetical genus based on *Proanthropus atavus* (= *Homo primigenius*). "Die ausgedehnten Entdeckungen der 'præhistorischen Anthropologie' [haben uns] mit zahlreichen und werthvollen positiven Daten beschenkt, welche wir als indirecte Beweise für den pithecoiden Zustand des diluvialen Urmenschen betrachten dürfen (*Proanthropus atavus*—oder *Homo primigenius*)." (HÆCKEL.)

Proanthropus: πρῶτος, first; ἄνθρωπος, man.

* Fide Trouessart in epist.

- Protapirus** FILHOL, 1877. Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Tapirid
Ann. Sci. Géol., Paris, VIII, 1877, art. 1, pp. 131-135, pl. 7 figs. 236-240, 1877.
Type: *Tapirus priscus* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, near Cayh France.
Extinct. Based on 'une demi-mâchoire inférieure et une portion de mâche supérieure.'
Protapirus: πρό, before; + *Tapirus*.
- Protauchenia** BRANCO, 1883. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelid
Palaeont. Abhandl., Berlin, I, Heft 2, pp. 110-126, Taf. xii-xvii [xvii-ix 1883; BURMEISTER, Anal. Mus. Buenos Aires, III, entr. 18, p. 477, 1891.
Type: *Protauchenia reissi* Branco, from Punin, near Riobamba, Ecuador.
Extinct.
Protauchenia: πρῶτος, first; + *Auchenia*.
- Protechidna** HAECKEL, 1895. Monotremata, Tachyglossi
Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., III, 466, 1895.
Hypothetical genus, including the edentate Monotremes from the chalk ('Kreide') formation.
Protechidna: πρῶτος, first; + *Echidna*.
- Protechimys** SCHLOSSER, 1884. Glires, Theridomys
Die Nager Europ. Tertiärs, in Palaeontographica XXXI, Taf. iv figs. 28-3 figs. 1-7, 9-15, 17-23, 25-29, 1884 (sep. pp. 45-50).
Protechinomyx LYDEKKER, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. 1, 240-241, 1 (emendation).
Species: *Protechimys gracilis* Schlosser, and *P. major* Schlosser, from the Phosphorites of Mouillac, Dépt. Tarn-et-Garonne, France; also two unnamed species the locality of which is not stated.
Extinct.
Protechimys: πρῶτος, first; + *Echimys*.
- Protechynus** FILHOL, 1891. Glires,
Ass. Française Avancement Sci., Compte Rendu, 20^e sess., Marseille, pt. 1, 1891 (nomen nudum).
Type from Milloque, Lot-et-Garonne, France.
Extinct.
Protechynus (*Protechinus*): πρῶτος, first; ἔχινος, hedgehog.
- Proteles** I. GEOFFROY, 1824. Feræ, Proteles
Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, XI, 355-371, pl. 20, 1824; W. L. SCLATER, Mamm. S. Africa, I, 79-83, figs. 20, 21, 1900.
Type: *Proteles lalandii* Geoffroy (= *Viverra cristata* Sparrman), from the Cape of Good Hope, South Africa.
Proteles: πρό, before, in front; τελής, perfect—'complete in front,' in allusion to the presence of five toes on the fore feet, in contrast with four on the hind feet.
- Protolotherium** OSBORN, 1895. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidae
Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., VII, 105, May 20, 1895.
Name provisionally proposed for a complete artiodactyl hind limb (supposed to belong to *Elotherium Uintense* Osborn), from the Eocene of the Uinta Mountains, northeastern Utah. "If this limb is related to the above skull [*E. Uintense*] it would distinguish it as a new generic type which might be named *Protolotherium*, characterized by four digits in the pes." (OSBORN.)
Extinct. Based on specimen No. 1820 of the Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., a complete hind limb, 'including a femur, tibia, astragalus and calcaneum, cuboid and metatarsal.'
Protolotherium: πρῶτος, first; + *Elotherium*.

cyon HATCHER, 1902.

Ferae, Canidae.

Carnegie Mus., I, 99-104, 105, pls. xv, xviii fig. 6, Sept., 1902.

Protemnocyon inflatus Hatcher, from the Oligocene (Oreodon beds) of Bad 1 Creek, Sioux County, Nebraska.

t. Based on 'a skull with lower jaw, atlas, axis, and third cervical found sition.'

cyon: πρό, before; + *Tennocyon*—i. e., ancestral to *Tennocyon* of the 1 Day Miocene.

don OWEN, 1873.

Marsupialia, Macropodidae.

Roy. Soc. London, XXI, No. 141, p. 128, 1873; Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. lon, CLXIV, pt. 1, 274-281, pls. xxiii figs. 4-9, xxiv figs. 13-16, xxv, xxvi 1-7, xxvii figs. 1-4, 10-14, 1874.

, 4: *Macropus anak* Owen (type?), *Protemnodon* of Owen, *P. minus* Owen, *P. rackus* Owen, from Darling Downs, Queensland, Australia.

t.

odon: προτένω, to cut short; δόων=δόους, tooth—in reference to the rial form of the anterior molar or premolar.

elphys AMEGHINO, 1898.

Marsupialia, Microbiotheriidae.

Scientifique, 4^e sér., X, 74, July 16, 1898; Sin. Geol.-Paleont., in Segundo o Nac. Repúb. Argentina, 1, 187, 1898.

Proterididelphys precursor Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

t. Based on 'une branche mandibulaire presque intacte.'

idelphys: πρόδρυς, first; + *Epidelphys*.

Matthew, 1903.

Insectivora, Erinaceidae.

Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XIX, 227-229, fig. 1, May 9, 1903.

Proterix loomisi Matthew, from the Oligocene of South Dakota.

t. Based on the front half of a skull.

x: πρόδρυς, first; + (*Gul-*)*erix*.

ius AMEGHINO, 1899.

Cete (Proterocetidae).

col.-Paleont., in Segundo Censo Nac. Repúb. Argentina, Supl., July, (sep. p. 8).

Proterocetus palpabilis Ameghino, from the Guaranitic formation of the Rio en, Argentina.

t.

cetus: πρότερος, earlier, before; κῆτος, whale.

erium AMEGHINO, 1883.

Ungulata, Litopterna, Proterotheriidae.

ad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, V, entr. 3, pp. 291-293, 1883; Cont. Conocimiento ff. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 661, pls. xxxiii figs. 13-20, xxxiv figs. 11-13, lxxi fig. 14, lxxvii fig. 2, 1889.

Proterotherium cervioides Ameghino, from the barrancas del Paraná, Entre Argentina.

t. Based on part of the left upper jaw.

therium: πρότερος, before, earlier; θῆριον, wild beast.

don AMEGHINO, 1897.

Ungulata, Litopterna, Macraucheniiidae.

entina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 18, 1897 (nomen nudum); Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 453-454, fig. 39, Oct. 6, 1897.

Protheosodon confertus Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

t.

odon: πρό, before; + *Theosodon*.

erium AMEGHINO, 1902.

Ungulata, Litopterna, Proterotheriidae.

Soc. Cien. Argentina, LI, 76, Mar.-Apr., 1901—nomen nudum.]

ad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 88-89, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 20-21).

Prothoatherium lacerum Ameghino, and *P. scannatum* Ameghino, from 'atagonian formation (Eocene) of Patagonia.

t.

therium: πρό, before; + *Thootherium*.

- Prothomo** AMEGHINO, 1884. Primates,
 Filogenia, 380, 1884; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina,
 Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 96, 1889.
Hypothetical genus defined to show the probable evolution of man. "Poder
 igualmente designar con nombres genéricos propios cada una de los antecesores
 restaurados . . . *Prothomo* ó primer antecesor del hombre." (AMEGHINO)
Prothomo: *πρῶτος*, first; + *Homo*.
- Prothylacynus** AMEGHINO, 1891. Marsupialia, Borhyænæ
 Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 26, Aug., 1891; Revista Argent.
 Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 312, Oct. 1, 1891.
Type: *Prothylacynus patagonicus* Ameghino, from the Eocene of southern Patagonia
 Extinct.
Prothylacynus: *πρό*, before; + *Thylacynus*.
- Prothylobates** AMEGHINO, 1884. Primates,
 Filogenia, 381, 1884; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina,
 Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 98, 1889.
Hypothetical genus: 'Antecesor del gibón.'
Prothylobates: *πρῶτος*, first; + *Hylobates*.
- Prothyracodon** SCOTT & OSBORN, 1887. Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Hyracodontidæ
 Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXIV, No. 126, p. 260, Nov. 2, 1887; OSBORN, Trans.
 Am. Philos. Soc., XVI, pt. III, 524-526, pl. XI fig. 6, Aug. 20, 1889.
Type: *Prothyracodon intermedium* Scott & Osborn, from the Eocene (Uinta bed
 of White River, northeastern Utah.
 Extinct. Based on 'a fragment of the superior maxillary containing the lower
 premolar and second molar in place, with the alveolus of the first molar.'
Prothyracodon: *πρῶτος*, first, + *Hyracodon*.
- Protitanotherium** HATCHER, 1895. Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriæ
 Am. Naturalist, XXIX, 1084, pls. xxxviii figs. 1-4, xxxix fig. 3, fig. 2 in text
 Dec., 1895.
Type: *Diplacodon emarginatus* Hatcher, from the upper Eocene (base of
Diplacodon elatus beds of Osborn) of 'Kennedy Hole,' about 8 miles north of
 White River and 25 miles east of Ouray Indian Agency, Uinta County, Utah.
 Name provisionally proposed "should future discoveries show that there
 hornless forms with the same dental characters as *Diplacodon*."
 Extinct. Based on a skull with lower jaw (No. 11242, Coll. Princeton College).
Protitanotherium: *πρό*, before; + *Titanotherium*.
- Protoadapis** LEMOINE, 1878. Primates, Plesiadap
 "Bull. Soc. Hist. Nat. Reims, 101, 1878" (fide TROUSSART, Cat. Mamm., new
 75, 1897); Ass. Française Avancement Sci., Compte Rendu 8^e sess., Montpel.
 for 1879, 587-588, 1880; Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 3^e sér., XIX, No. 5, p.
 pl. x figs. 71-78, May, 1891.
Species, 4: *Protoadapis copei* Lemoine, *P. crassiscuspis* Lemoine, *P. rectiscuspis*
 Lemoine, and *P. curricuspis*, from the lower Eocene near Reims, France
 (1880).
 Extinct. Based on teeth.
Protoadapis: *πρῶτος*, first; + *Adapis*.
- Protobalæna** DU BUS, 1867. Cete, Balenæ
 Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. de Belgique, 2^e sér., XXIV, 573, 1867.
Probalæna VAN BENEDEN, Ibid., 2^e sér., XXXIV, 10-11, 1872.
Type species not mentioned by Du Bus. Van Beneden, in 1872, gave *Probalæna*
dubusii, based on remains from the Antwerp Crag, Belgium.
 Extinct.
Protobalæna: *πρῶτος*, first; + *Balæna*.

Protobalæna LEIDY, 1869.

Cete, Balænidæ.

Syn. Extinct Mamm. N. Am., in Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 440-441, 1869.

Type: *Balæna palæoatlantica* Leidy, from the Miocene of City Point, Prince George County, Virginia.

Extinct. "Founded on a jaw fragment, accompanied by several vertebrae."

Name preoccupied by *Protobalæna* Du Bus, 1867, a distinct genus of Balænidæ.

Replaced by *Rheguopsis* Cope, 1896.

Protobalæna HAECKEL, 1895.

Cete, Balænidæ?

Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., III, 466, 566, 1895.

Hypothetical genus: apparently the supposed ancestor of the whales.

Name preoccupied by *Protobalæna* Du Bus, 1867, a genus of extinct whales from the Antwerp Crag, Belgium; and by *Protobalæna* Leidy, 1869, from Virginia.

Protobradys AMEGHINO, 1902.

Edentata, Bradypodidæ (Proto-bradydæ).

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 49-50, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 47-48).

Type: *Protobradys harmonicus* Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds, Patagonia. Extinct.

Protobradys: πρῶτος, first; βραδύς, slow—i. e., a primitive sloth.

Procamelus LEIDY, 1873.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidæ.

Rept. U. S. Geol. Surv. Terr., I, 317, 1873.

Recreation of *Procamelus* suggested, but not adopted.

Extinct.

Procamelus: πρῶτος, first; + *Camelus*.

Protoceras MARSH, 1891.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Protoceratidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XLI, 81-82, Jan., 1891.

Type: *Protoceras celer* Marsh, from the Oreodon beds of the Oligocene of South Dakota.

Extinct. Based on 'a single skull . . . in good preservation, except the extremity in front, which is broken off and lost.'

Protoceras: πρῶτος, first; κέρας, horn.

Prochoerus LE CONTE, 1848.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tayassuidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 2d ser., V, No. 13, pp. 105-106, Jan., 1848.

Prochoerus: GERVAIS, Hist. Nat. Mamm., II, 242, 1855.

Type: *Prochoerus prismaticus* Le Conte, from the Pleistocene of Illinois.

Extinct. Based on 'the first and third molars and a canine, all from the lower jaw.'

Prochoerus: πρῶτος, first; χοῖρος, hog.

Prochriacus SCOTT, 1892.

Creodonta, Oxychenidæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Nov. 15, 1892, 296; LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1892, Mamm., 31, 1893 (type fixed).

Species: *Chriacus priscus* Cope (type), and *Chriacus simplex* Cope, from the Puerco Eocene of New Mexico.

Extinct.

Prochriacus: πρῶτος, first; + *Chriacus*.

Procyon GIEBEL, 1855.

Fere, Canidæ.

Die Säugethiere, 851, 1855; 2d ed., 851, 1859.

New name for *Palæocyon* Lund, 1843, which is preoccupied by *Palæocyon* Blainville, 1841, a genus of Creodonta. "Der von Lund eingeführte Gattungsname *Palæocyon* musste durch einen neuen ersetzt werden, da derselbe von Blainville für einen Bärenhund angewandt worden." (GIEBEL.)

Extinct.

Procyon: πρῶτος, first; κύων, dog.

- Protodelphinus** HÆCKEL, 1895. Cete, Delphinidae.
Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., III, 466, 566, 1895.
Hypothetical genus, apparently the supposed ancestor of the dolphins.
Protodelphinus: *πρῶτος*, first; + *Delphinus*.
- Protodichobune** LEMOINE, 1891. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidae.
Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 3^e sér., XIX, No. 5, pp. 287-288, pl. xi figs. 132-141 May, 1891.
Species: *Protodichobune oweni* Lemoine, and *P. lydekkeri* Lemoine, from the lower Eocene near Reims, France.
Extinct. "Il est représenté dans la faune agéienne par des dents assez nombreuses."
Protodichobune: *πρῶτος*, first; + *Dichobune*.
- Protogaulus** RIGGS, 1899. Glires, Sciuridae.
Field Columbian Mus., Pub. 34, Geol. ser., I, No. 4, pp. 183-184, 1 fig. in text Mar., 1899; HAY, Science, new ser., X, 253, Aug. 25, 1899.
Type: *Meniscomys hippodus* Cope, from the Miocene (John Day) of Oregon.
Extinct. Based on the dentition of both jaws and portions of the cranium.
Protogaulus: *πρῶτος*, first; + (*Myla*)-*gaulus*.
- Protogenia** (see **Protogonia**), Ungulata, Condylarthra, Phenacodontidae.
- Protylptodon** AMEGHINO, 1885. Edentata, Glyptodontidae.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VIII, entr. 1, pp. 135-137, 1885; Cont. Conocimiento Mamif. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba VI, 838-839, pls. LIV fig. 6, LVIII fig. 7, 1889.
Type: *Protylptodon primiformis* Ameghino, from the barrancas del Paraná Argentina.
Extinct. Based on part of the carapace composed of several scutes.
Protylptodon: *πρῶτος*, first; + *Glyptodon*.
- Protogonia** COPE, 1881. Ungulata, Condylarthra, Phenacodontidae.
"Palæont. Bull., No. 33, pp. 492-493, Sept. 30, 1881;" Proc. Am. Philos. Soc. XIX, 492-493, Oct. 21, 1881.
Protogonia DOUVILLE, Ann. Géol. Univ., Paris, for 1891, VIII, 4^e fasc., 644, Apr. 1893.
Type: *Protogonia subquadrata* Cope (= *Phenacodus puercensis* Cope*), from the lowest Eocene of New Mexico.
Name preoccupied by *Protogonius* Hübner, 1816, a genus of Lepidoptera.
Replaced by *Euprotogonia* Cope 1893. (See *Tetraclanodon* Scott, 1892.)
Extinct. "Probably two specimens; one supporting three superior molars, the other including damaged superior molars and the last two inferior molars."
Protogonia: *πρῶτος*, first; *γωνία*, corner, angle.
- Protogonodon** SCOTT, 1892. Ungulata, Condylarthra, Phenacodontidae.
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Nov. 29, 1892, 322.
Type: *Mioclenus pentacus* Cope, from the Puerco Eocene of New Mexico.
Extinct.
Protogonodon: *Protogonia*; *ὀδὼν* = *ὀδούς*, tooth—in allusion to resemblance of the lower molars to those of *Protogonia*.
- Protohippus** (subg. of *Equus*) LEIDY, 1858. Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidae.
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1858, 26-27; Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d s. VII, 275-279, 401, pls. xvii figs. 1, 2, xviii figs. 39, 40, xxvii, figs. 3-7, 1 (raised to generic rank).
Protohippus HEUDE. Mém. Hist. Nat. Empire Chinois, II, pt. 3, 167, 1894 (misprint).
Type: *Equus* (*Protohippus*) *perditus* Leidy, from a Miocene deposit in the valley of the Niobrara River, Nebraska.

*Fide Matthew Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. N. Y., IX, 303, 1897.

Protohippus—Continued.Anteclated by *Merychippus* Leidy, 1857.

Extinct. Based on 'a fragment of an upper jaw containing the posterior four molars.'

Protohippus: πρῶτος, first; ἵππος, horse.**Protoindris** LORENZ-LIBURNAU, 1900.

Primates, Lemuridae.

Denkschriften K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, Math.-Nat. CL, LXX, p. 11, Taf. III, fig. 2, 1900.

Type: *Protoindris globiceps* Lorenz-Liburnau, from the Pleistocene of Madagascar.

Extinct. Based on a skull.

Protoindris: πρῶτος, first; +*Indris*.**Protolabis** COPE, 1876.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Sept. 5, 1876, 144-145.

Type: *Protolabis heterodontus* Cope, from the Miocene (Loup Fork) of north-eastern Colorado.

Extinct. Based on 'the superior dentition of an adult.'

Protolabis: πρῶτος, first; λαβίς, handle, forceps.**Protolabis** WORTHMAN, 1898.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidae.

Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., X, 120-122, Apr. 9, 1898.

Type: *Protolabis transmontanus* Cope, from Cottonwood, John Day Valley, Oregon.Not *Protolabis* Cope, 1876, which was based on *P. heterodontus* from northeastern Colorado. Replaced by *Miolabis* Hay, 1899.

Extinct.

Protolabis: πρῶτος, first; λαβίς, handle, forceps.**Protolagos** HEUDE, 1898.

Glires, Leporidae.

Mém. Hist. Nat. Empire Chinois, IV, pt. 2, p. 65, 1898.

Name suggested but not used for a hypothetical ancestral form of Leporidae.

"Les dents caduques des Léporidés sont les dents ancestrales du *Protolagos* ou du *Prolepus*, et si cette bête ancestrale n'est pas une pure abstraction générique, cette forme léporide est concrète et doit se retrouver dans les couches géologiques anciennes, décomposées en bas, réunies en haut." (HEUDE.)*Protolagos*: πρῶτος, first; λαγώς, hare.**Protolambda** OSBORN, 1898.

Ungulata, Amblypoda? ?

Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., X, 172, fig. 1a, June 3, 1898.

Type: *Protolambda hatcheri* Osborn, from the Cretaceous (Laramie) of Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on 'four isolated upper molars.'

Protolambda: πρῶτος, first; +(Panto-)lambda—in allusion to the "type of tooth antecedent to that of *Pantolambda*."**Protomeryx** LEIDY, 1856.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1856, 164; Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 160-161, 382, pl. xv figs. 8, 9, 1869.

Type: *Protomeryx halli* Leidy from the Oligocene of Bear Creek, South Dakota.

Extinct. "Founded upon a fragment of the lower jaw."

Protomeryx: πρῶτος, first; μῆρυξ, ruminant.**Protomeryx** SCHLOSSER, 1886.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tragulidae.

Morphol. Jahrb., Leipzig, XII, 1tes Heft, 95-96, Taf. v, figs. 20, 25, 1886.

Type: *Protomeryx sueticus* Schlosser, from the Oligocene of Örlingerthal, near Ulm, Württemberg, Germany.Name preoccupied by *Protomeryx* Leidy, 1856, a genus of Camelidae. Replaced by *Pseudogelocus* Schlosser, 1893.

Extinct. Based on a fragment of the lower jaw.

Protopalsis (see *Protopsalis*).

Creodonta, Oxyxenidae.

Protopithecus LUND, 1838.

Primates, Cebidae.

Overs. K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Forhandl. Kjöbenhavn, 1838, 14; Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2^e sér., XI, Zool., 230, 234, Apr., 1839; Écho du Monde Savant, Paris, 6^e Ann., No. 430, 245, Apr. 17, 1839.

Type: *Protopithecus brasiliensis* Lund, from the bone caves of the region between the Rio das Velhas and Rio Paraopeba, Minas Geraes, Brazil (alt. 2,000 ft.). Extinct.

Protopithecus: πρῶτος, first; πίθηκος, ape—i. e., the first extinct ape discovered.

“L'existence de Singes à des époques antérieures à l'ordre de choses actuel était un fait encore nouveau pour la science, lorsque je découvris au mois de Juillet 1836 les premiers restes fossiles d'un animal de cette famille.” (LUND.)

Protopithecus LARTET, 1851.

Primates, Simiida.

Notice sur la Colline de Sansan, 11-12, 1851.

Type: *Pithecus antiquus* Blainville, from the Miocene of Sansan, Gers, France.

Name preoccupied by *Protopithecus* Lund, 1838, a genus of Cebidae. (See *Pithecus* Gervais, 1848-52.)

Extinct. Based on a lower jaw.

Protopithecus: πρῶτος, first; πίθηκος, ape—i. e., a primitive ape.

Protoproverra LEMOINE, 1891.

Creodonta, Proviverridae.

Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 3^e sér., XIX, No. 5, p. 272, pl. x fig. 10, May, 1891.

Type: *Protoproverra palaeonictides* Lemoine, from the lower Eocene near Reims, France.

Extinct. Based on teeth.

Protoproverra: πρῶτος, first; + *Proverra*.

Protoproverra AMEGHINO, 1891.

Marsupialia, Borhyaenidae.

Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 26-27, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 312-313, Oct. 1, 1891.

Species, 3: *Protoproverra manzaniana* Ameghino, *P. ensidens* Ameghino, and *P. olivata* Ameghino, from the lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Name preoccupied by *Protoproverra* Lemoine, May, 1891, a genus of Creodonta.

Replaced by *Amphiproverra* Ameghino, 1891.

Extinct.

Protopsalsis COPE, 1880.

Creodonta, Oxyaenidae.

Am. Naturalist, XIV, for Oct., 1880, 745-746, Sept. 20, 1880; Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., VI, 193, 1881; Tert. Vert., 321-323, 709, 1885 (date of publication, under *Lambdaotherium*).

Protopsalsis OSBORN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XIII, 277, fig. 7, 1900.

Type: *Protopsalsis tigrinus* Cope, from the Eocene 'bad lands' of the Big Horn River basin, west central Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on 'two true molars and a canine of the inferior series with bones of the skeleton.'

Protopsalsis: πρῶτος, first; ψαλίς, scissors, also a razor—in allusion to one of the lower molars "without internal tubercle, and with rudimental heel, thus resembling the inferior sectorial of various existing Carnivora." (COPE.)

Protoptychus SCOTT, 1895.

Glires, Heteromyidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Sept., 1895, 269-286, figs. 1-4.

Type: *Protoptychus hatcheri* Scott, from the Uinta Eocene of Utah.

Extinct. Based on a skull.

Protoptychus: πρῶτος, first; πτύξ, πτυχός, fold—in allusion to the invagination of the enamel of the upper molars. (Compare *Entoptychus*.)

Protoeodon SCOTT & OSBORN, 1887.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriochæridæ.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXIV, No. 128, pp. 257-258, 1 fig. in text, Nov. 2, 1887;

SCOTT, Trans. Am. Philos. Soc., new ser., XVI, pt. III, 287-302, pl. VII figs. 1-4, Aug. 20, 1889.

oreodon—Continued.

Type: *Protoreodon parvus* Scott & Osborn, from the Eocene (Uinta beds) of White River, northeastern Utah.

Extinct.

Protoreodon: πρῶτος, first; + *Oreodon*.

torhea MORENO & MERCERAT, 1891. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidae.

Anal. Mus. La Plata, I, 27, 69, pl. xix fig. 17, 1891; AMEGHINO, Rev. Argentina, I, entr. 6a, p. 448, Dec., 1891.

Type: *Protorhea azaraz* Moreno & Mercerat, from the Pampean formation of Monte Hermoso, about 40 miles east of Bahía Blanca, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina. Described as a species of bird (Struthionies), but subsequently claimed to be based on remains of *Auchenia lujanensis*. (AMEGHINO.)

Extinct. Represented by an imperfect left femur, several phalanges of the foot, and a terminal phalanx.

Protorhea: πρῶτος, first; + *Rhea*—in allusion to the fact that the bones were originally supposed to be those of a primitive Rhea.

torchippus WORTMAN, 1896.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidae.

Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., VIII, art. vi, pp. 91-93, 104-105, figs. 14, 15 in text, May 12, 1896.

Type: *Hyracotherium ventriculum* Cope, from the Eocene (Wind River beds) of Wyoming.

Extinct.

Protorchippus: πρῶτος, first; + *Orechippus*.

toryx FORSYTH MAJOR, 1891.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, CXIII, No. 18, pp. 608, 609, Séance Nov. 2, 1891.

Species, 4: *Protoryx caroline* Major, *P. longiceps* Major, *P. gaudryi* Major, and *P. hippolyte* Major, from the upper Miocene of the island of Samos, Greece.

Extinct.

Protoryx: πρῶτος, first; + *Oryx*.

toselene MATTHEW, 1897.

Ungulata, Condylarthra, Mioclenidae.

Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., IX, 317-319, figs. 19-20, Nov. 16, 1897.

Type: *Mioclenus opisthacrus* Cope, from the Eocene (Torrejón) of New Mexico.

Extinct. Based on upper and lower jaws and some skeleton fragments.

Protoselene: πρῶτος, first; σελήνη, crescent—in allusion to the molar cusps, which "show a departure from the rounded form in the direction apparently of selenodontism." (MATTHEW.)

tosimia AMEGHINO, 1884.

Primates, ?

Filogenia, 382, 1884; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 98, 1889.

Hypothetical genus: 'Primer antecesor del orangutan.'

Protosimia: πρῶτος, first; + *Nimia*.

tosirena HAECKEL, 1895.

Sirenia, ?

Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., III, 466, 566, 1895.

Hypothetical ancestor of the Sirenia.

Protosirena: πρῶτος, first; σειρήν, siren—i. e., a primitive sirenian.

tosorex SCOTT, 1895.

Insectivora, Soricidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., for 1894, 446-448, Jan. 22, 1895.

Type: *Protosorex crassus* Scott, from the Oligocene (White River) of the Bad Lands of South Dakota.

Extinct. Based on 'the facial region and mandible, with nearly complete dentition.'

Protosorex: πρῶτος, first; + *Sorex*.

totalpa (see *Protalpa*).

Insectivora, Talpidae.

- Prototapirus** POHLIG, 1888. Ungulata, ?
 Nova Acta Acad. Cæs. Leop.-Caro¹, LIII, Nr. 1, p. 257, 1888 (nomen nudum).
 Hypothetical genus, perhaps Cretaceous, supposed to be the common ancestor of
 the Ungulata and Sirenia.
Prototapirus: *πρῶτος*, first; + *Tapirus*.
- Prototherium** ZIGNO, 1887. Sirenia, Halitheriida.
 Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 3^e sér., XV, No. 8, p. 731, pl. xxvii fig. 1, Dec., 1887.
 Type: *Halitherium veronense* Zigno, from the Eocene of Mont Zuello, near Ronca,
 Verona, Italy.
 Extinct.
Prototherium: *πρῶτος*, first; *θηρίον*, wild beast.
- Prototomus** COPE, 1874. Creodonta, Proviverrida.
 Rept. Vert. Fossils New Mexico, 13-14, Nov. 28, 1874; Ann. Rept. Chief of
 Engineers, U. S. A., App. F F 3, pp. 601-602, 1874; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N.
 Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 751, 1902 (type fixed).
 Species, 3: *Prototomus riverrinus* Cope (type), *P. insidiosus* Cope, and *P. jarrovi*
 Cope, from the Eocene of New Mexico.
 Extinct.
 Name preoccupied by *Prototoma* Heer, 1852, a genus of Coleoptera.
Prototomus: *πρῶτος*, first; *τομός*, cutting—probably in allusion to the slight
 sectional edge of the posterior tubercle of the first and second upper molars.
- Protoxerus** (subgenus of *Xerus*) FORSYTH MAJOR, 1893. Glires, Sciurida.
 Proc. Zool. Soc. London, June 1, 1893, 189, pls. viii figs. 7-8, ix figs. 7-8; THOMAS
 MART, Cat. Mamif., new ed., fasc. II, 403-404, 1897; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc.
 London, 1897, 933 (type fixed).
 Species, 3: *Sciurus stangeri* Waterhouse (type), *S. ebii* Temminck, and *S. aubini*
 Gray, from West Africa.
Protoxerus: *πρῶτος*, first; + *Xerus*.
- Protoxodon** AMEGHINO, 1887. Ungulata, Toxodontia, Nesodontida.
 Obs. Gen. sobre Mamif. Estinguidos llamados Toxodontes, 62, May, 1887.
 Type: *Toxodon patagonensis* Moreno, from the barrancas of the Rio Santa Cruz
 (above the middle of its course), southern Patagonia.
 Extinct. Based on two or three molars.
Protoxodon: *πρό*, before; + *Toxodon*.
- Protragelaphus** DAMES, 1883. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovida.
 Sitzungs-Ber. Gesellsch. Naturforsch. Freunde Berlin, Nr. 6, pp. 95-97 (Sitzung
 June 19), 1883.
 Type: *Protragelaphus skouzesi* Dames, from the Pliocene, Pikermi beds, of Greece.
 Extinct.
Protragelaphus: *πρό*, before; + *Tragelaphus*.
- Protragoceros** DEPÉRET, 1887. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovida.
 Comptes Rendus, Paris, CIV, No. 6, p. 381, Jan.-June, 1887; Bull. Soc. Géol.
 de France, 3^e sér., XV, No. 6, pp. 509, 511, Oct., 1887.
Protragoceros DEPÉRET, Archiv. Mus. Hist. Nat. Lyon, IV, 248-253, pl. xii, figs.
 2-9, 11, 12, 1887; *ibid*, "V, 90, 1892;" NICHOLSON & LYDEKKER, Man.
 Palæont., II, 1348, 1889.
 Type: *Protragoceros chantrei* Depéret, from the Miocene of the valley of the
 Rhône, near Grive Saint-Alban (Isère), France.
 Extinct. Based on numerous remains.
Protragoceros: *πρό*, before; + *Tragoceros*.
- Protroglodytes** AMEGHINO, 1884. Primates, ?
 Filogenia, 384, 1884; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in
 Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 98-99, 1889.
 Hypothetical genus: 'Antecesor del gorilla y el chimpancé.'
troglodytes: *πρό*, before; + *Troglodytes*.

Protylopus WORTMAN, 1898.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidae.

Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., X, 104-110, pl. xi, fig. A; text figs. 3-6, Apr. 9, 1898.

Type: *Protylopus peterseni* Wortman, from the upper Eocene of the Uinta Basin, Utah.

Extinct. "Primarily founded upon the anterior portion of a skull from which the left ramus is missing."

Protylopus: πρό, before; ῥύλη, swelling, pad; πούς, foot—i. e., a primitive Tylopod or Cameloid. The name was evidently suggested by the subordinal term Tylopoda.

Protypotherium AMEGHINO, 1882.

Ungulata, Typotheria, Interatheridae.

"Cat. de la prov. de Buenos Aires en la Exped. Cont. Sud-Amer., Mar. 1882;"

"Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, June, 1882" (fide AMEGHINO, 1889); Cont.

Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 474-480, pls. xiv figs. 6-22, pl. xv fig. 1, 1889.

Type: *Protypotherium antiquum* Ameghino, from the barrancas del Paraná, Entre Ríos, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on a right mandible, the last four molars, and part of the alveolus of p. 3.

Protypotherium: πρό, before; + *Typotherium*.

Proviverra RÜTIMEYER, 1862.

Creodonta, Proviverridae.

Neue Denkschrift. Allgem. Schweiz. Gesellsch. gesamt. Naturwiss., Zürich, XIX, 80-86, Tab. v, figs. 82-85, 1862.

Type: *Proviverra typica* Rütimeyer, from the Eocene of Egerkingen, near Solothurn, Switzerland.

Extinct. Based on the greater part of a skull.

Proviverra: πρό, before; + *Viverra*.

Prox OGILBY, 1837.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1836, No. XLVIII, 135, June 27, 1837.

Type: *Prox moschatus* Ogilby (= *Cervus muntjak* Zimmermann), from Java.

 Name antedated by *Muntiacus* Rafinesque, 1815.

Prox: πρόξ, deer (perhaps *Cervus capreolus*).

Prozaedius AMEGHINO, 1891.

Edentata, Dasypodidae.

Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 41, Aug., 1891; LYDEKKER, Zool.

Record for 1891, XXVIII, Mamm., 52, 1892 (type fixed).

Prozaedius Ameghino, Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 327, Oct. 1, 1891.

Species, 3: *Zaediulus proximus* Ameghino (type), *Z. exilis* Ameghino, and *Z. minimus* Ameghino, from the Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Prozaedius: πρό, before; + *Zaedyus*.

Prozoziphius (see *Proroziphius*).

Cete, Physteridae.

Psammomys CRETZSCHMAR, 1828.

Glires, Muridae, Gerbillinae.

CRETZSCHMAR, in Rüppel's Atlas zur Reise nördl. Afrika, 1ste Abth., Zool., Heft xi, 56-59, Tab. 22-23, 1828.*

Type: *Psammomys obesus* Cretzschmar, from Alexandria, Egypt.

Psammomys: ψάμμος, sand; μῦς, mouse.

Psammomys LE CONTE, 1830.

Glires, Muridae, Microtinae.

Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. N. Y., III, for 1829, 132-133, 1830 (read Dec. 21, 1829);

MILLER, N. Am. Fauna No. 12, pp. 15, 58, 1896 (in synonymy).

Type: *Psammomys pinetorum* Le Conte, from the vicinity of Riceboro, Georgia.

 Name preoccupied by *Psammomys* Cretzschmar, 1828. Replaced by *Pitymys* McMurtrie, 1831; *Ammomys* Bonaparte, 1831; and *Pinomys* Lesson, 1836.

Psammomys PÆPPIG, 1835.

Glires, Octodontidae.

"Reise in Chile, Peru, etc., 1827-32, I, 166, 1835" (fide WIEGMANN, Archiv Naturgesch., 1835, Bd. I, 252 footnote); WATERHOUSE, Nat. Hist. Mamm., II, Rodentia, 269, 1848 (in synonymy).

*For date of publication, see Oken's Isis, 1829, p. 1291.

Psammomys—Continued.

Type: *Psammomys* sp. (= *Spalacopus poeppigii* Wagler, 1832 = *Psammoryctes noctivagus* Peppig, 1835), from the northern coast of Chile.

Name preoccupied by *Psammomys* Cretzschmar, 1828, a genus of Gerbillinae; and by *Psammomys* Le Conte, 1830, a genus of Microtinae. Replaced by *Psammoryctes* Peppig, 1835, which is antedated by *Spalacopus* Wagler, 1832.

Psammoryctes PÆPPIG, 1835.

Glires, Octodontide.

Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., I, Bd. 2, pp. 252–255, 397, 1835.

Type: *Psammoryctes noctivagus* Peppig (= *Spalacopus poeppigii* Wagler), from the northern coast of Chile.

Name antedated by *Spalacopus* Wagler, 1832.

Psammoryctes: ψάμμος, sand; δρύκτης, digger.

Psammoryctes STIRLING, 1889.

Marsupialia, Notoryctide.

[Nature, XXXVIII, 588–589, Oct. 18, 1888; Trans. Roy. Soc. South Australia, XI, 21–24, Apr., 1889—described but not named.]

Trans. Roy. Soc. South Australia, XII, 158, Dec. 1889 (name only).

Type: *Psammoryctes typhlops* Stirling, from the Idracowra cattle station, Finkle River, about 100 miles from Charlotte Waters, Alexandra Land, Australia.

Name preoccupied by *Psammoryctes* Peppig, 1835, a genus of Glires. Replaced by *Notoryctes* Stirling, 1891.

Pselaphon GRAY, 1870.

Chiroptera, Pteropodide.

Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 110, 1870.

Type: *Pteropus ursinus* Kittlitz (= *P. pselaphon* Lay), from the island of Bonin, south of Japan.

Name preoccupied (?) by *Pselaphus* Herbst, 1792, a genus of Coleoptera.

Pselaphon: ψηλαφάω, to grope about.

[Psephophorus MEYER, 1847.

Reptilia, Chelonis.

Neues Jahrb. Mineralogie, 1847, 579.

Type: *Psephorus polygonus* Meyer, "aus Tertiär-Sand unter dem Leitha-Kalk zu Neudorf und der March in Ungarn," Austria. This genus was described by Meyer as an Edentate, but was subsequently found to be a Chelonian. It is placed in the family Dermochelyidæ by Lydekker (Cat. Foss. Rept. & Amphib. Brit. Mus., pt. III, 224, 1889).

Extinct.

Psephophorus: ψέφος, darkness; φορός, bearing.]

Pseudadiantum AMEGHINO, 1901.

Ungulata, Litopterna, Adiantidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 372–373, July, 1901 (sep. pp. 26–27).

Species: *Pseudadiantum secans* Ameghino, and *P. imperfectus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Pseudadiantum: ψευδής, false; + *Adiantum*.

Pseudaelurus GÉRAVAIS, 1848–52.

Ferae, Felidæ.

Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, 1^e éd., I, 127, 1848–52; 2^e éd., 232, 1859.

Type: *Felis quadridentata* Blainville, from the Miocene of Sansan, near Auch, Dépt. du Gers, France.

Extinct.

Pseudaelurus: ψευδής, false; αἶλουρος, cat.

Pseudalopex BURMEISTER, 1856.

Ferae, Canidæ.

Erläut. Fauna Brasiliens, 24, 44–54, Taf. xxv, xxvi fig. 3, xxviii figs. 3, 4, xlix figs. 3, 4, 1856; Reise durch die La Plata-Staaten, II, 404, 1861.

Species: 3: *Canis azaræ* Rengger, *C. griseus* Gray, and *C. magellanicus* Gray, from South America. (Compare *Lycalopex* Burmeister, 1854.)

Pseudalopex: ψευδής, false; αλώπηξ, fox.

Pseudamphicyon SCHLOSSER, 1887.

Ferae, Canidae.

SCHLOSSER, in ROGER'S Verzeichn. Foss. Säugeth., Bericht Naturwiss. Ver. Augsburg, XXIX, 128-129, 1887; SCHLOSSER, Beitr. Paleont. Oesterr.-Ungarns und des Orients, VII, 302-304, 1888 (sep. pp. 78-80).

Species, 3: *Cynodictis crassidens* Filhol, and *Amphicyon ambiguus* Filhol, from the Quercy Phosphorites, France; and *Pseudamphicyon lupinus* Schlosser, from the vicinity of Ulm, Germany, and also from the Quercy Phosphorites.

Extinct.

Pseudamphicyon: $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, false; + *Amphicyon*.

Pseudanthropos REICHENBACH, 1860.

Primates, Simiidae.

"Fortsetzung vollständ. Naturgesch., 1860;" Vollständ. Naturgesch. Affen, 191-194, Taf. xxxiv, xxxvii figs. 493-494; xxxviii fig. 501, 1862.

New name for *Troglodytes* É. Geoffroy, 1812, which is preoccupied by *Troglodytes* Vieillot, 1806, a genus of Birds.

Antedated by *Pan* Oken, 1816; by *Anthropopithecus* Blainville, 1838; and by several other names. "Blainville's lange Benennung *Anthropopithecus* aber, ist durch den Verf. selbst wieder getilgt." (REICHENBACH.)

Pseudanthropos: $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, false; $\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\rho\omega\pi\omicron\varsigma$, man.

Pseudarcos SCHLOSSER, 1899.

Ferae, Canidae?

Palaeontographica, XLVI, Lief. 4, pp. 117-121, Taf. xiii figs. 17, 21, 22, Oct., 1899.

Type: *Pseudarcos basericius* Schlosser, from the upper Miocene of Tutzing, on the Starnberger Lake, and from Häder, near Dinkelscherben, Swabia, Germany.

Extinct. Based on a lower canine and portions of the lower jaws belonging to one individual, and a left upper molar (the latter from Häder).

Pseudarcos: $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, false; $\acute{\alpha}\rho\kappa\tau\omicron\varsigma$, bear.

Pseudaxis GRAY, 1872.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.

Cat. Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., 70-72, 1872.

Species, 3: *Cervus taiwanus* Blyth (= *Cervus pseudaxis* Eydoux & Souleyet, type), from FORMOSA; *C. manchuricus* Swinhoe, from northern China; and *C. sika* Temminck, from Japan.

Pseudaxis: $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, false; + *Axis*—from the specific name of the type species, so called on account of its spotted pelage, which resembles that of the axis deer.

Pseudelephant HUNTER, 1769.

Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidae.

Philos. Trans., London, LVIII, for 1768, 34-38, 1769.

Type (species not mentioned) from the banks of the Ohio River. *Pseudelephant* is probably not strictly a generic name: "I was now fully convinced that the supposed American elephant was an animal of another species, a *pseudelephant*, or animal *incognitum*, which naturalists were unacquainted with." (HUNTER, l. c., p. 38.)

Extinct. Based on bones and teeth.

Pseudelephant: $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, false; : elephant.]

Pseudeutatus AMEGHINO, 1902.

Elentata, Dasypodidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 57-58, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 55-56).

Type: *Pseudeutatus clypeus* Ameghino, from the Astraponotus beds of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Pseudeutatus: $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, false; + *Eutatus*.

Pseudhalmarhiphus AMEGHINO, 1903.

Marsupialia, Garzonidae.

Anales Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, IX (ser. 3^a, II), 83, fig. 2, July 18, 1903.

Type: *Halmarhiphus guaraniticus* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds of Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on a left lower molar.

Pseudhalmarhiphus: $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, false; + *Halmarhiphus*.

Pseudhapalops AMEGHINO, 1891.

Elentata, Megalonychidae.

Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 33, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a. 319, Oct. 1, 1891.

Pseudhapalops—Continued.

Species, 3: *Pseudhapalops observationis* Ameghino, *P. forticularis* Ameghino, and *P. longitudinalis* Ameghino, from the lower Eocene of southern Patagonia. Extinct.

Pseudhapalops: *ψευδής*, false; + *Hapalops*.

Pseudhippus AMEGHINO, 1902. Ungulata, Litopterna, Notohippidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 85, May, 1902 (sep. p. 17).

Type: *Pseudhippus tournoueri* Ameghino, from the Colpodon beds of Patagonia. Extinct. "Représenté par un gros morceau des intermaxillaires et une branche mandibulaire avec la symphyse incomplète."

Pseudhippus: *ψευδής*, false; *ἵππος*, horse.

Pseudhyrax AMEGHINO, 1901. Ungulata, Hyracoidea, Archaeohyracidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 362, July, 1901 (sep. p. 16).

Type: *Pseudhyrax eutrachytheroides* Ameghino, 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Pseudhyrax: *ψευδής*, false; *ὑραξ*, shrew-mouse.

Pseudictis SCHLOSSER, 1887.

Feræ, Mustelidae.

SCHLOSSER, in Roger's Verzeichn. Foss. Säugeth., Bericht Naturwiss. Ver. Augsburg (a. V.), XXIX, 136, 1887; "Beitr. Palaeont. Oesterreich.-Ungarns und des Orients, VII, 379, 1888."

Type: *Pseudictis guntiana* Schlosser, from the middle Miocene of France.

Extinct.

Pseudictis: *ψευδής*, false; *ἰκτίς*, weasel.

Pseudoborhyaena AMEGHINO, 1902.

Marsupialia, Borhyaenidae.

[Anal. Soc. Cien. Argentina, LI, 77, Mar.-Apr., 1901—nomen nudum].

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 125-127, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 57-59).

Species: *Pseudoborhyaena macrodonta* Ameghino, and *P. longacra* Ameghino, from the Patagonian formation (Eocene) of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Pseudoborhyaena: *ψευδής*, false; + *Borhyaena*.

Pseudocebus (subgenus of *Cebus*) REICHENBACH, 1862.

Primates, Cebidae.

Vollständ. Naturgesch. Affen, 55, pls. VI-VII figs. 83, 84, 89, 90, 108, 1862.

Species, 3: *Cebus ochroleucus* Reichenbach, *C. flavus* Geoffroy, and *C. unicolor* Spix, from South America.

Pseudocebus: *ψευδής*, false; + *Cebus*.

Pseudocervus (subg. of *Cervus*) HODGSON, 1841. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.

Calcutta Journ. Nat. Hist., II, No. VI, 219, July, 1841; Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, X, pt. II, No. 119, p. 914, July-Dec., 1841.

Type: *Cervus wallichii* Wagner, from Kashmir, India.

Pseudocervus: *ψευδής*, false; + *Cervus*.

Pseudochirus OGILBY, 1837.

Marsupialia, Phalangeridae.

[Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. XXXIX, June 9, 1836, 26—nomen nudum.]

Charlesworth's Mag. Nat. Hist., I, 457, Sept., 1837; WATERHOUSE, Nat. Hist. Mamm., I, Marsupialia, 297-307, 1 fig. in text, 1846; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 166, 1888 (type fixed).

Species: *Phalangista cookii* Ogilby, not Desmarest (= *Didelphis peregrinus* Boddaert, type), from eastern Australia; and *P. gliriformis* Bell (= *P. nana* Desmarest), from Tasmania.

Pseudochirus: *ψευδής*, false; *χείρ*, hand—in allusion to the hand-like character of the forefeet, the two inner toes being opposable to the other three.

Pseudocladosictis AMEGHINO, 1902. Marsupialia, Borhyaenidae (Hathlyacynidae).

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 47-48 May, 1902 (sep. pp. 45-46).

Type: *Pseudocladosictis determinabile* Ameghino, Notostylops beds of Patagonia. Extinct.

Pseudocladosictis: *ψευδής*, false; + *Cladosictis*.

pseudocoelosoma AMEGHINO, 1891. Ungulata, Litopterna, Macraucheniidæ.
Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 8, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina
Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 294, Oct. 1, 1891.

Type: *Pseudocoelosoma patagonica* Ameghino, from the lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Pseudocoelosoma: *ψευδής*, false; + *Coelosoma*.

pseudonomys (subgenus of *Mus*) RHOADS, 1896. Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Dec. 8, 1896, 531-532.

Type: *Mus* (*Pseudonomys*) *procnodon* Rhoads, from Sheikh Husein, western Somaliland, East Africa.

Pseudonomys: *ψευδής*, false; *κῶνος*, cone; *μῦς*, mouse—in allusion to the "false, rounded tubercular cone [of the anterior upper molar], which lies so far below the grinding plane of the molars as never (?) to become functional."

pseudocyon LARTET, 1851. Feræ, Canidæ.

Notice sur la Colline de Sansan, 16, 1851.

Type: *Pseudocyon sansaniensis* Lartet, from the Miocene of Sansan, Gers, France.
Extinct.

Pseudocyon: *ψευδής*, false; *κύων*, dog.

pseudocyon WAGNER, 1857. Feræ, Canidæ.

Abhandl. Math.-Phys. Cl. K. Bayer. Akad. Wiss., München, VIII, 1ste Abth., 123-128, Tab. VI fig. 13, 1857.

Type: *Pseudocyon robustus* Wagner, from the Pliocene, Pikermi beds, of Greece.
Extinct. Based on "ein Gaumenstück mit einigen, meist verbrochenen Zähnen . . ., einen ganzen Schädel mit anschliessendem Unterkiefer."

Name preoccupied by *Pseudocyon* Lartet, 1851. Replaced by *Simocyon* Wagner, 1858. Zittel (Handb. Palæont., IV, 634, 637) places both genera in the Canidæ, but puts *Pseudocyon* Wagner in the *Simocyonina* and *Pseudocyon* Lartet in the *Amphicyonina*.

pseudouryurus AMEGHINO, 1889. Edentata, Glyptodontidæ (Dedicuridæ).
Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 851-852, pl. LXV fig. 7, 1889.

Type: *Pseudouryurus longianus* Ameghino, from the Patagonian formation of the Barrancas del Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct.

Pseudouryurus: *ψευδής*, false; + *Euryurus*.

pseudogelocus SCHLOSSER, 1893. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tragulidæ.
SCHLOSSER, in Zittel's Handb. Palæont., IV, 2te Lief., 387, 1893.

New name for *Protomeryx* Schlosser, 1886, which is preoccupied by *Protomeryx* Leidy, 1856, a genus of Camelidæ.

Extinct.

Pseudogelocus: *ψευδής*, false; + *Gelocus*.

pseudoris HODGSON, 1846. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, XV, No. 173, pp. 342-343, 1846.

Pseudoris GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., 79, Nov., 1872.

Species: *Ovis naysur* Hodgson, and *O. burriel* Blyth, from the Himalayas.

Pseudoris: *ψευδής*, false; *οἶς*, sheep—from the absence of facial glands and from the character of the tail, in which this genus resembles the goats more than the sheep.

pseudokobus FITZINGER, 1869. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.
Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, LIX, Abth. I, 173, Feb., 1869.

Type: *Antilope forfex* H. Smith, from Senegambia, West Africa.

Pseudokobus: *ψευδής*, false; + *Kobus*.

- Pseudolestodon** H. Gervais & Ameghino, 1880. Edentata, Megatheriidae.
Mamm. Foss. Am. du Sud, 158-165, 1880.
Type: *Lestodon mylroides* Gervais, from Argentina (?).
Extinct. Based on an entire skull with all the teeth.
Pseudolestodon: $\phi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, false; + *Lestodon*.
- Pseudolops** Ameghino, 1902. Allotheria, Polydolopidae.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 40-41, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 38-39).
Type: *Pseudolops princeps* Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Pseudolops: $\phi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, false; + (*Poly*-)*dolops*.
- Pseudomeles** (Hodgson MS., 1850) Gray, 1855. Ferre, Mustelidae.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London for 1853, No. CCLIX, 190-191, May 16, 1855; Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 2d ser., XVI, 109, 1855.
Type: *Taxidea leucurus* Hodgson, from Tibet.
Pseudomeles: $\phi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, false; + *Meles*—'false badger,' on account of its difference from *Taxidea* and *Meles*, to which genera the type species has been referred.
- Pseudomys** Gray, 1832. Glires, Muridae, Murinae.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. xvi, Apr. 21, 1832, 39.
Type: *Pseudomys australis* Gray, from eastern Australia.
Pseudomys: $\phi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, false; $\mu\upsilon\varsigma$, mouse—from the difference existing between this genus and the true rats in the character of the anterior lower molars.
- Pseudomys** ('Alston') Allen, 1877. Glires, Iachyromyidae.
Allen, Mon. N. Am. Rodentia, 944 footnote, 1877.
Lapsus for *Pseudotomus* Cope, 1872.
- Pseudoneoreomys** (subgenus) Ameghino, 1891. Glires, Octodontidae.
Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 14-15, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 300-301, Oct. 1, 1891; Enum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Patagonie, 69, Feb., 1894 (raised to generic rank).
Species, 3: *Pseudoneoreomys pachyrhynchus* Ameghino, *P. leptorhynchus* Ameghino, and *P. mesorhynchus* Ameghino, from the lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.
Extinct.
Pseudoneoreomys: $\phi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, false; + *Neoreomys*.
- Pseudopachyrucos** Ameghino, 1901. Ungulata, Typotheria, Hegetotheriidae.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 371, July, 1901 (sep. p. 25).
Type: *Pseudopachyrucos foliiformis* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Pseudopachyrucos: $\phi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, false; + *Pachyrucos*.
- Pseudopithecus** Roth, 1901. Primates, Notopithecidae.
Revista Mus. La Plata, X, 251, Oct., 1901 (sep. p. 1).
Type: *Pseudopithecus modestus* Roth, from the upper 'Cretaceous' of Argentina.
Extinct. Based on teeth.
Pseudopithecus: $\phi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, false; $\pi\acute{\iota}\eta\eta\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, ape.
- Pseudopterodon** Schlosser, 1887. Creodonta, Hyænodontidae.
Die Affen, Lemuren, Chiropteren, etc., des Europäischen Tertiärs, Theil I, in Beitr. Palaeont. Oesterreich-Ungarns, VI, 169, 199-201, pl. v figs. 9, 26, 29, 35, 36, 1887.
Type: *Pseudopterodon ganodus* Schlosser, from the Phosphorites of Mouillac, Dépt. Tarn-et-Garonne, France.
Extinct. Based on some isolated upper teeth.
Pseudopterodon: $\phi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\acute{\eta}\varsigma$, false; + *Pterodon*.
- Pseudorca** Reinhardt, 1862. Cete, Delphinidae.
Overs. K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Forhandlinger, Kjöbenhavn, 1862, 151;
Flower, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 470-471; Flower & Lydekker, Mamm. Living & Extinct, 268, 1891.

Pseudorca—Continued.

Type: *Pseudorca crassidens* (= *Phocaena crassidens* Owen), from Lincolnshire, England.

Pseudorca: *ψευδής*, false; + *Orca*.

Pseudorhinolophus SCHLOSSER, 1887.

Chiroptera, Rhinolophidae.

Die Affen, Lemuren, Chiropteren, etc., des Europäischen Tertiärs, Theil I, in Beitr. Palaeont. Oesterreich-Ungarns, VI, 55, 61–70, Taf. II figs. 1–13, 15–31, 33–42, 1887.

Species: *Rhinolophus antipus* Filhol, from the Quercy Phosphorites of France; five unnamed species, and *l'espertilion marleti* Pictet, from Mauremont, Switzerland. Extinct.

Pseudorhinolophus: *ψευδής*, false; + *Rhinolophus*.

Pseudorhyncocyon FILHOL, 1892.

Insectivora, Macroscelididae.

Compte Rendu Sommaire Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 1892, No. 11, p. 2, Séance Mar. 26, 1892; Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 8^e sér., IV, No. 4, p. 134, fig. 1 in text, 1892.

Type: *Pseudorhyncocyon cayluzi* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France. Extinct. Based on "une partie postérieure de mandibule comprenant l'alvéole de la dernière dent en série."

Pseudorhyncocyon: *ψευδής*, false; + *Rhyncocyon*.

Pseudosciurus HENSEL, 1856.

Glires, Pseudosciuridae.

Zeitschr. Deutsch. Geol. Gesellsch., VIII, 660–670, Taf. xv figs. 1–9, 1856.

Type: *Pseudosciurus mericus* Hensel, from Veringendorf, near Signaringen, Hohenzollern, Prussia.

Extinct.

Pseudosciurus: *ψευδής*, false; + *Sciurus*.

Pseudostegotherium AMEGHINO, 1902.

Edentata, Dasypodidae.

[Anal. Soc. Cien. Argentina, LI, 78, Mar.–Apr., 1901—nomen nudum.]

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 137–138, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 69–70).

Type: *Pseudostegotherium glangeaudi* Ameghino, from the Patagonian formation (Eocene) of Patagonia.

Extinct. "Représenté par des plaques isolées de plusieurs régions de la carapace et un morceau de mandibulaire droite."

Pseudostegotherium: *ψευδής*, false; + *Stegotherium*.

Pseudostoma SAY, 1823.

Glires, Geomyidae.

Long's Expl. Rocky Mts., I, 406–407, 1823; MERRIAM, N. Am. Fauna, No. 8, pp. 109, 120, Jan. 31, 1895 (in synonymy).

Type: *Pseudostoma bursaria* (= *Mus bursarius* Shaw), from the upper Mississippi Valley.

Name antedated by *Geomys* Rafinesque, 1817.

Pseudostoma: *ψευδής*, false; *στόμα*, mouth—from the external cheek pouches, which give the animal the appearance of having a false mouth.

Pseudostylops AMEGHINO, 1901.

Ungulata, Amblypoda, Trigonostylopidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 395–396, July, 1901 (sep. pp. 49–50).

Type: *Pseudostylops subquadratus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia. Extinct.

Pseudostylops: *ψευδής*, false; *στυλος*, pillar; *ὄψ*, aspect.

Pseudothylacynus AMEGHINO, 1902. Marsupialia, Borhyaenidae (Prothylacynidae).

[Anal. Soc. Cien. Argentina, LI, 77, Mar.–Apr., 1901—nomen nudum.]

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 127–128, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 59–60).

Type: *Pseudothylacynus rectus* Ameghino, from the Patagonian formation (Eocene) of Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on an incomplete left mandible with seven perfect molars.

Pseudothylacynus: *ψευδής*, false; + *Thylacynus*.

- Pseudotomus** COPE, 1872. Glires, Ischyromyida.
 Palaeont. Bull., No. 2, pp. 2-3, Aug. 3, 1892; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XII, for
 July-Dec., 1872, 467-468, Jan., 1873.
Pseudotomys ALSTON, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1876, 78, footnote.
Pseudomys ('ALSTON') ALLEN, Mon. N. Am. Rodentia, 944, footnote, 1877 (lapsus).
 Type: *Pseudotomus hians* Cope, from the Bridger Eocene of Wyoming.
 Extinct. "Represented by . . . a nearly perfect cranium."
Pseudotomus: ψευδής, false; τομός, cutting.
- Pseudotoxodon** MORENO, 1889. Ungulata, Toxodontia, Toxodontida.
 Bol. Mus. La Plata, Provincia Buenos Aires, 36-38, 1889.
 Type: *Pseudotoxodon formosus* Moreno, from Monte Hermoso, about 40 miles
 east of Bahia Blanca, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Extinct. Based on the anterior portion of a cranium, including the four incisors, a
 part of the left canine, and the first premolar on the left side.
Pseudotoxodon: ψευδής, false; + *Toxodon*.
- Pseudotroctes** GLOGER, 1841. Edentata, Dasypodidae.
 Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxii, 113, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag.
 Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, Feb. 1, 1895.
 Type: *Pseudotroctes setosus* (= *Dasypus setosus* Maximilian), from Brazil.
Pseudotroctes: ψευδής, false; τρώκτης, gnawer, nibbler.
- Pseudovis** (see *Pseudois*), Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.
Psilodactylus OKEN, 1816. Primates, Daubentonidae.
 Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., pp. xi, 1164-1165, 1816.
 Type: *Psilodactylus madagascariensis* (= *Sciurus madagascariensis* Gmelin), from
 Madagascar.
Psilodactylus: ψιλός, bare; δάκτυλος, finger—in allusion to the long slender finger.
- Psilogrammus** GLOGER, 1841. Marsupialia, Phalangeridae.
 Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxx, 85, 1841; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. &
 Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 184, 1888 (in synonymy, type fixed); Ann. & Mag. Nat.
 Hist., 6th ser., XV, 190, Feb. 1, 1895.
 Species: *Phalangista vulpina* (= *Didelphis vulpecula* Kerr, type), and *P. canina*
 Ogilby, from Australia.
 Name antedated by *Trichosurus* Lesson, 1828; and by *Cercuërtus* ('Gloger') Bur-
 meister, 1837.
Psilogrammus: ψιλός, bare; γραμμή, line; ουρά, tail—in allusion to the naked
 strip on the under side of the tail.
- Psittacotherium** COPE, 1882.* Edentata, Ganodonta, Stylinodontidae.
 Am. Naturalist, XVI, for Feb., 1882, 156-157, Jan. 25, 1882; Tert. Vert. 195, 1885.
 Type: *Psittacotherium multifragum* Cope, from the Puerco Eocene of New Mexico.
 Extinct.
Psittacotherium: ψιττακός, parrot; θηρίον, wild beast. "The short deep jaws
 of this animal must have given it a very peculiar appearance, not unlike that
 of a parrot in outline." (COPE.)
- Ptenochirus** (subgenus of *Pachysoma*) PETERS, 1861. Chiroptera, Pteropodidae.
 Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1861, pt. II, 707-708; ELERA, (Cat.
 Sist. Fauna Filipinas, I, 7, 1895.
 Type: *Pachysoma* (*Ptenochirus*) *jagorii* Peters, from Daraga, province of Albay,
 Luzon, Philippine Islands.
Ptenochirus: πτηνός, winged; χείρ, hand.
- Ptenos** ('JOURDAN') GRAY, 1843. Marsupialia, Phalangeridae.
 List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. xxii, 1843.
 Nomen nudum. No earlier reference found.
Ptenos: πτηνός, winged.

*This name is given in the Zoological Record for 1881, Mamm., p. 29, but the description was not published until February, 1882.

pteralopex THOMAS, 1888.

Chiroptera, Pteropodidae.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., I, 155, Feb. 1, 1888.

Type: *Pteralopex atrata* Thomas, from Aola, Guadalcanar, Solomon Islands.*Pteralopex*: πτερόν, wing; ἀλώπηξ, fox—i. e., a flying fox.**pternopterus** (subgenus of *Vespertilio*) PETERS, 1867. Chiroptera, Vespertilionidae.

Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, Nov., 1867, 706-707.

Type: *Vespertilio* (*Pternopterus*) *lobipes* Peters, from Akyab, Arracan, British Burma.*Pternopterus*: πτέρνα, heel; πτερόν, wing—in allusion to the extension of the attachment of the wings to the base of the toes.**ptrobalsena** ESCHMUCHT, 1849.

Cete, Balenidae.

K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Skrifter, Nat. & Math. Afd., Kjöbenhavn, 5te Række, I, 108, 1849; Untersuch. Nordischen Wallthiere, 56, 149, 1849.

Type: the 'Finhval' of the northern seas.*Pterobalsena*: πτερόν, wing, fin; + *Balsena*—in allusion to the dorsal fin.**ptrocyon** PETERS, 1861.*

Chiroptera, Pteropodidae.

Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1861, 423; MATCHIE, Fledermäuse Berliner Mus. Naturkunde, Lief. 1, Megachiroptera, 62-63, 1899.

Type: *Pterocygon paleucus* Peters (= *Pteropus stramineus* Temminck), from Sennar, East Africa.*Pterocygon*: πτερόν, wing; κύων, dog—i. e., a flying dog or fox.**ptroderma** GÉRYAIS, 1855.

Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae.

Expl. Comte de Castelnau Am. du Sud, Zool., Mamm., 34, pls. VIII fig. 7, x fig. 1, 1855.

Type: *Vespertilio perspicillatus* Linnaeus, from Jamaica. †*Ptroderma*: πτερόν, wing; δέρμα, skin.**ptrodon** BLAINVILLE, 1839.

Creodonta, Hyenodontidae.

Ann. Françaises et Étrangères Anat. et Physiol., III, 23 footnote, 1839; Ostéog. Mamm., II, 'Subursus,' 49, 1841.

Type: *Pterodon dasypusoides* Blainville, from the Paris basin, France.

Extinct. Based on 'une mâchoire supérieure.'

Pterodon: πτερόν, wing; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth.**ptrodon** ('BLAINVILLE') POMEL, 1847.

Creodonta, Hyenodontidae.

Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 2^e sér., IV, 385-393, Apr., 1847.See *Pterodon* Blainville, 1839. The genus as redefined by Pomel, included 4 species: *Pterodon parisiensis* Blainville, *P. curieri* Blainville, *Hyenodon leptorynchus* Laiter & Parieu, and *H. brachyrhynchus* Dujardin.**ptomys** G. CUVIER, 1800.

Glires, Sciuridae.

[Tableau Elém. Hist. Nat. Anim., 135, 1798—description under 'Polatouches.']

Leçons Anat. Comp., I, tabl. 1, 1800 (names only—'Polatouches, *Ptomys*'); F. CUVIER, Diet. Sci., Nat., XLIV, 40-41, 1826.**Species** (in 1798): '*Sciurus volans* Linnaeus, from northern Europe; and *S. petaurista* Pallas (type), from the Molucca Islands. F. Cuvier (l. c.) says: "J'ai formé ce genre [*Ptomys*] du grand écureuil volant, nommé TaguanLe Taguan: *Ptomys petaurista* Pallas, Misc., p. 54, pl. 6, figs. 1, 2."*Ptomys*: πτερόν, wing; μῦς, mouse—'flying mouse,' i. e., a 'flying squirrel,' in reference to the patagium or parachute, formed by the interfemoral membrane and the membranes connecting the fore and hind limbs.**ptronotus** RAFINESQUÉ, 1815.

Chiroptera, Pteropodidae.

Analyse de la Nature, 54, 1815; GILL, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XIV, 177, Sept. 25, 1901 (name revived).

New name for *Pteropus* Brisson, 1762.*Pteronotus*: πτερόν, wing; νῶτος, back.

*Date of publication erroneously given as '1860' by Dobson, Cat. Chiroptera Brit. s., 77, 1878.

†For locality, see Allen & Chapman, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., ix, 3, 1897.

Pteronotus GRAY, 1838.

Chiroptera, Phyllostomidae.

Jardine's Mag. Zool. & Bot., II, 500, 1838.

Type: *Pteronotus davyi* Gray, from Trinidad.Name preoccupied by *Pteronotus Rafinesque*, 1815, a genus of Pteropodidae. Replaced by *Dermonotus* Gill, 1901.*Pteronotus*: πτερόν, wing; νότος back—the wing membrane is connected with the middle line of the back by a narrow ligament instead of arising from the sides of the body as in closely related species.**Pteronura GRAY, 1837.**

Ferae, Mustelidae.

Charlesworth's Mag. Nat. Hist, I, 580, 1837.

Pterura WIEGMANN, Archiv Naturgesch., 1838, Bd. II, 392.Type: *Pteronura sambachii* Gray, from Demerara, British Guiana.*Pteronura*: πτερόν, wing; οὐρά, tail—in allusion to the 'fin-like dilatation on each side of the hinder half' of the tail.**Pteropus BRISSON, 1762.**

Chiroptera, Pteropodidae.

Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 13, 153–155, 1762; ERXLEBEN, Systema Regni Animalis, 130–141, 1777; G. CUVIER, Tableau Élém. Hist. Nat. Anim., 104, 1798 ('les Rousettes'); Leçons Anat. Comp., I, tabl. 1, 1800; DUMÉRIL, Zool. Analytique, 10, 11, 1806; MERRIAM, Science, new series, I, No. 14, p. 375, Apr. 5, 1895 (type fixed); MATSCHIE, Fledermäuse Berliner Mus. Naturkunde, Lief. 1, 12–19, 1899.

Type: *Pteropus pteropus* Brisson (= *Vespertilio vampyrus* Linnaeus, part, = *P. celestis* Herrmann, 1804), from Malaysia.*Pteropus*: πτερόπους, wing-footed—in allusion to the wing membrane which arises from the side of the back and the back of the second toe.**[Pterotherium G. FISCHER, 1814.**

Reptilia.

Zoognosia, [3d ed., I, 15, 1813, nomen nudum], III, 506–508, 1814; Mém. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, V, 422, 1817.

"Pterotherium Fischer, animal fossile ad volantia referendum. *Pterodactyle* Cuvier." Considered a mammal by Fischer and placed between *Petaurista* and *Galeopithecus*.

Extinct.

Pterotherium: πτερόν, wing; θηρίον, wild beast.]**Pterotix RAFINESQUE, 1815.**

Glires, Sciuride.

Analyse de la Nature, 58, 1815.

Nomen nudum.

Pterotix: πτερόν, wing.**Pterura (see Pteronura).**

Ferae, Mustelide.

Pterocolobus ROCHEBRUNE, 1886–87.

Primates, Cercopitheceide.

Faune Sénégalaise, Suppl. Vertébrés, 1^{er} fasc., 96, 125–129, pl. x, 1886–87.*Pterogocolobus* TROUENART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., I, 15, 1897 (in synonymy).Type: *Colobus vellerosus* I. Geoffroy, from the west coast of Africa.*Pterocolobus*: πτέρυξ, πτέρυγος, wing; + *Colobus*—in allusion to the character: "Pili temporum, genarum, malarumque in alam latam flabellatam decedentes."**Pterygistes KAUP, 1829.**

Chiroptera, Vespertilionidae.

Entw.-Gesch. und Nat. Syst. Europ. Thierwelt, I, 99, 100, 1829.

Species: *Vespertilio proterus* Kuhl, and *V. leisleri* Kuhl, from Europe.*Pterygistes*: πτερυγίζω, to flutter—in allusion to the animal's manner of flight.**Pterogocolobus (see Pterocolobus).**

Primates, Cercopitheceide.

Ptilocercus GRAY, 1848.

Insectivora, Tupaiide.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. CLXXXI, Aug. 1, 1848, 24, pl. II.

Type: *Ptilocercus lowii* Gray, from Sarawak, Borneo.*Ptilocercus*: πτίλον, feather; κέρκος, tail—'penta-tailed tree shrew,' from the terminal third of the tail, which has a bilateral fringe of long hairs.

Ptilodus COPE, 1881.

Allotheria, Plagiolacidae.

Am. Naturalist, XV, for Nov., 1881, 921-922, Oct. 28, 1881; Tert. Vert., 172, 1885 (date of publication).

Type: *Ptilodus medius* Cope, from the lowest Eocene (Torrejon) of New Mexico.

Name preoccupied by *Ptilodon* Hübner, 1806, a genus of Lepidoptera.

Extinct. Based on 'a single tooth of the lower jaw.'

Ptilodus: πτιλον, feather; ὀδούς, tooth.

Ptilotus G. FISCHER, 1814.

Marsupialia, Phalangeridae.

Zoognosia, III, 512-515, 1814; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 150, 1888 (in synonymy, type fixed).

Species: *Petaurus australis* Shaw (type), from Botany Bay, New South Wales, Australia; and *Ptilotus sciurus* (= *Didelphis sciurus* Shaw), from Norfolk Island.

Name antedated by *Petaurus* Shaw, 1791.

Ptilotus: πτιλωτός, winged.

Ptychocetus GLOGER, 1841.

Cete, Balenidae.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxiv, 174, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, Feb. 1, 1895.

New name for *Bulimoptera* Lacépède, 1804.

Ptychocetus: πτύξ, fold; κητος, whale—from the plicated skin of the throat.

Ptychochoerus FITZINGER, 1864.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidae.

Anzeiger Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien, I, 181-182, 1864; Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien, I, Abth. 1 (Sitz. Nov. 10, 1864), 408-414, 1865; Zool. Garten, Frankfurt a. M., VI, No. 1, pp. 34-36, Jan., 1865; Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XV, No. 85, p. 80, Jan., 1865.

New name for *Centuriosus* Gray, 1862. "Betrachte ich das runzelstirnige Falten-schwein . . . für den Repräsentanten einer besonderen Gattung, für welche ich statt des barbarischen Namens '*Centuriosus*' die Benennung *Ptychochoerus* in Vorschlage bringe." (Fitzinger, Sitzungsber., p. 413.)

Ptychochoerus: πτύξ, πτυχός, fold; χοῖρος, hog—in allusion to the wrinkled face.

Ptychorhina (subgenus of *Phyllorhina*) PETERS, 1871. Chiroptera, Rhinolophidae.

Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, June, 1871, 325-326.

Type: *Rhinolophus caffer* Sundevall, from Africa.

Ptychorhina: πτύξ, πτυχός, fold; ρίς, ρινός, nose.

Ptyssophorus AMEGHINO, 1889.

Glires, Muridae, Neotominae.

Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 111-112, pl. iv fig. 1, 1889.

Type: *Ptyssophorus elegans* Ameghino, from the Pampean formation (Pliocene) near Villa de Lujan, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct. "Representada por la rama derecha de la mandíbula inferior con el incisivo y las tres muelas."

Ptyssophorus: πτύσσω, to fold; φopός, bearing—in allusion to the complicated enamel folds of the lower molars.

Pudu (subgenus of *Capra*) GRAY, 1852.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1850, No. ccxvi, 242, Jan. 24, 1852; Cat. Ungulates Brit. Mus., 240, 1852 (raised to generic rank).

Pudu BROOKE, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1878, 926-927.

Type: *Capra humilis* Bennett (= *Capra pudu* Molina), from Chile.

Pudu: From the specific name, which is evidently based on a native South American name.

Puelia ROTH, 1901.

Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Homalodontotheriidae.

Revista Mus. La Plata, X, 252, Oct., 1901 (sep. p. 4).

Type: *Puelia plicata* Roth, from the upper 'Cretaceous' of Lago Musters, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.

Puelia—Continued.

Extinct.

Puelia: *Puelo*, name of a lake and river on the west slope of the Andes, Chile, S. lat. 42°.

Pugmeodon KAUP, 1838.

Sirenia, Halitheriidae.

Neues Jahrb. Mineralogie, 1838, 319, Taf. II fig. c 1, 2.

Type: *Pugmeodon schinzii* Kaup, from the Oligocene of Flonheim, Rhein-Bessen, Germany.

Extinct. Based on 'einen Zahn, wahrscheinlich der erste des linken Oberkiefers.'

Pugmeodon: πυγμή, fist; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth.

Puma JARDINE, 1834.

Ferre, Felidae.

Jardine's Nat. Library, Mamm., II, 266-267, 1834; 2d ed., Mamm., I, 179-180, 1858; II, 266-267, 1858; REICHENBACH, Deutschlands Fauna, I, Säugh., p. xiii, 1837.

Species, 6: *Felis concolor* Linnaeus (type), *F. nigra* Griffith, *F. yaguarundi* Lacépède, *F. eyra* Desmarest, *F. pajeros* Desmarest, and *F. chalybeata* H. Smith, from America.

Puma: Peruvian name of the animal.

Pusa SCOPOLI, 1777.

Ferre, Pinnipedia, Phocidae.

Introd. Hist. Nat., 490, 1777; HERRMANN, Beschäft. Berlin. Gesellsch. Naturl. Freunde, IV, 464 footnote, 1779; GILL, Johnson's New Univ. Cycl., III, 1228, 1878 (= *Halicherus grypus*); ALLEN, Hist. N. Am. Pinnipeds, 462, 557, 683-689, 1880.

Type: *Phoca fetida* Fabricius (= *P. hispida* Schreber), from the coasts of Greenland and Labrador. (See ALLEN, l. c., p. 557.)

Pusa: According to Houttuyn (Nat. Hist., I, Stuck II, 15, 1761), and Müller (Naturyst., I, 199, 1773), simply the Greenlandic word for seal. Scopoli apparently derived it from Anderson (Efterr. om Strat-Davis, IV), who, according to Fabricius, spelled it *Pusa* incorrectly. *Puirse* is given by Fabricius as one of the Greenlandic names of the harp seal. (For further discussion of the word, see ALLEN, N. Am. Pinnipeds, 683, 1880.)

Pusa OKEN, 1816.

Ferre, Mustelidae.

Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, 2te Abth., 986-987, 1816.

Type: *Pusa orientalis* (= *Mustela lutris* = *Lutra marina*), from the coasts of north-eastern Asia and northwestern America and the intervening islands.

Name preoccupied by *Pusa* Scopoli, 1777, a genus of Phocidae. (See *Lutra* Gloger, 1827.)

Putoriodus (BRAVARD MS.) GERVAIS, 1848-52.

Ferre, Mustelidae.

BRAVARD, in Gervais' Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, 1^e éd., II, expl. pl. xxvii fig. 9, p. 7, 1848-52; 2^e éd., 253 (under *Mustela putorioidus*), Atlas, VII, pl. 27 fig. 9, 1859.

Type: *Mustela putorioidus* Bravard, from the Miocene of Limagne, Dépt. Puy-de-Dôme, France.

Extinct. Based on a lower jaw with teeth.

Putoriodus: *Putorius*; ὀδούς, tooth.

Putorius FRISCH, 1775.

Ferre, Mustelidae.

Das Natur-System vierfüß. Thiere, in Tabellen, 11, Tab. Gen., 1775; G. CUVIER, Règne Animal, I, 147-149, 1817; 2^e éd., 143-144, 1829 (subgenus); GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xx, 64, 1843 (raised to generic rank); MILLER & REHN, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXX, 220-226, Dec., 1901 (type fixed).

Pictorius GRAY, Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentata Mamm. Brit. Mus., 145, 1869 (misprint).

Putorius—Continued.

Type: 'Der Iltis' of Europe. Cuvier's subgenus includes 8 species: *Mustela putorius* Linnaeus (type), *M. furo* Linnaeus, *M. sarmatica* Pallas, *M. vulgaris* Linnaeus, *M. erminea* Linnaeus, *M. sibirica* Pallas, *M. lutreola* Pallas, and *Viverra zorilla* Gmelin, all from Eurasia except *M. furo* and *M. zorilla*, which were described from Africa.
Putorius: Lat. *putor*, stench—in allusion to the characteristic odor.

Pygathrix GEOFFROY, 1812. Primates, Cercopithecidae.

Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, XIX, 90, 1812.

Type: *Simia nemvus* Linnaeus, from Cochin China.

Pygathrix: πυγή, rump; ὀπίξ, hair—in allusion to the character: "Les fesses garnies et en outre bordées de longs poils." (Compare *Lasiopyga*.)

Pygeretmus GLOGER, 1841. Glires, Dipodidae.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxi, 106, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 190, 192, Feb. 1, 1895.

Type: *Dipus platyrus* Liechtenstein, from the mouth of the Kuwan-Darja, Aral Sea, southwestern Siberia.

Pygeretmus: πυγή, rump; ῥαβδόν, oar—probably in allusion to the long tail, which is used in steadying the animal in leaping.

Pygmaeus LINNAEUS, 1760. ? ?

"Amoen. Acad., VI, 68, 1760" (fide SHERBORN, Index Anim., 801, 1169, 1902).

Type: *Pygmaeus edwardsi* Linnaeus.

This name is entered on the authority of Sherborn. The description has not been seen, and the entry affords no clue to the systematic position of the genus beyond the note that it is a mammal.

Pygmaeus: πυγμαῖος, dwarf, pygmy.

Pygmura ANDERSON, 1873. Insectivora, Soricidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1873, 229 footnote.

[Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., XVI, No. 94, p. 282, Oct., 1875—*Amurosorex*.]

Type not given. The species was subsequently described in 1875 under the name of *Amurosorex assamensis* Anderson, from Subsagan, Assam.

Pygmura: πυγμή, fist; ὀπίς, tail—from the very short, naked, scaly tail.

Pygoderma (subg. of *Stenoderma*) PETERS, 1863. Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae.

Monatssber. K. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, Feb., 1863, 83-85; *ibid.*, 1865, 357 (raised to generic rank); Handb. Zool., I, 5ter Bogen, 73, Mar., 1863 (unpublished?).

Type: *Stenoderma* (*Pygoderma*) *microdon* Peters, from Surinam.

Pygoderma: πυγή, rump; δέρμα, skin.

Pyramidon ROTH, 1901. Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Homalodontotheriidae.

Revista Mus. La Plata, X, 255, Oct., 1901 (sep. p. 7).

Type: *Pyramidon klatschi* Roth, from the lower Tertiary of Cañadon Blanco, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.

Extinct.

Pyramidon: πυραμῖς, pyramid; δδών = δδούς, tooth—in allusion to the form of the lower teeth. "Los incisivos, caninos y el primer premolar inferior son casi de la misma construcción. La corona es muy corta y en forma de pirámide." (ROTH.)

Pyrofelis GRAY, 1874. Fere, Felidae.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., XIV, No. 83, p. 354, Nov., 1874.

Type: *Pyrofelis temminckii* Gray (= *Felis aurata* Temminck, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867, 815-816, pl. xxxvi), from Sumatra.

Pyrofelis: πῦρ, fire; + *Felis*—in allusion to the reddish color of the pelage.

Pyrotherium AMEGHINO, 1888. Ungulata, ? Pyrotheriidae.

"Rápidas Diagnósis de Mamíf. Fós. Nuevos, p. 10, No. 13, Feb., 1888" (fide AMEGHINO, Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 617-619, pls. LXXII fig. 11, LXXVII fig. 10, 1889).

Pyrotherium—Continued.

Type: *Pyrotherium romeri* Ameghino, from the Rio Neuquen, northern Patagonia. Extinct. Based on a canine, a premolar, and two molars.
Pyrotherium: πῦρ, fire; θηρίον, wild beast.

Q.

Quadriscopa FITZINGER, 1869.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, LIX, Abth. 1, 167, Feb., 1869.

Type: *Quadriscopa smithii* Fitzinger (= *Antelope quadriscopa* Smith), from Senegambia, West Africa.

Quadriscopa: Lat. *quattuor* (*quadri*-) four; *scopa*, tuft, from the original specific name of the type 'the four-tufted antelope'—in allusion to the four tufts of hair, one on each leg below the knee.

Quatriodon AMEGHINO, 1881.

Edentata, Megatheriidae (Scelidotheriidae).

"La Antigüedad del Hombre en el Plata, II, 307, 1881" (fide AMEGHINO, 1889); Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 738-739, pl. XLIV fig. 8, 1889 (under *Glossotherium bonariense*).

Type: *Quatriodon bonariensis* Ameghino, from Villa de Lujan, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on a right upper jaw with four molars and part of the palate.

Quatriodon: Lat. *quatrio*, four; δῶν = δδούς, tooth—in allusion to the number of molars.

Quercytherium FILHOL, 1880.

Creodonta, Proviverridae.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, XC, No. 26, p. 1579, Jan.-June, 1880.

Inercytherium SCOTT, Am. Naturalist, XXVII, 659, July 24, 1893 (misprint).

Type: *Quercytherium tenebrosum* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy (upper Eocene), France.

Extinct. Based on 'un maxillaire inférieur.'

Quercytherium: Quercy, the type locality, an old district of France; θηρίον, wild beast.

R.

Rabdiodon AMEGHINO, 1882.

Edentata, Megatheriidae (Scelidotheriidae).

"Cat. Sec. Prov. de Buenos Aires Exp. Cont. Sud-Am., 1882 (nomen nudum)" (fide AMEGHINO, 1889); Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 732, 1889 (under *Platyonyx oliveri*).

Rhabdodon AMEGHINO, Revista Argentina, 1891, 250.

Rhabdodon ZITTEL, Handb. Palaeont., IV, 139, 1892 (in synonymy).

Type: *Rabdiodon oliveri* Ameghino, from the barrancas of the Rio Lujan, near Olivera, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on some molars and a fore limb nearly complete.

Rabdiodon: ῥαβδίον, little rod; δῶν = δδούς, tooth.

Rabdogale (see **Rhabdogale**).

Ferae, Mustelidae.

Rabienus GRAY, 1821.

Primates, Tarsiidae.

London Med. Repos., XV, No. 88, p. 299, Apr. 1, 1821.

Rubienus GRAY, Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 96, 1870 (in synonymy).

Type: *Lemur spectrum* Pallas, from Borneo or Celebes. (See *Tarsius* STORR, 1780.)

Rachianectes (see **Rhachianectes**).

Cete, Balænidæ.

Radinothorium (see **Rhadinotherium**).

Ungulata, Toxodontia, Toxodontidae.

Ragatherium (see **Rhagatherium**).

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anthracotheriidae.

Ranculeus AMEGHINO, 1891.

Edentata, Megatheriidae.

Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 3a, 160, fig. 66, June 1, 1891.

Type: *Ranculeus scalabrinianus* Ameghino, from the lower Oligocene in the vicinity of the city of Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct.

Ranculeus: In honor of Ranculeo, an Araucanian Indian chief of Patagonia.**Rangifer FRISCH, 1775.**

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.

Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, 3, Tab. Gen., 1775; H. SMITH, in Griffith's Cuvier, Animal Kingdom, V, 304-305, 1827; GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxvii, 181, 1843.

Species: 'Das Rennthier': *Rangifer lapponicus* Frisch, and *R. americanus* Frisch, from the Arctic regions of Eurasia and America.*Rangifer*: Old French *rangier* or *ranger*, reindeer (+ Lat. *fera*, wild beast), probably through the later *rangifère*. (AUDUBON & BACHMAN, Quad. N. Am., III, 111, 1854.)**Rankelia ROTH, 1901.**

Primates, Notopithecidae.

Revista Mus. La Plata, X, 252, Oct., 1901 (sep. p. 4).

Type: *Rankelia elegans* Roth, from the upper 'Cretaceous' of Lago Musters, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.

Extinct.

Rankelia: *Rankel*, an Araucanian name signifying 'reed dweller.' "Indiansnamen aus dem Araukanischen Rankel abgeleitet, bedeutet wahrscheinlich Schilfbewohner." (ROTH.)**Raphicerus (subg. of Antelope) H. SMITH, 1827.**

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Griffith's Cuvier, Animal Kingdom, V, 342-343, 1827; GRAY, Cat. Ungulates Brit. Mus., 95, 1852 (raised to generic rank); SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, II, pt. v, 33-48, pl. xxvii, Jan., 1896 (type fixed).

Rhaphocerus AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Index Univ., 321, 1846; 2d ed., 927, 1848.**Species:** *Antelope acuticornis* (Blainville) (= *A. campestris* Thunberg, type), from South Africa; and *A. subulata* Smith, from the East Indies.*Raphicerus*: *ῥάψις*, *ῥάψιδος*, needle, pin; *κέρας*, horn—in allusion to the slender, round, sharp horns.**Ratelus BENNETT, 1830.**

Ferae, Mustelidae.

Gardens and Menagerie Zool. Soc., I, Quad. [1830*; 2d ed.?, 13-20, 1 fig. in text, 1835; FROST, Naturalist's Own Book, Phila., 151-154, 1 fig. in text, 1835.

Ratulus SWAINSON, Nat. Hist. & Class. Quad., 158-160, 2 figs. in text, 1835.*Ratellus* SWAINSON, *ibid.*, 363, 1835.**Type:** *Ratelus mellivorus* Bennett, from India.*Ratelus*: Cape Dutch *ratel*, of uncertain origin (MURRAY, New English Dict.).**Rattus FRISCH, 1775.**

Glires, Muridae, Murinae.

Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, 7, Tab. gen., 1775; † FITZINGER, Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, LV1, 1ste Abth., 63-68, 1867.

Species: 'Die Ratze.' Fitzinger's genus comprised 49 species and 13 subspecies from the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, including *Mus rattus*, *M. decumanus*, *M. alexandrinus*, etc.*Rattus*: Lat., rat.

* For date see Engelmann's Bibliography, p. 10. The genus *Ratelus* is usually attributed to Sparrman (K. Vetensk. Acad. Handl. Stockholm, XXXVIII, 147-150, pr.-June, 1777), but *Viverra ratel* is the only name there used. Sparrman's animal was from the Cape of Good Hope, Bennett's specimen "from Madras, whither it was brought from the interior."

† *Rattus* Zimmermann, 1777 (*Specimen Zool. Geog. Quad.*, 344-347) is not generally regarded as a valid generic name.

Rattus DONOVAN, 1827.

Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.

Naturalist's Repository or Monthly Miscellany, London, III, pl. 73, 2 pp. text unnumbered, 1827.

Type: *Rattus donovani*, from the Cape of Good Hope. Description (genus): "Upper fore-teeth cuneated; grinders three, rarely two each side each jaw; clavicles or collar bones perfect." (Species): "Tail moderate and somewhat hairy; body varied with fuscous, black and cinereous, and three pale dorsal stripes."

Rattus Donovan antedates *Arvicanthis* Lesson, 1842, and is entitled to recognition if *Rattus* Frisch, 1775, is not a valid name. Donovan does not appear as the author of the genus in the description, but he was editor of the Repository.

Ratufa (subgenus of *Sciurus*) GRAY, 1867.

Glires, Sciuridæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XX, 273, Oct., 1867; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897, 933 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Sciurus indicus* Erxleben, from eastern India.

Ratufa: *Ratuphar*, native name of this squirrel in Monghyr, a district of Bengal, India. (JERDON, Mamm. India, 166, 1874.)

Recervus, Recurvus (see *Rucervus*).

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Redunca (subgenus of *Antilope*) H. SMITH, 1827.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Griffith's Cuvier, Animal Kingdom, V, 337-340, 1827; SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, II, pt. viii, 155, Mar., 1897 (in synonymy, type fixed).

Species, 5: *Antilope eleotragus* Schreber, *A. redunca* Pallas (type), *A. isabellina* Afzelius, *A. villosa* H. Smith, and *A. scoparia* Schreber, from Africa.

Redunca: Lat. *reduncus*, curved backward—in allusion to the horns, the tips of which curve forward instead of backward as in many antelopes.

Reduncina (subg. of *Cervus*) WAGNER, 1844.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Suppl. Schreber's Säugthiere, IV, 363-384, Taf. CCXLVII II, 1844; JÄGER & BESSELS, Petermann's Geog. Mittheil., XVI, 85, 86, 1870.

Species, 5: *Cervus virginianus* Boddaert, from Virginia; *C. leucurus* Douglas, from the lower Columbia River; *C. mexicanus* Gmelin, from North America; *C. gymnotis* Wiegmann, from South America; and *C. nemoralis* H. Smith, from Central America.

Reduncina: Dim. of *Redunca*.

Reithrodon WATERHOUSE, 1837.

Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. 1, Nov. 21, 1837, 29-30; Voy. H. M. S. 'Beagle,' pt. II, Mamm., No. 4, pp. 68-73, pls. 26-27, Sept., 1839.

Rithrodon AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Index Univ., 327, 1846; 2d ed., 929, 1848.

Rheithrodon ROGER, Bericht Naturwiss. Ver. f. Schwaben u. Neuburg (a. V.), Augsburg, XXIX, 102, 1887.

Rhithrodon FLOWER & LYDEKKER, Mamm., Living & Extinct, 464, 1891.

Species: *Reithrodon typicus* Waterhouse, from Maldonado, Uruguay; and *R. cuniculoides* Waterhouse, from Santa Cruz, Patagonia.

Reithrodon: *ῥεῖθρον*, channel; *ὀδών*=*ὀδούς*, tooth—in allusion to the grooved upper incisors.

Reithrodontomys GIGLIOLI, 1873.

Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinae.

Ricerche intorno Dist. Geog. Gen., Roma, 160, 1873; ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., VII, 107-143, 1895; MILLER & REHN, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXX, 95-99, Dec., 1901 (type fixed).

Rhithrodontomys LYDEKKER, Royal Nat. Hist., III, 127, 1895.

Name proposed to distinguish the North American mice of the genus *Reithrodon* from those of South America. Type: *Mus lecontei* Audubon & Bachman, from Georgia, probably from the Le Conte plantation, near Riceboro, Liberty County. This name antedates *Ochetodon* Coues, 1874.

Reithrodontomys: *Reithrodon*; *μῦς*, mouse.

Reithronycteris MILLER, 1898.

Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., July 27, 1898, 333-337, figs. 2-5.

Type: *Reithronycteris aphylla* Miller, from Jamaica.

Reithronycteris: *ῥεῖθρον*, channel; *ρυκτερίς*, bat—in allusion to the grooved palate. "The roof of the posterior nares is formed by two longitudinal folds, given off by the pterygoids and nearly meeting in the median line in the region usually occupied by the basisphenoid and presphenoid." (MILLER.)

Rhabdiodon, Rhabdodon (see **Rabdiodon**).

Edentata, Megatheriidae.

Rhabdogale WIEGMANN, 1838.

Ferae, Mustelidae.

Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., 1838, I, 278-279 footnote.

Rhabdogale POMEL, Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 47, 1854.**Species:** The Zorillas of Africa, type not mentioned.Name antedated by *Zorilla* Oken, 1816; and by *Ictonyx* Kaup, 1825.

Rhabdogale: *ῥαβδος*, wand, switch (i. e., a stripe); *γὰλῆ*, weasel—"striped weasel," in allusion to the markings.

Rhabdosteus COPE, 1867.

Cete, Platanistidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1867, 145.

Type: *Rhabdosteus latirostris* Cope, from the Miocene near the Patuxent River, Charles County, Maryland.

Extinct. Based on "a portion of the muzzle . . . Three teeth are referred, with much probability, to this species."

Rhabdosteus: *ῥαβδος*, rod; *δέρειον*, bone—in allusion to the prolonged sword-like rostrum.

Rhachianectes COPE, 1869.

Cete, Balenidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1869, 14, 15.

Rhachianectes TROUSSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. v, 1087, Nov., 1898 (misprint).

Type: *Agaphelus glaucus* Cope, from the coast of California, near Monterey.

Rhachianectes: *ῥαχία*, rocky shore; *νήκτης*, swimmer. The type species is a coast whale which is said to lie at times in shallow water waiting for the tide to float it off.

Rhadinotherium AMEGHINO, 1887.

Ungulata, Toxodontia, Nesodontidae.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 18, Dec., 1887.

Radinotherium ZITTEL, Handb. Paläont., IV, 2te Lief., 486, 1893.

Type: *Rhadinotherium limitatum* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Rhadinotherium: *ῥαδινός*, slender; *θηρίον*, wild beast.**Rhagatherium** PICTET & HUMBOLDT, 1855-57.

Ungulata, Anthracotheriidae.

"Mat. Paléont. Suisse, pl. III fig. 1, 1855-57" (cf. ROGER, Bericht Naturwiss.

Ver. Schwaben u. Neuberg (a. V.) in Augsburg, XXIX, 62, 1887); ZITTEL, Handb. Paläont., IV, 2te Lief., 330, 1893.

Rhogatherium GÉRAIS, Zool. et Paléont. Gén., I, 255, 1867-69 (misprint).

Ragatherium FILHOL, Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 7^e sér., I, 53, 1877; AMEGHINO, Mam. Fós. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., VI, 966, 1889 (misprint).

Type: *Rhagatherium valdense* Pictet & Humboldt, from the Oligocene of Switzerland. Extinct.

Rhagatherium: *ῥαγὰς*, crack, crevice; *θηρίον*, wild beast—"ce nom rappelle que les dépôts sidérolithiques du Mauremont sont des remplissages de crevasses où sont tombés les ossements des animaux qui vivaient dans cette localité." (GAUDRY, Enchain. Monde Animal, Mamm. Tert., 2^e éd., 96, 1895.)

Rhagodon MERCERAT, 1891.

Ungulata, Litopterna, Protherotheriidae.

Revista Mus. La Plata, I, 450, 468, 1890-91.

Type: *Rhagodon gracilis* Mercerat, from the Eocene of Monte Leon, Patagonia.

Rhagodon—Continued.

Extinct. Based on 'el m¹ de un individuo ya bastante viejo.'

Rhagodon: ῥάξ, ῥαγός, a berry, a grape; ῥάων=ῥδούς, tooth.

Rhamplocetus GLOGER, 1841.

Cete, Physeteridæ.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxiv, 170, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, Feb. 1, 1895.

New name for *Delphinorhynchus* Blainville, 1817. Includes *Delphinorhynchus coronatus*, from the Arctic Ocean, off Spitzbergen.

Rhamplocetus: ῥάμφος, a curved beak; κήρος, whale—an equivalent of *Delphinorhynchus*.

Rhaphocerus (see **Raphicerus**).

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Rhegnopsis COPE, 1896.

Cete, Balenidæ.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXXV, No. 151, p. 145, Aug., 1896.

New name for *Protobalana* Leidy, 1869, which is preoccupied by *Protobalana* Du Bus, 1867, another genus of Balenidæ.

Extinct.

Rhegnopsis: ῥηγνύω, to break asunder; ὄψις, appearance—in allusion to "the presence of a Meckelian fissure, which extends deeply into the mandibular ramus."

Rheithrosciurus GRAY, 1867.

Glires, Sciuridæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XX, 271-272, Oct., 1867; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897, 933.

Rheithrosciurus LYDEKKER, in Flower & Lydekker's Mamm., Living & Extinct, 452, 1891.

Type: *Sciurus macrotis* Gray, from Sarawak, Borneo.

Rheithrosciurus: ῥεῖθρον, channel; + *Sciurus*—'groove-toothed squirrel,' from the seven to ten minute parallel vertical grooves running down the front face of its incisors. (FLOWER & LYDEKKER.)

Rheitrodon (see **Reithrodon**).

Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinae.

Rhesus (subgenus of *Macacus*) LESSON, 1840.

Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

[Revue Zool., Paris, II, 70, Mar., 1839—nomen nudum, full genus.]

Species Mamm., 49, 95-96, 1840; Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 5, 1842.

Species, 5: *Macacus rhesus* Desmarest (type), from the banks of the Ganges, India;

M. nemestrinus Desmarest, from Java and Sumatra; *M. libidinosus* L. Geoffroy, from —; *M. maurus* Cuvier, from Cochin China; and *M. melanotus* Lesson, from Madras, India.

Rhesus: Rhesus, in Greek legend, a Trojan prince. The generic name is evidently taken from the specific name, but Audebert, in applying it to the species, stated that it had no signification. (Hist. Nat. Singes Makis, 1800, Fam. 11^e, sec. 1.)

Rhinalazon GLOGER, 1841.

Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxvii, 36, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 190, Feb. 1, 1895.

New name for *Nasalis* Geoffroy, 1812. **Type**: *Rhinalazon nasica* (F. Cuvier) = *Nasalis larvatus* (Wurm), from Borneo.

Rhinalazon: ῥίς, ῥινός, nose; ἀλαζών, wanderer, vagabond—i. e., a 'long-nosed wanderer,' from its most striking characteristics.

Rhinaster WAGLER, 1830.

Insectivora, Talpidæ.

Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 14, 1830.

Type: *Sorex cristatus* Linnæus, from Pennsylvania.

Name antedated by *Condylura* Illiger, 1811.

Rhinaster: ῥίς, ῥινός, nose; ἀστήρ, a star—in allusion to the circle of prominences at the extremity of the nose.

*The prefix *Rhin-* ordinarily requires no explanation when it indicates simply a **nose**.

Rhinaster GRAY, 1862.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidae.

GRAY, in Gerrard's Cat. Bones Mamm. Brit. Mus., 282-283, 1862; Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867, 1024-1026; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 316-318, 1869.

Type: *Rhinoceros bicornis* Linnaeus, from Africa.

Name preoccupied by *Rhinaster* Wagler, 1830, a genus of Insectivora. (See *Opaceros* Gloger, 1841.)

Rhinchonycteris TSCHUDI MS., 1844.

Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae.

Fauna Peruana, I, 71, 1844.

A manuscript name apparently suppressed in favor of *Choeronycteris*, which is here first described. "Wir hatten in unsern Reisenotizen die peruanische Form dieses Subgenus als *Rhinchonycteris* [*Choeronycteris*] peruana aufgeführt; bei der Untersuchung der Handflügler des Museums in Berlin fanden wir eine als *Choeronycteris opercularis* bezeichnete verschiedene Species aus Mejico vor. Wir behalten, um etwaige spätere Namenverwirrung zu vermeiden, für das Subgenus die bezeichnende Benennung *Choeronycteris*." (TSCHUDI.)

Rhinchonycteris: *ρύγχος*, snout; *ρυκτερίς*, bat.

Rhinippus BURMEISTER, 1875.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidae.

Caballos Fós. Pampa Argentina, 15, 1875.

Species: *Equus neogaeus* Lund, and *E. principalis* Lund, from Brazil. "Como la figura particular del hueso de la nariz del caballo fósil no dejaba ninguna duda, que este animal debe formar un género aparte de los caballos vivos, le había dado el nuevo apelativo *Rhinippus*, derivado de la figura particular de su nariz. Más tarde he visto que ya D. Ric. Owen [1869] había fundado en los caballos fósiles de la pampa . . . un género aparte, nombrándole *Hippidium* . . . no puede conservarse mi nombre por la ley de la ancianidad del otro." (BURMEISTER.)

Extinct.

Rhinippus: *ρίς*, *ρίνός*, nose; *ἵππος*, horse.

Rhinoceroidea FEATHERSTONHAUGH, 1831.

? ?

Monthly Am. Journ. Geol. & Nat. Sci., Phila., I, No. 1, pp. 10-12, pl. 1, July, 1831; RAFINESQUE, Atlantic Journ., No. 3, pp. 114-115, 1832 (autumn); HARLAN, Edinb. New Philos. Journ., XVII, 353, 1834.

Type: *Rhinoceroidea alleghaniensis* Featherstonhaugh, from Castleman River, about 13 miles above the village of Turkey-foot, Somerset County, Pennsylvania.

Renamed *Tropodon* by Rafinesque in 1832.

Extinct. "Founded on a fragment of sandstone rock with several projecting pebbles, which were mistaken for incisor teeth. According to De Blainville, who says 'c'est sans doute une pièce artificielle,' the specimen is preserved in the Museum at Paris." (LEIDY, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 444, 1869.)

Rhinoceroidea: *Rhinoceros*; *εἶδος*, form.

Rhinoceros LINNAEUS, 1758.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidae.

Systema Nature, 10th ed., I, 56, 1758; 12th ed., I, 104, 1766; BRISSON, Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 12, 78-79, 1762; W. L. SCLATER, Mamm. S. Africa, I, 297-308, figs. 75-76, 1900 (type fixed).

Species: *Rhinoceros unicornis* Linnaeus (type), from India; and *R. bicornis* Linnaeus, from Africa.

Rhinoceros: *ρινόκερως*, rhinoceros, lit. 'horned nose.'

Rhinochoerus WAGLER, 1830.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Tapiridae.

Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 17, 1830.

New name for *Tapirus* Brisson, 1762. "Nomina generica quae ex graeca vel latina lingua radicem non habent rejicienda sunt." (WAGLER.)

Rhinochoerus: *ρίς*, *ρίνός*, nose; *χοῖπος*, hog—in allusion to the nose, which is elongated into a flexible snout, or short proboscis.

- Rhinocrepis** CUVIER & GEOFFROY, 1795. Chiroptera, Rhinolophidae.
 "Mag. Encyclopédique, No. VI, 1795" (fide GERVAIS, Dict. Pittoresque Hist. Nat., IV, pt. 2, p. 617, 1836).
 Type: 'Fer à cheval' (= *Vespertilio ferrum-equinum* Schreber), of Europe.
- Rhinodelphis** (subgenus of *Delphinus*) WAGNER, 1846. Cete, Delphinidae.
 Schreber's Säugethiere, VII, 281, 316-349, 11 plates, 1846.
 Species, 16 (arranged in 4 groups, *Lagenorhynchi*, *Tursionex*, *Delphinii proprii* and *Inix*): *Delphinus caschrichtii* Schlegel, *D. albirostris* (Gray), *D. tursio* Fabricius, *D. abussulam* Rüppell, *D. planiceps* Schlegel, *D. reinwardtii* Schlegel, *D. delphis* Linnæus, *D. pseudodelphis* Wiegmann, *D. plumbeus* Dussumier, *D. longirostris* Wiegmann, *D. corrupeo-albus* Meyen, *D. superciliosus* Lesson, *D. novae zelandiae* Quoy, *D. longirostris* Gray, *D. leucoramphus* Péron, and *D. amazonicus* Spix & Martius.
Rhinodelphis: *ρίς*, *ρίνός*, nose; *δελφίς*, dolphin.
- Rhinogale** GLOGER, 1841. Feræ, Mustelidae.
 Handl. u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxix, 75, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 190, Feb. 1, 1895.
 New name for *Melogale* Geoffroy, 1834. Equals *Helictis* Gray, 1831. (THOMAS)
Rhinogale: *ρίς*, *ρίνός*, nose; *γαλή*, weasel.
- Rhinogale** GRAY, 1864. Feræ, Viverridae.
 Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 509, 573-575, 1 fig. in text; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 172-174, fig. 22, 1869.
 Type: *Rhinogale melleri* Gray, from East Africa.
 Name preoccupied by *Rhinogale* Gloger, 1841, a genus of Mustelidae. Replaced by *Rhynchogale* Thomas, 1894.
- Rhinolophus** LACÉPÈDE, 1799. Chiroptera, Rhinolophidae.
 ['Les Rhinolophes' CUVIER, Tabl. Élém. Hist. Nat. Anim., 105, 1798.] LACÉPÈDE, Tabl. Mamm., 15, 1799; Nouv. Tabl. Méth., in Mém. l'Institut, Paris, III, 500, 1801; CUVIER, Leçons Anat. Comp., I, tabl. 1, 1800 (names only, 'Rhinolophes—*Rhinolophus*'); DESMAREST, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., V, 108, 113, 1803; GEOFFROY, ibid., XIX, 383-384, 1803.
 Type: *Vespertilio ferrum-equinum* Schreber, from Europe.
Rhinolophus: *ρίς*, *ρίνός*, nose; *λόφος*, crest—in allusion to the complicated nose-leaf, which consists of three distinct parts.
- Rhinomys** MURRAY, 1861. Insectivora, Soricidae.
 Proc. Roy. Phys. Soc. Edinburgh, II, session 1860-61, 159 (read Mar. 28, 1860); GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 57.
 Type: *Rhinomys soricoides* Murray, from old Calabar, West Africa.
 Name preoccupied by *Rhinomys* Lichtenstein, 1827-34, a genus of Macroscelididae.
Rhinomys: *ρίς*, *ρίνός*, nose; *μῦς*, mouse—from the animal's long snout.
- Rhinomys** LICHTENSTEIN, 1827-34. Insectivora, Macroscelididae.
 Darstellung neuer oder wenig bekannt. Säugeth. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 7tes Heft, 2 pp. text with Tab. xxxviii, 1827-34; Abhandl. Phys. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, for 1831, 357-360, 1832.
 Type: *Rhinomys jaculus* Lichtenstein, from northern Caffraria, southeast Africa.
Rhinomys: *ρίς*, *ρίνός*, nose; *μῦς*, mouse.
- Rhinonicteris** GRAY, 1847. Chiroptera, Rhinolophidae.
 Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. CLXIX, Apr. 13, 1847, 16; Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., XIX, 408, June, 1847.
Rhinonycteris GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 81.
 Type: *Rhinolophus aurantius* Gray, from Port Essington, North Australia.
Rhinonycteris: *ρίς*, *ρίνός*, nose; *νυκτερίς*, bat.
- Rhinophoca** WAGLER, 1830. Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidae.
 Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 27, 1830.

Rhinophoca—Continued.

Rhinophoca ALLEN, Hist. N. Am. Pinnipeds, 466, 742, 1880 (in synonymy).

New name for *Macrorhinus* Cuvier, 1826, which is preoccupied by *Macrorhinus* Latreille, 1825, a genus of Coleoptera. Antedated by *Miromanga* Gray, 1827.

Rhinophoca: $\rho\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, $\rho\acute{\iota}\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$, nose; + *Phoca*.

Rhinophylla PETERS, 1865.

Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae.

Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, July, 1865, 355, 520–521; GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 115 (not p. 82); DOBSON, Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 495–496, 1878.

Type: *Rhinophylla pumilio* Peters, from Brazil.

Rhinophylla: $\rho\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, $\rho\acute{\iota}\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$, nose; $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$, leaf—i. e., 'a leaf-nosed bat.'

Rhinophylla GRAY, 1866.

Chiroptera, Rhinolophidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 82.

Type: *Phyllorhina labuanensis* Tomes, from Labuan.

Name preoccupied by *Rhinophylla* Peters, 1865, a genus of Phyllostomatidae.

Rhinopithecus MILNE-EDWARDS, 1872.

Primates, Cercopitheciidae.

Recherches Mamm., 233–243, pls. xxxvi, xxxvii, 1872.*

Type: *Semnopithecus roxellanae* Milne-Edwards, from Moupin, eastern Tibet.

Rhinopithecus: $\rho\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, $\rho\acute{\iota}\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$, nose; $\pi\acute{\iota}\eta\eta\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, ape.

Rhinopoma GEOFFROY, 1813.

Chiroptera, Noctilionidae.

Descr. l'Égypte, II, 113, 123–125, pl. 1, no. 1, 1813; OKEN, Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., 926, 1816.

Rhinopoma BOWDICH, Anal. Nat. Class. Mamm., 30, 1821 (misprint).

Type: *Rhinopoma microphyllus* Geoffroy, from Erment, upper Egypt.

Rhinopoma: $\rho\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, $\rho\acute{\iota}\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$, nose; $\pi\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha$, lid, cover—from the valvular nostrils, which open through a narrow transverse slit.

Rhinops GRAY, 1866.

Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1866, 115.

Type: *Rhinops minor* Gray, from Bahia, Brazil (fide DOBSON, Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 495, 1878).

Rhinops: $\rho\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, $\rho\acute{\iota}\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$, nose; $\acute{o}\psi$, face.

Rhinosciurus GRAY, 1843.

Glires, Sciuridae.

List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxv, 195, 1843; Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XX, 286, Oct., 1867; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897, 933 (type mentioned).

Type: *Rhinosciurus tupaoides* Gray, 1843, from Singapore, Straits Settlements (= *Sciurus laticaudatus* Müller & Schlegel, 1839, from Pontianak, Borneo).

Rhinosciurus: $\rho\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, $\rho\acute{\iota}\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$, nose; : *Sciurus*—from the long, sharp nose.

Rhinostictus † (subg. of *Cercopithecus*) TROUESSART, 1897. Primates, Cercopitheciidae. Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. 1, 17–18, 1897.

Species and subspecies 14: *Cercopithecus petaurista* (Schreber), *C. petaurista fanticus* Matschie, *C. petaurista uscanius* Audebert, *C. buttkoferi* Jentink, *C. erythrogastrus* Gray, *C. signatus* Jentink, *C. erythrotis* Waterhouse, *C. martini* Waterhouse, *C. nictitans* (Linnaeus), *C. ludio* Gray, *C. schmidtii* Matschie, *C. melanogenus* Gray, *C. stumpflii* Jentink, and *C. cephus* (Linnaeus), all from West Africa. Based on Sclater's Section A, *Cercopithecus rhinosticti* (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1893, 224–247).

Rhinostictus: $\rho\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, $\rho\acute{\iota}\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$, nose; $\sigma\tau\iota\kappa\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$, spotted—in allusion to the distinct nose spot possessed by each species of the group.

Rhinostodes Du Bus, 1868.

Cete, Physeteridae.

Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. de Belgique, 2^e sér., XXV, No. 5, pp. 629–630, 1868.

Type: *Rhinostodes antwerpensis* Du Bus, from the Antwerp Crag, Belgium.

* For date of publication, see Zool. Record for 1872, Mamm., pp. 4, 7.

† Erroneously credited to 'Sclater, 1892,' by Trouessart, l. c., p. 17; and by C. O. Waterhouse, Index Zool., 32 8, 1902.

Rhinostodes—Continued.

Extinct. Based on 'un seul fragment de tête . . . c'est la partie moyenne d'un rostre extrêmement mutilé.'

Rhinostodes: $\rho\iota\nu\eta$, file (also a shark); $\delta\sigma\rho\acute{\omega}\delta\eta\varsigma$, like bone, bony.

Rhinosus (subgenus of *Sus*) HEUDE, 1894. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Mém. Hist. Nat. Empire Chinois, II, pt. 4, pp. 213 footnote, 222, pl. XL figs. 1, 2, 5, 1894 (provisional name).

Species, 3: *Sus barbatus* Müller & Schlegel, from Borneo; *S. longirostris* Nehring, from southeastern Borneo; and *S. calamianensis* Heude (type), from the Calamian Islands, Philippines.

Rhinosus: $\rho\iota\varsigma$, $\rho\iota\nu\acute{\omega}\varsigma$, nose; + *Sus*.

Rhinozolis GLOGER, 1841.

Ferræ, Mustelidæ.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, 58, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 190, Feb. 1, 1895.

New name for *Thiosmus* Lichtenstein, 1838. On p. xxix *Ozolicis*, instead of *Rhinozolis*, is given as a new name for *Thiosmus*. *Ozolicis* was afterwards substituted for *Ictonyx* (p. 76).

Rhinozolis: $\rho\iota\varsigma$, $\rho\iota\nu\acute{\omega}\varsigma$, nose; $\acute{\omega}\zeta\omicron\lambda\iota\varsigma$, strong smelling—in allusion to the animal's strong and characteristic odor.

Rhipidomys (subg. of *Hesperomys*) ('WAGNER') TSCHUDI, 1844. Glires, Muridæ.

TSCHUDI, Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., 1844, I, 252 ('Wagner, in litt.');

Fauna Peruana, Mamm., 183-184, 1845; WINGE, E Museo Lundi, I, 54-57, 1888 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Hesperomys leucodactylus* Tschudi, from Peru.

Rhipidomys: $\rho\iota\pi\iota\varsigma$, $\rho\iota\pi\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$, fan; $\mu\upsilon\varsigma$, mouse.

Rhithrodon (see **Reithrodon**).

Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinae.

Rhithrodontomys (see **Reithrodontomys**).

Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinae.

Rhithrosciurus (see **Rheithrosciurus**).

Glires, Sciuridæ.

Rhizomys GRAY, 1831.

Glires, Spalacida.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. VIII, Aug. 5, 1831, 95; Philos. Mag., new ser., X, 235, 1831.

Species: *Rhizomys sinensis* Gray, from China; and *R. sumatrensis* (= *Mus sumatrensis* Raffles), from Sumatra.

Rhizomys: $\rho\iota\zeta\alpha$, root; $\mu\upsilon\varsigma$, mouse—in allusion to the animal's habit of feeding largely on roots of the bamboo, whence the common name 'bamboo rat.'

Rhizoprion JOURDAN, 1861.

Cete, Squalodontidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, LIII, No. 22, pp. 959-962, July-Dec., 1861; Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 4^e sér., XVI, Zool., No. 6, pp. 369-372, "pl. 10," 1861; Revue Soc. Savantes, Paris, I, 126-128, 1862.

Type: *Rhizoprion bariensis* Jourdan, from the Miocene in the vicinity of the village of Bari [Département du Rhône?], France.

Extinct. Based 'principalement sur une tête presque complète.'

Rhizoprion: $\rho\iota\zeta\alpha$, root; $\pi\rho\iota\omega\nu$, saw—from the flattened, saw-like teeth, the molars having two roots, while the premolars have only a single root.

Rhodanomys DEPÉRET, 1902.

Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinae?

Mém. Soc. Paléont. Suisse, XXIX, 1902 (sep. pp. 69-71, pl. vi figs. 34-38, text fig. 4).

Type: *Rhodanomys schlosseri* Depéret, from the Oligocene of Pyrimont, Switzerland. Extinct. Based on a lower jaw.

Rhodanomys: Lat. *Rhodanus*, the river Rhone; $\mu\upsilon\varsigma$, mouse—in allusion to the type locality.

atherium (see **Rhagatherium**). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anthracotheriida.

reessa H. ALLEN, 1866.

Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

oc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, 285-286; MULLER, N. Am. Fauna, No. 13, pp. 129, figs. 37-40, Oct. 16, 1897 (type fixed).

Rhogeëssa—Continued.

Rhogeëssa MARSHALL, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 11, 1873; TROUSSART, Rev. et Mag. Zool., 3^e sér., VI, 242, 1878.

Species: *Rhogeëssa parvula* H. Allen, from the Tres Marias Islands; and *R. tumida* H. Allen (type), from Mirador, Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Rhombomys WAGNER, 1841.

Glires, Muridæ, Gerbillinæ.

Gelehrte Anzeiger, K. Bayer. Akad. Wiss., München, XII, No. 52, p. 421, Mar. 13, 1841; *ibid.*, No. 53, pp. 429-430, Mar. 16, 1841; *ibid.*, No. 54, pp. 433-434, Mar. 17, 1841; Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., VII, pt. 1, 129-132, 1841; Suppl. Schreber's Säugethiere, III, 485, 1843.

Type: *Rhombomys pallidus* Wagner, from southeastern Russia.

Rhombomys: *ρόμβος*, rhomb, lozenge; *μῦς*, mouse—in allusion to the upper molars; "Molarium laminae obtuse rhomboideæ, medio dilatata." (WAGNER, l. c., 1843.)

Rhynchippus AMEGHINO, 1897.

Ungulata, Litopterna, Notohippidæ.

La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas, 15, 16, 17, 19 (2 text figs.), 1897; Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 462-464, figs. 48-51, Oct. 6, 1897.

Species: *Rhynchippus equinus* Ameghino, and *R. pusillus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Rhynchippus: *ρύγχος*, muzzle, nose; *ἵππος*, horse.

Rhynchocetus ('ESCHRICHT') MARSHALL, 1873.

Cete, Physeteridæ.

MARSHALL, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 11, 1873.

Given by Marshall as a genus ("= *Delphinus edentuli* Schlegel"), but used as a family, *Rhynchoceti*, by Eschricht in 1849 (K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Nat. & Math. Skrifter, Kjöbenhavn, 5te Række, I, 98).

Rhynchocetus: *ρύγχος*, muzzle, snout; *κῆτος*, whale.

Rhynchocyon PETERS, 1847.

Insectivora, Macroscelididæ.

Bericht und Verhandl. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, Feb., 1847, 36-37.

Rhynchodon ALLEN, Visitor's Guide Coll. Mamm. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., 34, 1892 (misprint).

Type: *Rhynchocyon cirnei* Peters, from Mozambique, southeastern Africa.

Rhynchocyon: *ρύγχος*, snout; *κύων*, dog—in allusion to the prolonged snout, which forms a conspicuous proboscis.

Rhynchocyon (subgenus of *Pteropus*) GISTEL, 1848.

Chiroptera, Pteropodidæ.

Naturgesch. Thierreichs für höhere Schulen, p. ix, 1848 (under *MacroGLOSSUS*).

New name for *MacroGLOSSUS* Schinz, 1824, which is preoccupied by *MacroGLOSSUS* Scopoli, 1777, a genus of Lepidoptera.

Name preoccupied by *Rhynchocyon* Peters, 1847, a genus of Insectivora. See *Kiodotus* Blyth, 1840.

Rhynchocyon: *ρύγχος*, snout; *κύων*, dog.

Rhynchogale THOMAS, 1894.

Fera, Viverridæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, June 1, 1894, 139.

New name for *Rhinogale* Gray, 1864, which is preoccupied by *Rhinogale* Gloger, 1841, a genus of Mustelidæ.

Rhynchogale: *ρύγχος*, snout; *γαλήνη*, weasel.

Rhynchomys THOMAS, 1895.

Glires, Muridæ, Rhynchomyinæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XVI, 160, Aug., 1895; Trans. Zool. Soc. London, XIV, pt. vi, 396-399, pls. xxxi fig. 2, xxxv figs. 7, 10, June, 1898.

Type: *Rhynchomys soricoides* Thomas, from Monte Data (alt. 8,000 ft.), northern Luzon, Philippine Islands.

Rhynchomys: *ρύγχος*, snout; *μῦς*, mouse—from the 'enormously elongated muzzle.'

- Rhynchonycteris** PETERS, 1867. Chiroptera, Noctilionidae.
 Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, July, 1867, 477-478; DONSON, Cat.
 Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 366-369, 1878.
Type: *Vespertilio naso* Maximilian, from the vicinity of Morro d'Arara, on the
 Rio Mucuri, Minas Geraes, Brazil.
Rhynchonycteris: $\rho\upsilon\gamma\chi\omicron\varsigma$, snout; $\nu\kappa\rho\epsilon\pi\iota\varsigma$, bat—from the shape of the muzzle,
 the upper extremity being very pointed and produced beyond the lower lip.
- Rhynchopithecus** DAHLBOM, 1857. Primates, Cercopithecidae.
 Zool. Studier, I, Andra Häftet, 83, 91-94, Tab. iv, 1857.
New name for *Nasalis* É. Geoffroy, 1812, which is considered untenable as a
 generic name, because it is formed from a Latin adjective.
Rhynchopithecus: $\rho\upsilon\gamma\chi\omicron\varsigma$, snout; $\pi\iota\theta\eta\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, ape.
- Rhyncodon** ('PETERS') ALLEN, 1892. Insectivora, Macroscelididae.
 Visitor's Guide Coll. Mamm. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., 34, 1892.
Misprint for *Rhynchocyon* Peters, 1847.
 Name preoccupied by *Rhyncodon* Nitzsch, 1840, a genus of Birds.
- Rhynchotherium** FALCONER, 1868. Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidae.
 Paleont. Memoirs and Notes, II, 74-75, 1868.
Type species not given. "At Genoa I saw a cast of a large lower jaw of a *Masto-*
don from Mexico . . . The specimen is unpublished material, and I was
 therefore only allowed to examine it very cursorily. The Genoese paleonto-
 logists had provisionally named it *Rhynchotherium*, from the enormous develop-
 ment of the beak, approaching *Dinotherium*." (FALCONER, ext. from letter to
 M. Lartet, Sept. 12, 1856.)
 Extinct.
Rhynchotherium: $\rho\upsilon\gamma\chi\omicron\varsigma$, snout; $\theta\eta\rho\iota\omicron\nu$, wild beast.
- Rhynopoma** (see *Rhinopoma*). Chiroptera, Noctilionidae.
- Rhyphodon** ROTH, 1899. Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Isotemnidae.
 Revista Mus. La Plata, IX, 388, 1899; AMEGHINO, Sin. Geol.-Paleont., Segundo
 Censo Nac. Rep. Argentina, I, Supl., p. 12, July, 1899.
Type: *Rhyphodon lankasteri* Roth, from the upper 'Cretaceous' of Lago Musters,
 Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.
 Extinct.
Rhyphodon: $\rho\upsilon\phi\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ (= $\rho\omicron\phi\acute{\epsilon}\omega$), to gulp down; $\delta\delta\acute{\omega}\nu$ = $\delta\delta\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$, tooth.
- Rhytina** (see *Rytina*). Sirenia, Hydrodamalidae.
- Rhytiodus** (see *Rytiodus*). Sirenia, Halitheriidae.
- Rhytisodon** PAOLO, 1897. Cete, Squalodontidae.
 Atti Soc. Veneto-Trentina Sci. Nat., Padova, ser. II, vol. III, 49, 1897.
Type: (?) *Squalodon tuberculatus* Costa, from Italy. The name stands "*Gen.*
Rhytisodon vel *Squalodon* . . . *Squalodon tuberculatus* O. G. Costa."
 Extinct.
Rhytisodon: $\rho\upsilon\rho\iota\varsigma$, wrinkle; $\delta\delta\acute{\omega}\nu$ = $\delta\delta\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$, tooth.
- Rhyzaena** (see *Byzaena*). Ferre, Viverridae.
- Ribodon** AMEGHINO, 1883. Sirenia, Trichechidae.
 Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, V, entr. 1, pp. 112-113, 1883; Cont. Conocimiento
 Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI,
 493-496, pl. xxiii, figs. 13-17, 1889.
Type: *Ribodon limbato* [*limbatus*] Ameghino, from the barrancas del Paraná, Entre
 Rios, Argentina.
 Extinct. Based on a single molar.

Ribodon—Continued.

Ribodon: Contraction of $\rho\acute{\upsilon}\beta\iota(\delta\eta\nu)$, lit. with a noise; $\delta\delta\acute{\omega}\nu = \delta\delta\acute{\omega}\nu\varsigma$, tooth.
 “ $\rho\acute{\upsilon}\beta\iota\delta\eta\nu$, adverbte ayant la même signification que $\rho\acute{\upsilon}\delta\eta\nu$ ou $\rho\acute{\upsilon}\delta\acute{\omega}\nu$, lisse, coulant, fluide, etc. . . j’ai employé ce nom à cause de l’émail des molaires à surface très polie de sorte que ces dents glissent des doigts.” (AMEGHINO, in epist.)

Ricardolydekkeria AMEGHINO, 1901. Ungulata, Amblypoda, Pantolambdidae.
 Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 397, July, 1901 (sep. p. 51).

Species: *Ricardolydekkeria praeupta* Ameghino, and *R. profunda* Ameghino, from the ‘Cretaceous’ of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Ricardolydekkeria: In honor of Richard Lydekker, 1849—, author of Catalogues of Fossil Mammals, Birds, and Reptiles in the British Museum, ‘Geographical History of Mammals,’ ‘Royal Natural History,’ and numerous other works on mammals; co-author of ‘Manual of Paleontology,’ 1889; ‘Mammals, Living and Extinct,’ 1891.

Ricardowenia AMEGHINO, 1901. Ungulata, ? (Carolozittelidae).
 Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 390, July 1, 1901 (sep. p. 44).

Type: *Ricardowenia mysteriosa* Ameghino, from the ‘Cretaceous’ of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Ricardowenia: In honor of Sir Richard Owen, 1804–92, professor of comparative anatomy at the Royal College of Surgeons, 1834–56; a director of the British Museum, 1856–84; author of ‘Odontography,’ 1840–45, ‘Anatomy of Vertebrates,’ 1866–68, and a long list of brilliant zoological monographs.

Rigoon GÜTEL, 1848.

Ferae, Pinnipedia, Phocidae.

Naturgesch. Thierreichs für höhere Schulen, p. x, 1848 (under *Pelagius*).

New name for *Pelagius* F. Cuvier, 1824 (= *Pelagius* F. Cuvier, 1826), which is preoccupied by *Pelagia* Péron, 1809, a genus of Acalephae.

Antedated by *Monachus* Fleming, 1822; and by *Pelagocyon* Gloger, 1841.

Rigoon: $\rho\acute{\iota}\gamma\acute{\omega}\omega$, to be cold, to shiver—evidently from the animal’s aquatic habits, but the name is not very appropriate for a genus of tropical seals.

Risia (subgenus of *Antelope*) LAURILLARD, 1841. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.
 D’Orbigny’s Diet. Univ. Hist. Nat., I, 625–626, 1841 (art. ‘Antelope’).

Species: 3: *Antelope picta* Gmelin, from India; *A. furcifer* H. Smith, from the plains of the Missouri River; and *A. palmata* H. Smith, from Mexico.

Risia: Sanskrit *ris’ya*, or *rishya* (from Hindu *rajh*, *raksh*? lightning), a name applied to *Antelope picta* in the Amera Cosha, and in the Indian Sacred Volume, chap. xxiv. (H. SMITH, Griffith’s Cuvier, IV, 363, 1827.)

Rithrodon (see **Reithrodon**).

Glires, Muridae, Cricetinae.

Rityna (see **Rytina**).

Sirenia, Hydrodamalidae.

Rizaena (see **Ryzaena**).

Ferae, Viverridae.

lobus (see **Kobus**).

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

lodiotherium AMEGHINO, 1895.

Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Leontiniidae.

Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XV, cuad. 11–12, p. 653, 1895 (sep. p. 53).

Type: *Rodiotherium armatum* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds in the interior of Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on an imperfect mandibular symphysis.

Rodiotherium: Anagram of *Diodrotherium* Ameghino, 1891.

lomerolagus MERRIAM, 1896.

Glires, Leporidae.

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., X, 173–174, fig. 33, Dec. 29, 1896.

Type: *Romerolagus nelsoni* Merriam, from Mt. Popocatepetl, Mexico (alt. 3,350 meters).

Romerolagus—Continued.

Romerolagus: *Romero*; *λαγώς*, hare—in honor of Don Matías Romero, 1837 Mexican Minister to the United States 1863–68 and 1882–98, in recognition of his assistance to the Biological Survey in connection with its investigation of Mexico.

Romicia GRAY, 1838.

Chiroptera, Vespertilion

Jardine's Mag. Zool. & Bot., II, No. 12, p. 495, 1838.

Romicus BLYTH, Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, 1840, 75; new ed., 1849, 75; ed., 1863, 63.

Type: *Romicia calcarata* Gray, Eurasia, exact locality unknown.

Romicia: Apparently a coined name.

Ronzotherium AYMARD, 1856.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinoceros

[Comptes Rendus, XXXVIII, No. 14, pp. 675, 676, Jan.–June, 1854—n. nudum].

Congrès Sci. France, for 1855, I, 233, 264, 1856; ROGER, Bericht Naturwiss. Schwalben u. Neuburg (a. V.), in Augsburg, XXXIII, 26, 1898.

Type not mentioned in 1854. "On y trouve [dans le bassin supérieur de la] Rhinoceros à incisives (*Ronzotherium*) . . . Cependant il est intéressant remarquer . . . dans le curieux gisement de Ronzon (Miocène inférieur) l'apparition d'un véritable Rhinocère *Ronzotherium*), qui est pour la première fois au-dessous des couches dans lesquelles on avait la présence de ces sortes de Pachydermes." (AYMARD.)

In 1856 two species were mentioned: *Ronzotherium velaunum* Aymard, *R. curieri* Aymard, from the lower Miocene in the vicinity of Puy, France. These species were briefly described, in 1853, as *Acerotherium velaunum* (?) *curieri* in Pictet's Traité Paléont., 2d ed., I, 296.

Extinct.

Ronzotherium: Ronzon, France, the type locality; *θηπιον*, wild beast.

Rorqual G. CUVIER, 1829.

Cete, Balæna

Règne Animal, 2^e éd., I, 298, 1829.

Rorqualus F. CUVIER, Hist. Nat. Cétacées, 303–354, pl. 20, 1836; Jardine's Library, Mamm., VI, 125–153, pls. v–vii, 1837; 2d ed., Mamm., I, 265 ibid., XII, 125–153, 1861.

Species: *Balæna boops* Linnæus, and *B. musculus* Linnæus, from the European seas.

Rorqual: French *rorqual*, probably from Swedish *rörhval*, the 'round-headed cachalot,' from *rör*, reed; *hval*, whale. (Century Dict.)

Rosmarus BRÜNNICH, 1772.

Ferre, Pinnipedia, Odobates

Zoologie Fundamenta, 34, 38–39, 1772 (no species given); SCOPOLI, Introductio Nat., 490, 1777; STORR, Prodrömus Methodi Mamm., 41, Tab. c, 1780.

Type: *Trichechus rosmarus* Linnæus, from the Arctic Ocean (Scopoli).

Rosmarus: Danish *rosmar*, walrus.

Rousettus GRAY, 1821.

Chiroptera, Pteropus

London Med. Repos., XV, 299, Apr. 1, 1821.

Type: *P [teropus] ægyptiacus* Geoffroy, from Egypt.

Rousettus: French *roussette* (from *roussel*, reddish)—in allusion to the characteristic color.

Roussa (see *Busa*).

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae

Rubienus (see *Rabienus*).

Primates, Tupaia

Rucervus (subgenus of *Cervus*) HODGSON, 1838.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae

Ann. Nat. Hist., I, 154, Apr., 1838; Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, X, pt. 2, p. 914

Recervus GRAY, Cat. Mamm. & Birds of Nepal & Thibet, Brit. Mus., 33, 184

Rucervus—Continued.

Rucervus Jäger & Bessels, Petermann's Geog. Mitth., XVI, 87, 1870 (misprint).

Type: *Cervus elaphoides* Hodgson, from Nepal, India.

RUCERVUS: Ru(æ); +Cervus.

Rudolphius (subgenus of *Sibbaldus*) GRAY, 1866.

Cete, Balænidæ.

Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 170-175, figs. 37, 38, 1866; Syn. Whales & Dolphins, 3, 1868 (raised to generic rank.)

Type: *Balenoptera laticeps* Gray (= *Balæna rostrata* Rudolphi, not Hunter), from the North Sea.

Name preoccupied (?) by *Rudolphia* Schumacher, 1817, a genus of Mollusca.

Rudolphius: In honor of Karl Asmund Rudolphi, 1771-1832, professor at Gripsholm and Berlin, an eminent comparative anatomist and authority on Entozoa. He described the type species of Gray's subgenus in the Abhandlungen of the Berlin Academy for 1820-21.

Rubia (subgenus of *Macrourus*) GRAY, 1867.

Glires, Sciuridæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XX, 275-276, Oct., 1867; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897, 933 (type fixed).

Species, 3: *Sciurus macrourus* Forster (type), from southern India; *S. bicolor* Sparrmann, and *S. ephippium* S. Müller, from India and Borneo.

Rubia: *Rukiya*, Cingalese name of *Sciurus macrourus* (BLANFORD, Fauna Brit. India, Mamm., 374, 1888-91).

Rupicapra FRISCH, 1775.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidæ.

Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, 2, Tab. Gen., 1775; BLAINVILLE, Bull. Soc. Philomatique, Paris, May, 1816, 75.

Type: 'Die Gemse' of Europe. Blainville's genus included 3 species: *Antilope rupicapra* (Linnaeus, type), from Europe; *A. pudu* Blainville, from South America; and *A. americana* Ord, from North America.

Rupicapra: Lat., chamois (from *rupes*, rock; *capra*, goat).

Rusa (subgenus of *Cervus*) H. SMITH, 1827.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

H. SMITH, in Griffith's Cuvier, Animal Kingdom, V, 309-312, 1827; BURNETT, Quart. Journ. Sci. Lit. & Art, XXVIII, for Oct.-Dec., 1829, 353, 1830 (raised to generic rank); GRAY, List. Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxvii, 179, 1843.

Russum HEUDE, Mém. Hist. Nat. Empire Chinois, II, 8, 1888.

Rusa JENTINK, Notes Leyden Museum, XIX, 63, 1897.

Species, 7: *Cervus hippelaphus* G. Cuvier, from India; *C. unicolor* Smith, from Ceylon; *C. aristodalis* G. Cuvier, from India; *C. equinus* G. Cuvier, from Java and Sumatra; *C. peronii* G. Cuvier, from Timor; *C. —*? from Malacca; and *C. mariannus* Desmarest, from the Mariana or Ladrone Islands.

Rusa: Malay name for deer.

Ruscinomys DEPÉRET, 1890.

Glires, Octodontidæ.

Mém. Soc. Géol. de France, Paléont., I, fasc. II, Mém. No. 3, pp. 60-61, pl. IV figs. 38, 38a, 1890.

Type: *Ruscinomys europæus* Depéret, from the Pliocene of Serrat d'en Vacquer, Dépt. Pyrénées Orientales, southern France.

Extinct.

Ruscinomys: *Ruscino*, Roman name of a town in southern France (now Perpignan), near the type locality; *μῦς*, mouse.

Russa (see *Rusa*).

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Rutimeyeria AMEGHINO, 1901.

Ungulata, Condylarthra, Meniscotheriidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 385-386, July, 1901 (sep. pp. 39-40).

Type: *Rutimeyeria conulifera* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Rutimeyeria—Continued.

Rutimeyeria: In honor of Ludwig Rüttimeyer, 1825–95; Extraordinary Professor of comparative anatomy at Berne in 1853, and Professor of zoology and comparative anatomy at Bale in 1855. Author of monographs on the Comparative Odontography of the Ungulata, 1863; Contributions to a Natural History of the Ruminants, 1865, of Oxen, 1866–67, and of Deer, 1881.

Rutitherium FILHOL, 1876.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tragulida.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, LXXXII, No. 4, p. 289, Jan., 1876; Bibl. École Hautes Études, Paris, XVI, Art. 1, pp. 245–247, 1877 (synonym of *Dorcatherium*).

Type: *Rutitherium nouleti* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, near Caylux, France.

Extinct. Based on a lower jaw.

Rutitherium: *ρῦρίς*, wrinkle, fold; *θηπιον*, wild beast—in allusion to the enamel folds of the lower molars.

Rysæna (see **Ryzaena**).

Ferae, Viverrida.

Rytina ILLIGER, 1811.

Sirenica, Hydrodamalida.

Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 141, 1811.

Rhytina GLOGER, Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., pp. xxxiv, 165, 1841; GIL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., 92, Nov., 1872; LYDEKKER, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. v, 15, 1887.

Rytina LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 155, 1842 (misprint).

Type: *Trichechus manatus borealis* Gmelin, from Bering Island, Bering Sea.

Rytina: *ρῦρίς*, wrinkle—in allusion to the character of the epidermis.

Rytiodus É. LARTET, 1866.

Sirenica, Halitheriida.

Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 2^e sér., XXIII, feuilles 42–51, pp. 673–682, pl. xii figs. 1–5, Oct., 1866 (provisional name).

Rhytiodus ROGER, Bericht Naturwiss. Ver. Schwaben und Neuburg (a. V.), in Augsburg, XXIX, 31, 1887.

Type: *Rytiodus capprandi* Lartet, from the Miocene of Bournic in the valley of La Gélise, Lot-et-Garonne, France.

Extinct. Based on 'des parties de plusieurs dents fracturées.'

Rytiodus: *ρῦρίς*, wrinkle; *ὀδούς*, tooth.

Ryzaena ILLIGER, 1811.

Ferae, Viverrida.

Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 134–135, 1811.

Rysæna LESSON, Man. Mammalogie, 178, 1827 (misprint).

Rhyzaena WAGNER, Suppl. Schreber's Säugthiere, II, 330, 1841.

Rizaena BLAINVILLE, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., IX, 339, 1817 (misprint).

Species: *Viverra tetractyla* Gmelin, and *V. zenik*, Gmelin, from South Africa.

Ryzaena: *ρῦζέω*, to growl, snarl.

S.

Sacalius (subgenus of *Chaon*) H. SMITH, 1839.

Ferae, Canida.

Jardine's Nat. Library, Mamm., IX, 206–221, 1839; 2d ed., Mamm., I, 152, 1858; IV, 206–221, pl. 15, 1866; V, 289, 1865.

Jaculius BOURGUIGNAT, Ann. Sci. Géol., Paris, VI, art. 6, p. 16 footnote, 1875.

Species: 3: *Canis aureus* auct., from northern Persia and Asia Minor; *C. barbarus* Shaw, from North Africa; and *C. procyonoides* Gray, from China.

Sacalius: "The precise name of the animals of this group [the jackals] having thus escaped distinct notice among the ancients, the modern Greeks adopted those of *Squiltachi* and *Sakalia*, one of which, being an oriental adaptation, proves the absence of a national and ancient name; and for the same reason we apply it to the present form of minor gregarious canines." (H. SMITH, 1839.)

Saccolaimus (Kuhl. MS.) GRAY, 1866.

Chiroptera, Noctilionidae.

[‘Kuhl.’ LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 19, 1842; ‘Kuhl.’ GRAY, List. Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. xix, 1843—synonym of *Taphozous*—nomen nudum.]

GRAY, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XVII, No. 98, p. 92, Feb., 1866; FITZINGER, Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, LIX, Abth. 1, 483–493, Apr., 1870.

Type (species not mentioned by Gray), but described as follows: “Forehead with a deep concavity; chin with a large transverse fold.”

Saccolaimus of Fitzinger includes 5 species: *Taphozous peli* Temminck, from West Africa; *T. crassus* Blyth (= *T. saccolaimus* Temminck, type), from southern Asia and the Malay Archipelago; *T. brevicaudus* Blyth, *T. fulvidus* Blyth, and *T. cantori* Blyth, from India.

Saccolaimus: *σάκκος*, sac; *λαίμός*, throat, gullet—in allusion to the well-developed gular sac of the type species.

Sacomys F. CUVIER, 1823.

Glires, Heteromyidae.

[‘*Sacomys anthophile*’ F. CUVIER, Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, X, 419–428,* pl. 26, 1823.]

Dents Mamm., 186–187, 256, pl. LXXIV, 1823.

Sacomys CUVIER, Dict. Sci. Nat., LIX, 488, 1829.

Type: *Sacomys anthophilus* Cuvier, from North America.

Sacomys: *σάκκος*, sac; *μῦς*, mouse—from the external cheek pouches.

Saccophorus Kuhl, 1820.

Glires, Geomyidae.

Beitr. Zool. und vergl. Anat., 65–66, 1820; MERRIAM, N. Am. Fauna, No. 8, pp. 109, 120, Jan. 31, 1895 (in synonymy).

Type: *Mus burnarius* Shaw, from the upper Mississippi Valley. (See *Geomys* Rafinesque, 1817.)

Saccophorus: *σάκκος*, sac; *φορός*, bearing—in allusion to the external cheek pouches.

Saccopteryx ILLIGER, 1811.

Chiroptera, Noctilionidae.

Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 121–122, 1811.

Type: *Vespertilio lepturus* Schreber, from Surinam.

Saccopteryx: *σάκκος*, sac; *πτέρυξ*, wing—‘sac-winged bat,’ from the peculiar glandular wing sac of the male, which opens along the forearm on the outer side of the antibrachial membrane.

Saccotomus PETERS, 1846.

Glires, Muridae, Murinae.

Bericht und Verhandl. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, Aug., 1846, 258; Naturwiss. Reise nach Mossambique, Säugeth., 166–169, Taf. xxxiv fig. 3, xxxv figs. 12, 13, xxxvi fig. 4, 1852.

Type: *Saccotomus campestris* Peters (= *S. lapidarius* Peters, 1852), from Tette, Mozambique, southeastern Africa (S. lat. 16°–17°).

Name preoccupied by *Saccotoma* Fitzinger, 1843, a genus of Reptilia. Replaced by *Eomecomys* Palmer, 1903.

Saccotomus: *σάκκος*, sac; *στόμα*, mouth—from the large internal cheek pouches which open on either side of the mouth, just beside the tongue.

Sacomys (see **Saccomys**).

Glires, Heteromyidae.

Sacrophilus (see **Sarcophilus**).

Marsupialia, Dasyuridae.

Sadypus AMEGHINO, 1902.

Edentata, Dasypodidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 64–65, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 62–63).

*This article refers to ‘Des Dents des Mammifères,’ p. 186, as though the latter book were already published.

Sadypus—Continued.

Species, 3: *Sadypus confluent* Ameghino, and *S. ascendens* Ameghino, from the Astrapnotus beds; and *S. nepotulus* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Sadypus: Anagram of *Dasyus* Linnæus, 1758.

Sagatherium ANDREWS & BEADNELL, 1902. Ungulata, Hyracoidea, Procaviidae.
Preliminary Note on some New Mammals from the Upper Eocene of Egypt, Surv. Dept., Cairo, 5-7, fig. 4, 1902; ANDREWS, Geol. Mag., London, new ser., decade IV, vol. X, p. 338, fig. 2, August, 1903.

Species: *Sagatherium antiquum* Andrews & Beadnell, and *S. minus* Andrews & Beadnell, from the upper Eocene near Schweinfurth's Temple (Qasr-el-Sagha), Egypt.

Extinct.

Sagatherium: (Qasr-el-)Sagha, Egypt, the type locality; *Onopior*, wild beast.

Sagmatias COPE, 1866.

Cete, Delphinidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1866, 294-295; TRUE, Review Family Delphinidae, Bull. 36, U. S. Nat. Mus., 106, 174-175, pl. xxx fig. 1, 1889.

Type: *Sagmatias amblodon* Cope, exact locality unknown, probably South Pacific.
Sagmatias: *σάγμα*, *σάγματος*, saddle; + ending *-ias*, indicating possession—in allusion to the form of the supraorbital plates, which are described as "obliquely descending and diminishing to a thin edge."

Sagoinus (subgenus) KERR, 1792.

Primates, Hapalidae.

Animal Kingdom, I, Mamm., 80-83, Syst. Cat., Nos. 78-84 (full genus), 1792; RAFINESQUE, Analyse de la Nature, 53, 1815; ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., New York, VII, 181, June 19, 1895.

Sagouin LACÉPÈDE, Tabl. Mamm., 4, 1799; Nouv. Tableau Méth. Mamm., in "Buffon's Hist. Nat., Didot ed., Quad., XIV, 147, 1799."

Saguinus HOFFMANSEGG, Mag. Ges. Naturforsch. Freunde, Berlin, I, 102, 1807.

Species and subspecies, 7: *Sagoinus pilhecia*, *S. jacchus* (type), *S. jacchus moechatus*, *S. ædipus*, *S. rosalius*, and *S. argenteus*, and *S. midas*. (See *Callithrix* Erxleben, 1777.)

Sagoinus: "French *sagouin*, said to be from Brazilian *sahui*, native name near Bahia." (Century Dict.)

Sagouin LACÉPÈDE, 1799.

Primates, Hapalidae.

Tabl. Mamm., 4, 1799; Nouv. Tableau Méth. Mamm., in Mém. l'Institut, Paris, III, 490, 1801.

Sagunus BLYTH, Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, 1840, 61 footnote; new ed., 1849, 61 footnote; new ed., 1863, 49 footnote.

Type: *Sagouin jacchus* (= *Simia jacchus* Linnæus), from Guiana.

Compare *Sagoinus* Kerr, 1792, and *Callithrix* Erxleben, 1777.

Saguinus (see *Sagoinus*).

Primates, Hapalidae.

Sagunus BLYTH, 1840.

Primates, Hapalidae.

BLYTH, in Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, 1840, 61 footnote; new ed., 1849, 61 footnote; new ed., 1863, 49 footnote.

Emendation suggested but not adopted. "*Sagoinus* (or, what would be preferable, *Sagunus*) of some. This name, however, originally proposed by Lacépède for the *Sagouins* (*Callithrix*), among which the *Saimiri* was included, can only lead to confusion if applied to the latter exclusively. We would suggest, therefore, the appellation *Samiris*, formed out of the vernacular." (BLYTH.)

Saiga GRAY, 1843.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxvi, 160, 1843; Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., XVIII, 231, Oct., 1846; SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, III, pt. ix, 29-41, pl. XLIX, text figs. 49-51, Aug., 1897.

Type: *Capra tatarica* Linnæus, from the steppes of Siberia.

Saigu: Russian *saiga* or *saigak*, antelope.

saimiri (subgenus of *Simia*) VOIGT, 1831.

Primates, Cebidæ.

VOIGT, Cuvier's *Thierreich*, I, 95,* 1831; I. GEOFFROY, *Leçons de Mammalogie*, 19, 1835 (extrait *Écho du Monde Savant*, I, 1835).

Scimiris GEOFFROY, *Comptes Rendus*, Paris, XVI, 1151, 1843; *Zool. Voy. 'Vénus'* 45, 1855; DAHLBOM, *Zool. Stud.*, I, 146, 155-158, 1857; PALMER, *Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.*, XI, 174, June 9, 1897 (name revived); MEERWARTH, *Zool. Garten*, XXXVIII, No. 9, p. 265, Sept., 1897.

Samiris BLYTH, in Cuvier's *Animal Kingdom*, 1840, 61 footnote; new ed., 1849, 61 footnote; new ed., 1863, 49 footnote.

Type: *Simia sciurea* LINNÆUS, from Brazil.

Saimiri: *Caymiri* (pronounced *saimiri*), native name of this monkey on the Amazon, adopted by Buffon (*Hist. Nat.*, XV, 67, 1767). Probably from the Brazilian *sai*, or *çai*, monkey.

Sajus RAFINESQUE, 1815.

Primates, Cebidæ.

Analyse de la Nature, 53, 1815.

New name for *Callithrix* Cuvier, in part ("Sajus B. *Calli[h]rix* Cuv. *Cebus* Erxl.").

Sajus: French *sejou*, abbreviation of *cayouassou* or *sajouassou*; native name of a monkey on the Amazon. Probably from Brazilian *sai*, or *çai*, monkey.

Sakinus RAFINESQUE, 1815.

Primates, Cebidæ.

Analyse de la Nature, Addendum, p. 219, 1815.

New name for *Syleanus* Rafinesque, previously proposed on p. 53 of the '*Analyse*.'

The latter name is preoccupied by *Syleanus* Latreille, 1807, a genus of Coleoptera.

Sakinus: *Saki*, native name of a South American monkey adopted by Buffon (*Hist. Nat.*, XV, 88, 1767).

Salanoia (subgenus of *Galidia*) GRAY, 1864.

Feræ, Viverridæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 523-524; *Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus.*, 56, 1869.

Species: *Galidia concolor* I. Geoffroy, and *G. olivacea* I. Geoffroy, from Madagascar.

Salanoia: *Salano*, native name of *Galidia olivacea* in Madagascar.

Salmacis GLOGER, 1841.

Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch *Naturgesch.*, I, pp. xxvii, 35-36, 1841; THOMAS, *Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist.*, 6th ser., XV, 190, Feb. 1, 1895.

New name for *Macaca* Lacépède, 1799.

Salmacis: In Greek mythology the nymph of a fountain in Caria, a weak, effeminate person—possibly in allusion to the fact that the macaques are more tractable and gentle than the baboons. (D'Orbigny's *Diet. Univ. Hist. Nat.*, VII, 527.)

Sambur HEUDE, 1888.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Mém. Hist. Nat. Empire Chinois, II, p. 8, pls. II, XII, 1888; LYDEKKER, *Zool. Record* for 1887, XXIV, *Mamm.*, p. 45, 1888.

Type: *Cervus aristotelis* Cuvier. "Je nommerai . . . *Sambur* le type de *C. aristotelis* de la plaine de Mékong," Cochin China. (HEUDE.)

Sambur: Hindu *sambre*, from Sanscrit *çambara*, a kind of deer.

samiris BLYTH, 1840.

Primates, Cebidæ.

BLYTH, in Cuvier's *Animal Kingdom*, 1840, 61 footnote; new ed., 1849, 61 footnote; new ed., 1863, 49 footnote.

Sagoinus "originally proposed by Lacépède for the Sagouins (*Callithrix*), among which the *Saimiri* was included, can only lead to confusion if applied to the latter exclusively. We would suggest, therefore, the appellation *Samiris*, formed out of the vernacular." (BLYTH.)

See *Saimiri* Voigt, 1831.

* Alston does not admit that the name is here used as a generic term. (See *Biologia Centrali-Americana*, *Mamm.*, 15 footnote, 1880.)

- Samotherium** FORSYTH MAJOR, 1889. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Giraffide.
Comptes Rendus, Paris, CVII, No. 27, Séance du 31 Dec., 1888, p. 1181, 1889;
LYDEKKER, Nature, XLIII, 86, 1 fig. in text, Nov. 27, 1890; FORSYTH MAJOR,
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1891, 317-319, fig. 1.
Type: *Samotherium boissieri* Forsyth Major, from the Pliocene of the Island of
Samos, Greece.
Extinct. "Représenté par les restes d'au moins douze individus, dont six
crânes plus ou moins complets."
Samotherium: Samos, the type locality; *θηπιον*, wild beast.
- Sanitherium** MEYER, 1865-66. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suide?
Paleontographica, XV, 15-17, Taf. II, figs. 9-12, 1865-66.
Type: *Sanitherium schlagintweiti* Meyer, from Koshialgarh, Punjab, India.
Extinct. Based on 'ein Paar Bruchstücke aus dem Unterkiefer.'
Sanitherium: Sani, an Indian deity; *θηπιον*, wild beast.
- Sapajus** (subgenus) KERR, 1792. Primates, Cebide.
Animal Kingdom, I, Mamm., 74-79, Syst. Cat., Nos. 64-77 (full genus), 1792;
ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., VII, 181, June 19, 1895.
Sapajou LACÉPÈDE, Tabl. Mamm., 4, 1799; Nouv. Tableau Méth. Mamm., in
Buffon's Hist. Nat., Didot éd., Quad., XIV, 146, 1799; Mém. l'Institut, Paris,
III, 489, 1801; SLACK, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1862, 509-513.
Sapaju RITGEN, Naturl. Eintheilung Säugethiere, Giessen, 33, 1824.
Species and subspecies, 14: *Sapajus beelzebub*, *S. seniculus*, *S. paniscus*, *S. exquina*,
S. trepidus, *S. trepidus fulvus*, *S. fatuellus*, *S. apella*, *S. capucinus*, *S. capucinus*
albus, *S. sciureus*, *S. sciureus mortuus*, *S. syrichtus*, and *S. variegatus*, from South
America.
Sapajus: *Sapajou*, from *sajouassou*, a native name of these monkeys on the Ama-
zon, adopted by Buffon (Hist. Nat., XV, 37, 1767).
- Sarcolemur** COPE, 1875. Primates, Hyopodide.
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., July 20, 1875, 256; Tert. Vert., 233-234, pl. xxiv,
figs. 18-19, 1885; OSBORN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 189, June
28, 1902.
Type: *Antiacodon furcatus* Cope, from the Eocene (Bridger) of Wyoming.
Extinct. Based on a lower jaw containing the fourth premolar and three molars.
Sarcolemur: *σάρξ*, *σαρκός*, flesh; + *Lemur*.
- Sarcophilus** F. CUVIER, 1837. Marsupialia, Dasyuride.
Hist. Nat. Mamm., VII, livr. LXX, pl. ('Sarcophile oursin') with 6 pp. text,
Aug., 1837.
Sarcophilus BOITARD, Jardin des Plantes, 204, 1842.
Type: *Sarcophilus ursinus* (= *Didelphis ursina* Harris), from the vicinity of Hobart
Town, Tasmania.
Sarcophilus: *σάρξ*, *σαρκός*, flesh; *φίλος*, loving—in allusion to its carnivorous
habits.
- Sarcotrachytes** COPE, 1882. Creodonta, Triisodontide.
"Paleont. Bull., No. 34, pp. 193-194, Feb. 20, 1882;" Proc. Am. Philos. Soc.,
XX, 193-194, Apr. 4, 1882; Tert. Vert., 346, 1885 (date of publication).
Type: *Sarcotrachytes antiquus* Cope, from the Eocene of New Mexico.
Extinct. Based on 'the last two superior molars, the last one lacking the crown;
and parts of both mandibular rami . . . all belonging to one individual.'
Sarcotrachytes: *σάρξ*, *σαρκός*, flesh; *θραυστήρ*, from *θραύω*, to tear in pieces—
indicative of the animal's supposed carnivorous habits.
- Saricovia** (subgenus of *Lutra*) LESSON, 1842. Ferre, Mustelide.
Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 72, 1842.
Type: *Lutra brasiliensis* Zimmermann, from Brazil.

Saricovia—Continued.

Saricovia: *Saricoriene*, native name of the animal in La Plata. Probably from *cariguibéju*, the Brazilian name (pron signifying, according to Thevet, 'dainty animal.' (BUFFON, H. Both words, according to Azara, are corrupted from *sarigo* 'eating sarigues,' or opossums.

Sarigua MUIRHEAD, 1819.

Marsup.

MUIRHEAD in Brewster's Edinburgh Encyclopædia, XIII 4. (Mazology *).

Species, 9: *Sarigua marsupialis* (= *Didelphis marsupialis* and *D. nifus*), *Didelphis virginiana* Kerr, *D. opossum* Linnaeus, *D. m* *Sarigua caypollin* (= *D. caypollin* Schreber, and *D. dorsiv*, *D. brachyura* Linnaeus, *D. marmosa* Cuvier, *Sarigua crassicauda* Desmarest), and *D. pusilla* Desmarest, from North America.

Sarigua: French *sarigue*, from Brazilian *iguaya*, *carigieia*, or *carigui* sum (appelé quatre ail et carigucia-ais, Dict. Pittoresque Hist. 534, 1835).

Satyrus LINNÆUS, 1760.

"Amoen. Acad., VI, 69, 1760" (fide SHERBORN, Index Anim., 871, 117).

Type: *Satyrus tulpi* Linnaeus.

This name is entered on the authority of Sherborn. The description been seen and the entry in the 'Index Animalium' affords no clue systematic position of the genus beyond the note that it is a mammal.

Satyrus: σάτυρος, satyr.

Satyrus OKEN, 1816.

Primates.

Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., pp. xi, 1225-1227, 1816.

New name for *Hylobates* Illiger, 1811. **Type**: *Satyrus niger* Oken (= *Simia longimana* Schreber), from the Malay Peninsula.

Name preoccupied by *Satyra* Meigen, 1803, a genus of Diptera.

Satyrus LESSON, 1840.

Primates, Simiidae.

Species Mamm., 39-46, 1840; Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 2, 1842; "Mastologie Méthodique, 29, 1843;" MAYER, Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., 1856, I, 281-282; HAECKEL, Gen. Morphologie Organismen, II, p. cl footnote, 1866.

Type: *Satyrus rufus* Lesson (= *Simia satyrus* Linnaeus), from Sumatra and Borneo.

Name preoccupied by *Satyra* Meigen, 1803, a genus of Diptera; by *Satyrus* Oken, 1816, a different genus of Simiidae; and by *Satyrus* Latreille, 1819, a genus of Lepidoptera. (See *Simia* Linnaeus, 1758.)

Saurocetes BURMEISTER, 1871.

Cete, Platanistidae.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., VII, 51-55, pl. 1, Jan., 1871.

Saurocetus COUES, Century Dict., V, p. 5355, 1890.

Type: *Saurocetes argentinus* Burmeister, from the Tertiary of the Rio Paraná, near 'Las Curtiembres,' Entre Rios, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on a 'fragment of the lower jaw.'

Name preoccupied by *Sauro-cetus* Agassiz, 1848, a genus of Basilosauridae. Replaced by *Pontoplandes* Ameghino, Aug., 1891; and by *Saurodelphis* Burmeister, Oct., 1891.

Saurocetes: σαῦρος, lizard; κῆτος, whale—in allusion to the teeth.

* For date see last page of volume. This article is signed 'H. N. A.' but in the list of authors in Vol. I is credited to Lockhart Muirhead. Desmarest, who is given as authority for *Sarigua*, used it only as a common name.

Sauro-cetus AGASSIZ, 1848.

Cete, Basilosauridæ.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1848, 4-5, 57.

Type: *Sauro-cetus gibberii* Agassiz, from the Eocene of South Carolina.

Extinct. Based on an isolated tooth.

Saurodelphis BURMEISTER, 1891.

Cete, Platanistidæ.

Anal. Soc. Cien. Argentina, XXXII, entr. iv, 161-162, Oct., 1891; Anal. Mus.

Nac. Buenos Aires, III, entr. 18, pp. 451-460, pl. viii, 1891.

New name for *Sauropetes* Burmeister, 1871, which is preoccupied by *Sauro-cetus* Agassiz, 1848, a genus of Basilosauridæ.Name antedated (?) by *Pontoplanodes* Ameghino, Aug. 1, 1891. Burmeister's article, however, is said to have been published in 'La Prensa' of June 26, 1891, in which case his name has precedence over that of Ameghino.

Extinct.

Saurodelphis: σαῦρος, lizard; δελφίς, dolphin—in allusion to the teeth.**Savia** (see **Cavia**).

Glires, Caviidæ.

Scabellia AMEGHINO, 1901.

Ungulata, Astrapotheroidea (Albertogaudryidæ).

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 400, July, 1901 (sep. p. 54).

Type: *Scabellia laticincta* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Scabellia: Lat. *scabellum*, low stool, cricket.**Scaepopus** PETERS, 1865.

Edentata, Bradypodidæ.

Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, for 1864, 678 footnote, 1865.

Type: *Bradypus torquatus* Illiger, from Brazil.*Scaepopus*: σκαρός, clumsy, crooked; πούς, foot.**Scalabrinia** LYDEKKER, 1894.

Ungulata, Litopterna, Macraucheniidæ.

Nat. Science, IV, No. 24, p. 122 footnote, Feb., 1894; Anal. Mus. La Plata, Paleont. Argentina, II, art. No. III, 69, Mar., 1894.

Emendation of *Scalabrinitherium* Ameghino, 1883, "a hybrid and barbarous name which can not be admitted." (LYDEKKER.)**Scalabrinitherium** AMEGHINO, 1883.

Ungulata, Litopterna, Macraucheniidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, V, entr. 1, pp. 108-112, 1883; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 533-543, 920, figs. in pls. XXIII, XXIV, XXVII, XXXIII, LXX, LXXI, LXXIII, LXXVIII, 1889.

Scalabrinia LYDEKKER, Nat. Science, IV, No. 24, p. 122 footnote, Feb., 1894;

Anal. Mus. La Plata, Paleont. Argentina, II, art. No. III, 69, Mar., 1894.

Type: *Scalabrinitherium bravardi* Ameghino, from the barrancas del Paraná, Entre Rios, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on 3 molars.

Scalabrinitherium: *Scalabrinini*; θηπιον, wild beast—in honor of Prof. Pedro Scalabrinini, of Paraná, Argentina.**Scaldicetus** DU BUS, 1867.

Cete, Physeteridæ.

Bull. Acad. Roy. Belgique, 2^e sér., XXIV, 567-568, 1867.**Type:** *Scaldicetus caretii* Du Bus, from the Antwerp Crag of Borgerhout, Belgium.

Extinct. Based on teeth.

Scaldicetus: Lat. *Scaldia*, the river Scheldt, on which Antwerp is situated, and near the type locality; *cetus*, whale.**Scalopus** * ('CUVIER') GEOFFROY, 1803.

Insectivora, Talpidæ.

[G. CUVIER, Leçons Anat. Comp., I, 1800, Tabl. I—names only, 'Scalope, *Scalops*']

[GEOFFROY, Cat. Mamm. Mus. National Hist. Nat., 77-78, 1803.]

* This form strictly antedates the commonly accepted spelling *Scalops*, which is only a nomen nudum in 1800.

Scalopus—Continued.

Scalops ILLIGER, Prodrromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 126, 1811; G. CUVIER, Règne Animal, I, 134-135, 1817; 2d ed., 132, 1829.

Species: *Scalopus cristatus* (= *Sorex cristatus* Linnaeus), from Pennsylvania; and *S. virginianus* Geoffroy (= *Sorex aquaticus* Linnaeus, type), from the eastern United States.

Scalopus: Apparently derived from σκάλλω, to dig; and πούς, foot, but more probably a modification of *Scalops*, σκάλαψ, σκάλοπος, mole (from σκάλλω, to dig).

Scapanus POMEL, 1848.

Insectivora, Talpidae.

Archiv. Sci. Phys. & Nat., Bibl. Univ., Genève, IX, 247, Nov., 1848; Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 1848-49, 57.

Scapanus REDDARD, Cambridge Nat. Hist., X, Mamm., 518, 1902 (misprint).

Species: *Scalops townsendii* Bachman (type), from the Columbia River, near Fort Vancouver; and *S. breweri* Bachman, from Marthas Vineyard, Massachusetts. See *Scapanus* Burmeister, 1847, a genus of Coleoptera.

Scapanus: σκαπάνη, a digging tool, mattock—in allusion to the powerful fossorial fore limbs.

Scaphops AMEGHINO, 1895.

Ungulata, Aneyplopoda, Leontiniidae.

Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XV, cuad. 11-12, pp. 629-630, 1895 (sep. pp. 29-30).

Type: *Scaphops grypus* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds of Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on an incomplete intermaxillary.

Scaphops: σκάφη, basin, boat; ὄψ, aspect.

Scapteromys (subgenus of *Mus*) WATERHOUSE, 1837. Glires, Muridae, Cricetinae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. 1, Nov. 21, 1837, 20-21; FITZINGER, Sitzungsber.

Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, LVI, 79-80, 1867 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Mus (Scapteromys) tumidus* Waterhouse, from Maldonado, Uruguay.

Scapteromys: σκαπτήρ, digger; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the long claws, "but slightly curved and formed for burrowing."

Scaptochirus MILNE-EDWARDS, 1867.

Insectivora, Talpidae.

Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 5^e sér., Zool., VII, 375, 1867; Recherches Hist. Nat. Mamm., 173-175, pl. 17 fig. 4, pl. 17a fig. 1, 1868-74.

Type: *Scaptochirus moschatus* Milne-Edwards, from Mongolia.

Scaptochirus: σκάπτω, to dig; χεῖρ, hand—in allusion to the powerful fossorial fore limbs.

Scaptogale TROUSSERT, 1897.

Insectivora, Talpidae.

Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. 1, 207, 1897.

New name for *Echinogale* Pomel, 1848, which is preoccupied by *Echinogale* Wagner, 1841, a genus of Tenrecidae.

Extinct.

Scaptogale: σκάπτω, to dig; γαλή, weasel.

Scaptonyx MILNE-EDWARDS, 1871.

Insectivora, Talpidae.

Bull. Nouv. Archiv. Mus., VII, 92, 1871; Recherches Mamm., I, 278-280, II, pl. 38B fig. 4, pl. 40A fig. 2, 1868-74.

Type: *Scaptonyx fuscicauda* Milne-Edwards, from the boundary between Kokonor and Sé-tschouan, Tibet.

Scaptonyx: σκάπτω, to dig; ὄνυξ, claw—in allusion to the long, nearly straight claws on the fore feet.

Scartes SWAINSON, 1835.

Primates, Lemuridae.

Nat. Hist. & Class. Quad., 352, 1835.

Type: *Lemur murinus* Miller, from Madagascar.

Scartes: σκάπτω, a leaper.

Scarturus GLOGER, 1841.

Glires, Dipodidae.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxxi, 106, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, 192, Feb. 1, 1895.

Based on the four-toed species of *Dipus* from the Libyan Desert, northeast Africa.

Type: *Dipus tetradactylus* Lichtenstein (fide Thomas).

Scarturus: σκάπτρης, a leaper; οὐρά, tail—i. e., a 'long-tailed leaper,' in allusion to the use of the tail in leaping.

Scavia, Sçavia (see *Cavia*).

Glires, Caviidae.

Scelidodon AMEGHINO, 1881.

Edentata, Megatheriidae (Scelidotheriidae).

"La Antigüedad del Hombre en el Plata, II, 307, 1881" (fide AMEGHINO, Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 724-731, pls. XLII fig. 6, XLIII, XLIV figs. 1-3, 5, 7, XLVIII fig. 3, 1889).

Type: *Scelidodon copei* Ameghino, from "las toscas del fondo del Rio de la Plata, en el Municipio de Buenos Aires," Argentina.

Extinct. Based on a fragment of the left upper jaw containing parts of three molars. *Scelidodon*: Scelido- (therium); δδών = δδούς, tooth—i. e., a tooth resembling that of *Scelidotherium*.

Scelidotherium OWEN, 1840.

Edentata, Megatheriidae (Scelidotheriidae).

Zool. Voy. H. M. S. 'Beagle,' pt. I, Foss. Mamm., 73-99, 111, pls. xx-xxii, xxiv fig. 1, xxv, xxvi figs. 2, 4, 6, xxvii, xxviii fig. 2, 1840.

Type: *Scelidotherium leptcephalum* Owen, from Punta Alta, Bahia Blanca, northern Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on 'the cranium, nearly entire, with the teeth and part of the os hyoides; the seven cervical, eight of the dorsal, and five of the sacral vertebrae, the two scapulae, left humerus, radius and ulna, two carpal bones, and an ungual phalanx; both femora, the proximal extremities of the left tibia and fibula, and the left astragalus.'

Scelidotherium: σκελῖς, σκελίδος, leg, femur; θηπίον, wild beast—in allusion to the breadth of the femur.

Scelopleura (see *Scleropleura*).

Edentata, Dasypodidae.

Sceparnodon RAMSAY, 1881.

Marsupialia, Phascolomyidae.

Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, V, 495, 1881 (nomen nudum?);* OWEN, Proc. Roy. Soc. London, XXXVI, No. 228, for Nov. 1883, 3-4, 1884; Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, vol. 175, for 1884, 245-248, pl. 11, 1885 (description).

Type: *Sceparnodon ramsayi* Owen, from the Pleistocene of Queensland and South Australia.

Extinct. Based on casts of teeth from the vicinity of Lake Eyre, central South Australia, and from Gelgoine Station, New South Wales; and also on a portion of a tooth from Kings Creek, near Toowoomba, Queensland.

Sceparnodon. σκέπαρνον, adze; δδών = δδούς, tooth—in allusion to the upper incisors.

Schismotherium AMEGHINO, 1887.

Edentata, Megalonychidae.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 21, Dec., 1887.

Type: *Schismotherium fractum* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Schismotherium: σχισμός, cleaving; θηπίον, wild beast—in allusion to the transverse groove of the lower molars.

Schistodelta COPE, 1899.

Glires, Muridae, Microtinae.

Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., XI, pt. 2, p. 206, 1899.

Type: *Microtus sulcata* Cope (= *M. diluvianus* Cope), from the Pleistocene of the Port Kennedy bone cave, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.

*"Mr. Ramsay exhibited a tooth of a Marsupial allied to *Diprotodon*, for which he proposed the name *Sceparnodon*, from the adze-like character of the upper incisor."

SCHISTODELTA—SCHIZOSTOMA.

schistodelta—Continued.

Extinct. Based on molar teeth.

Schistodelta: σχιστός, divided; δέλτα, the Greek letter Δ, a triangle, in allusion to the interruption or division of the enamel layer of the molar teeth into a groove at the external or free apex of each triangle.

schistomys AMEGHINO, 1887.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 13, Dec. 1887.

Type: *Schistomys erro* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Schistomys: σχιστός, cloven, divided; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the shape of the molar teeth, which is divided into two nearly equal prisms.

schistopleurum NODOT, 1855.

Edentata

Comptes Rendus, Paris, XLI, No. 8, pp. 335-338, July-Dec., 1855.

Species, 3: *Schistopleurum typus* Nodot. *S. acuminatum* Nodot, and *S. angustatum* Owen, from the Pampas of Argentina.

Extinct.

Schistopleurum: σχιστός, cloven, divided; πλευρά, side—“parce que la surface n'offre jamais de segmenta

schirastoma (see Schizostoma).

Chiroptera, Phyllostomidae

schizodelphis Gervais, 1861.

Cete, Platan

Mém. Acad. Sci. Montpellier, V, pl. i, 125-126, pl. iv figs. 1-3, 1861; Zool. Paléont. Gén., 1^{re} sér., 152, 237, 1867-69.

Type: *Delphinorhynchus sulcatus* Gervais, from the Miocene of Loupian, Département Hérault, France.

Extinct.

Schizodelphis: σχίζειν, to split, to divide; δελφίς, dolphin—in allusion to the longitudinal grooves on the rostrum.

Schizodon (subgenus) WATERHOUSE, 1842.

Glires, Octodontidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London for 1841, No. cvl, 89-91, Mar., 1842; Nat. Hist. Mamm., II, Rodentia, 263-267, 1848.

Type: *Schizodon fuscus* Waterhouse, from Valle de las Cuevas, about 6 leagues from the volcano of Peteroa, Chile.

Name preoccupied by *Schizodon* Agassiz, 1829, a genus of Pisces. Replaced by *Aconamys* Ameghino, 1891.

Schizodon: σχίζειν, to divide, to split; δδών=δδούς, tooth—from the fact that “the crown of each molar is divided into two parts by the meeting of the folds of enamel of the outer and inner side,” thus forming a series of cylinders which are compressed antero-posteriorly.

Schizodon STUTCHBURY, 1853.

Marsupialia, Phalangeridae.

“Rept. Geol. Surveyor, Australia, 1853” (vide OWEN, Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, vol. 149 for 1859, 320, 1860).

Extinct. “The portion of the lower jaw with the carnassial and tubercular teeth of the same extinct species [*Thylacoleo carnifer* Owen], which was obtained by my friend Mr. Stutchbury during the period in which he was fulfilling his valuable duties as ‘Geological Surveyor’ of the colony of Australia, is alluded to under the name *Schizodon* in a Report to the Colonial Secretary, dated Darling Downs, 1st October, 1853. If this generic name had had priority of the one given by me to the same extinct genus, it must have been suppressed, since *Schizodon* had been previously applied in 1829 to a genus of Fishes, which still retains it, by Agassiz; to a genus of Mammals by Mr. Waterhouse, in 1842; and slightly modified as *Schizodus* to a genus of Mollusks by Mr. King.”

schizostoma Gervais, 1855.

Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae.

Expd. Comte de Castelnau, Am. Sud, Zool., Mamm., 49, 1855 (also pp. 44-45).

Schizostoma GRAY, Cat. Bones Mamm. Brit. Mus., 38, 1862.

Schizostoma—Continued.

Type: *Schizostoma minutum* Gervais, from Capella-Nova, Brazil.

Name preoccupied by *Schizostoma* Bronn, 1835, a genus of Mollusca.

Schizostoma: σχιζω, to split; στόμα, mouth—in allusion to the grooved or split lower lip.

Schizotherium Gervais, 1876.

Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Chalicotheriida.

Zool. et Paléont. Gén., 2^e sér., 3^e livr., 58–59, 1876 ["pl. xi figs. 13, 14"—not published?].

Type: *Ancylotherium priscum* Gaudry, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France. Extinct.

Schizotherium: σχιζω, to divide; θηπιον, wild beast—in allusion to the terminal fissure of the phalanges.

Schoinobates (subgenus of *Petaurus*) Lesson, 1842. Marsupialia, Phalangerida.

Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 190, 1842.

Type: *Petaurista leucogenys* Temminck, said to be from Japan; but, according to Wallace, there are no marsupials in Japan.

Schoinobates: σχοινοβάτης, ropedancer—in allusion to its arboreal habits.

Sciameys Ameghino, 1887.

Glires, Erethizontida.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 9, Dec., 1887.

Species: *Sciameys principalis* Ameghino, and *S. varians* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Sciameys: σκιά, shadow; μῦς, mouse.

Scirteta (subgenus of *Alactaga**) Brandt, 1844.

Glires, Dipodida.

Bull. Cl. Phys.-Math. Acad. Imp. Sci., St.-Petersbourg, II, Nos. 14–15, pp. 220–225, 230, Jan. 20, 1844.

Species and subspecies, 8: *Alactaga jaculus* (= *Dipus jaculus* Gmelin), *A. jaculus macrotis* Brandt, *A. jaculus brachyotis* Brandt, from southern Siberia; *A. acontion* (= *Dipus acontion* Pallas), from southern Russia and Siberia; *A. elater* (= *Dipus elater* Lichtenstein), from the Kirghiz steppes; *A. indica* Gray, from Quetta, Baluchistan; *A. arundinis* F. Cuvier, from North Africa; and *A. alaucotis* (= *Dipus alaucotis* Wagner), from Arabia.

Name preoccupied by *Scirtetes* Hartig, 1838, a genus of Hymenoptera.

Scirteta: σκιρτητής, leaper.

Scirtetes Wagner, 1841.

Glires, Dipodida.

Gelehrte Anzeiger, K. Bayerisch. Akad. Wiss., München, XII, No. 51, p. 413, Mar. 12, 1841; Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., VII, pt. I, 119–120, 1841; Suppl. Schreber's Säugethiere, III, 283, 1843.

New name for the 'barbaric' *Alactaga* F. Cuvier, 1836.

Name preoccupied by *Scirtetes* Hartig, 1838, a genus of Hymenoptera.

Scirtomys (subgenus of *Alactaga*) Brandt, 1844.

Glires, Dipodida.

Bull. Cl. Phys.-Math. Acad. Imp. Sci., St.-Petersbourg, II, Nos. 14–15, pp. 220–230, Jan. 20, 1844.

Type: *Alactaga tetradactylus* (Lichtenstein), from the Libyan Desert, northeastern Africa.

Scirtomys: σκιρτάω, to leap; μῦς, mouse—i. e., a jumping mouse.

Scirtopoda (subgenus of *Dipus*) Brandt, 1844.

Glires, Dipodida.

Bull. Cl. Phys.-Math. Acad. Imp. Sci., St.-Petersbourg, II, Nos. 14–15, pp. 212–217, 230, Jan. 20, 1844.

Comprises 2 sections, *Halticus* Brandt (including *Dipus halticus* Illiger), and *Haltomys* Brandt (including *D. aegyptius* Hemprich & Ehrenberg, *D. hirtipes* Lichtenstein, *D. macrotarsus* Wagner, and *D. mauritanicus* Duvernoy).

Scirtopoda: σκιρτάω, to leap; ποῦς, foot.

**Alactaga* was renamed *Scirtetes* by Wagner in 1841; *Scirteta* Brandt is a subgenus of the latter, and includes only part of the species.

Sciuravus MARSH, 1871.

Glires, Ischyromyidae.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., II, 122, Aug., 1871 (sep. issued June 21); HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 723, 1902 (type fixed).

Species: *Sciuravus nitidus* Marsh (type), and *S. undans* Marsh, from the Eocene of Grizzly Buttes, near Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

Extinct.

Sciuravus: *Sciurus*; Lat. *avus*, grandfather—i. e., an ancestral squirrel.

Sciurocheirus GRAY, 1872.

Primates, Lemuridae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1872, 857-858, fig. 5.

Type: *Galago allenii* Waterhouse, from Fernando Po, West Africa.

Sciurocheirus: *Sciurus*; χεῖρ, hand—from the squirrel-like form of the anterior limbs.

Sciurodon SCHLOSSER, 1884.

Glires, Pseudosciuridae.

Die Nager Europ. Tertiäre, in Palaeontographica, XXXI (sep. pp. 73-75), Taf. II figs. 3, 10, 1884.

Type: *Sciurodon cadurcense* Schlosser, from the upper Eocene Phosphorites of Mouillac, Dépt. Tarn-et-Garonne, France.

Extinct. Based on a lower jaw.

Sciurodon: *Sciurus*; δῶν = δῶνς, tooth.

Sciuroides FORSYTH MAJOR, 1873.

Glires, Pseudosciuridae.

Palaeontographica, XXII, 2te Lief., 79-80, Taf. III figs. 4-12, Aug., 1873.

Species, 4: *Sciuroides rutimeyeri* (= *Sciurus rutimeyeri* Pictet & Humbert in part), *S. fraasi* Major, *S. siderolithicus* (= *Theridomys siderolithicus* Pictet in part), and *S. minimus* Major, from the upper Eocene of southern Germany and Switzerland.

Extinct.

Sciuroides: *Sciurus*; εἶδος, form.

Sciuromys SCHLOSSER, 1884.

Glires, Ischyromyidae.

Die Nager Europ. Tertiäre, in Palaeontographica, XXXI (sep. pp. 81-83), Taf. VIII figs. 2, 3, 7-9, 18, 1884.

Type: *Sciuromys capluzi* Schlosser, from the upper Eocene Phosphorites of Mouillac, Dépt. Tarn-et-Garonne, France.

Extinct. Based on lower jaws.

Sciuromys: *Sciurus*; μῦς, mouse.

Sciuropterus F. CUVIER, 1825.

Glires, Sciuridae.

[*Sciuroptère* F. CUVIER, Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat., X, 126-128, pl. x fig. 5, 1823.] Dents Mammifères, 161-162, pl. 56 (*Sciuroptère*), 255 (*Sciuropterus*), 1825.

Type: *Sciurus volans* Linnaeus, from northern Europe.

Sciuropterus: *Sciurus*; πτερόν, wing—from the lateral membrane uniting the fore and hind limbs, thus forming a parachute.

Sciurotamias MILLER, 1901.

Glires, Sciuridae.

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XIV, p. 23, Apr. 2, 1901.

Type: *Sciurus davidianus* Milne-Edwards, from the mountains near Peking, China.

Sciurotamias: *Sciurus* + *Tamias*—in allusion to its close relations to these genera.

Sciurus LINNAEUS, 1758.

Glires, Sciuridae.

Systema Naturae, 10th ed., I, 63-64, 1758; 12th ed., I, 86-88, 1766; BRISSON, Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 13, 104-113, 1762; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897, 933 (type fixed).

Species, 7: *Sciurus vulgaris* Linnaeus (type), from Europe; *S. niger* Linnaeus, and *S. cinereus* Linnaeus, from North America; *S. flavus* Linnaeus, from America; *S. getulus* Linnaeus, from Africa; *S. striatus* Linnaeus, from eastern North America; and *S. volans* Linnaeus, from northern Europe.

Sciurus: σκίουρος, squirrel lit. 'shade-tailed' (from σκιά, shade, shadow; οὐρά, tail)—in allusion to the position of the tail when the animal is sitting upright.

- Sclerocalyptus** AMEGHINO, 1891. Edentata, Glyptodontidae.
 Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 4a, 251, Aug. 1, 1891.
 New name for *Hoplophorus* Lund, 1838, which is preoccupied by *Hoplophorus* Perty, 1830, a genus of Orthoptera.
 Extinct.
Sclerocalyptus: σκληρός, hard; καλυπτός, covered—in allusion to the bony carapace.
- Scleromys** AMEGHINO, 1887. Glires, Octodontidae.
 Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 11, Dec., 1887.
 Type: *Scleromys angustus* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.
 Extinct.
Scleromys: σκληρός, hard; μῦς, mouse.
- Scleropleura** A. MILNE-EDWARDS, 1871. Edentata, Dasypodidae.
 Nouv. Archiv. Mus. Paris, VII, 4^e fasc., 177-179, pl. 12, 1871; Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 5^e sér., Zool., XVI, art. No. 3 [p. 1], 1872.
Scleropleura TROUENSAERT, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. v, 1141, 1898 (misprint).
 Type: *Scleropleura bruneti* A. Milne-Edwards, from the vicinity of San Antonio, Province of Ceará, Brazil.
Scleropleura: σκληρός, hard; πλευρά, side—in allusion to the hard carapace.
- Scolecophagus** GEOFFROY, 1795. Primates, Daubentonidae.
 "Décad. Phil. et Litt. (No. 28, 10 pluv., an 3), 196, 1795" (fide SHERBORN, Index Anim., 878, 1902).
 New name "suggested for *Daubentonia*" Geoffroy, 1795, which is described on the preceding page. (SHERBORN.)
Scolecophagus: σκώληκοφάγος, worm-eating (from σκώληξ, σώληκος, worm; φαγεῖν, to eat)—in allusion to the animal's food.
- Scopophorus** GRAY, 1846. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.
 Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., XVIII, No. 119, p. 232, Oct., 1846; SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, II, pt. v, p. 13, Jan., 1896 (in synonymy, type fixed).
 Species: *Scopophorus ourebi* (= *Antelope ourebi* Zimmermann, 1783 = *A. scoparia* Schreber, 1785, type), from South Africa; and *S. montanus* (Cretzschmar), from Abyssinia.
 Name antedated by *Ourebia* Laurillard, 1841.
Scopophorus: Lat. *scopa*, brushes; *fero* to bear. "Taken from the peculiar brushes that defend its knees." (SCLATER & THOMAS, l. c., 17).
- Scopotherium** AMEGHINO, 1887. Ungulata, Toxodontia, Nesodontidae.
 Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 18, Dec., 1887.
 Type: *Scopotherium cyclops* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.
 Extinct.
Scopotherium: σκοπός, watcher, watchful; θηρίον, wild beast.
- Scotaeumys** AMEGHINO, 1887. Glires, Chinchillidae.
 Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 12, Dec., 1887.
 Type: *Scotaeumys imminutus* Ameghino, from the Tertiary of southern Patagonia.
 Extinct.
Scotaeumys: σκοταῖος, obscure; εὔ, typical; μῦς, mouse.
- Scoteinus** (subgenus of *Scotophilus*) DOBSON, 1875. Chiroptera, Vespertilionidae.
 Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1875, 371; Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 257-258, 1875; ANDERSON, Cat. Mamm. Indian Mus., I, 136, 1881.
 Species, 3: *Nycticejus emarginatus* Dobson, from India; *N. ruppellii* Peters, from Sydney, New South Wales; and *Scotophilus greyii* Gray, from Port Essington, North Australia.
Scoteinus: σκοτεινός, dark.

scops (see *Scotops*).

Monotremata (*Scoteopside*).

scopus THOMAS, 1901.

Chiroptera, Vespertilionidae.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., VII, 263-264, Mar., 1901.

Type: *Scotophilus albofuscus* Thomas, from Bathurst, Gambia River, Gambia.

Scotancus: σκοτός, darkness; δικάω to dwell—i. e. dwelling in darkness.

scops AMEGHINO, 1887.

Monotremata (*Scoteopside*).

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamif. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 24, Dec., 1887.

Scoteops AMEGHINO, Enum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Eocènes Patagonie, 183, 1894.

Type: *Scoteops simplex* Ameghino, from the Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Scoteops: σκοταῖος, obscure; ὄψ, aspect.

scotomanes (subgenus of *Scotophilus*) DONSON, 1875. Chiroptera, Vespertilionidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1875, 371; Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus. 258, 1878;

ANDERSON, Cat. Mamm. Indian Mus., I, 137, 1881.

Type: *Scotophilus ornatus* (= *Nycticejus ornatus* Blyth), from India.

Scotomanes: σκοτός, darkness; μάνης, slave—'slave of darkness,' in allusion to its crepuscular habits.

scotonycteris MATSCHKE, 1894.

Chiroptera, Pteropodidae.

Sitzungs-Ber. Gesellsch. Naturforsch. Freunde, Berlin, No. 8, pp. 200-203, 1894.

Type: *Scotonycteris zenkeri* Matschie, from the Yaunde Station in the southern Cameroon district, southwestern Africa, about S. lat. 3° 49', E. lon. 11° 41'.

Scotonycteris: σκοτός, darkness; νυκτερίς, bat—from its crepuscular habits.

scotophilus LEACH, 1821.

Chiroptera, Vespertilionidae.

Trans. Linn. Soc. London, XIII, pt. 1, 69, 71-72, 1821; DONSON, Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 256-266, 1878.

Scotophilus GRAY, Zool. Journ., II, 243, July, 1825.

Scotophilus CUVIER, Dict. Sci. Nat., LIX, 417, 1829.

Type: *Scotophilus kuhlii* Leach. Locality unknown, possibly India.

Name preoccupied by *Scotophila* Hübner, 1816, a genus of Lepidoptera.

Scotophilus: σκοτός, darkness; φίλος, loving—from its crepuscular habits.

scotozous DOBSON, 1875.

Chiroptera, Vespertilionidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1875, 372-373; Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 243-244, 1878.

Type: *Scotozous dormeri* Dobson, from the Bellary Hills, Madras, southern India.

Scotozous: σκοτός, darkness; ζῶς, living—i. e., living in darkness.

sofa GRAY, 1868.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1868, 38; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm.

Brit. Mus., 345-347, 1869.

Type: *Sus domestica* Brisson, "domesticated in most parts of the inhabited world."

See *Scropha* Gistel, 1848, a genus of Pisces.

Srofa: Lat., sow.

satherium AMEGHINO, 1894.

Ungulata, Typotheria, Hegetotheridae.

Enum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Form. Eocènes Patagonie 19-20, Feb., 1894.

Species: *Selatherium pachymorphum* Ameghino, and *S. remissum* Ameghino, from the Eocene of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Selatherium: σέλας, σέλας, light; θηρίον, wild beast.

senacodon MARSH, 1889.

Allotheria, Plagiaulacidae.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXVIII, 86-87, pl. II figs. 22-24, July, 1889.

Type: *Selenacodon fragilis* Marsh, from the Cretaceous (Laramie) of Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on an upper molar.

Selenacodon: σελήνη, crescent; ἀκμή, point; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the sharply pointed, crescentic cones of the upper molars.

selenoconus AMEGHINO, 1901.

Ungulata, Condylarthra, Phenacodontidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 381-382, July, 1901 (ser. pp. 35-36).

Selenoconus—Continued.

Species, 3: *Selenoconus centralis* Ameghino, *S. senex* Ameghino, and *S. ogilii* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Selenoconus: *σελήνη*, crescent; *κῶνος*, cone.

Selopoda RAFINESQUE, 1814.

Feræ, Pinnipedia, Phocidæ.

"Osserv. Gen. Phoca, nello Specr. delle Scienze, o Giornale Encic. di Sicilia, Palermo, II, 1814" (fide MINA PALUMBO); *Analyse de la Nature* 60, 1815; MINA PALUMBO, *Cat. Mamm. Sicilia*, in *Ann. Agr. Sic.*, 2a ser, XII, 108, 1868.

Type: *Selopoda fusca* Rafinesque, from "Tonnara di Mazzameni, vicino Capo Passaro" on the northern coast of Sicily (fide MINA PALUMBO).

Selysius BONAPARTE, 1841.

Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

Iconografia Fauna Italica, I, Introd. [p. 3], 1841; *Cat. Metod. Mamm. Europæi*, 19, 1845.

Type: *Vespertilio mystacinus* Leisler, from Europe.

Selysius: In honor of Baron Edmond de Selys-Longchamps, 1813-1900, an eminent naturalist and statesman, sometime president of the Belgian senate; author of 'Études de Micromammalogie,' 1839, and 'Faune Belge,' 1844.

Semicricetus NEHRING, 1898.

Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinae.

Zool. Anzeiger, XXI, No. 567, p. 494 footnote, Sept. 5, 1898.

Name suggested, but not used, for the subgenus of *Cricetus* called *Mesocricetus*.

"Man könnte ja auch an '*Semicricetus*' und '*Mediocricetus*' denken; aber diese Zusammensetzungen drücken nicht das aus, was ich ausdrücken will, wie denn überhaupt die lateinische Sprache in dieser Beziehung nicht genügt."

Semicricetus: Lat. *semi*, half; + *Cricetus*.

Semnocebus LESSON, 1840.

Primates, Lemuridæ.

Species Mammifères, 207, 209-212, 1840; *Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal*, Mamm., 9, 1842.

Type: *Semnocebus arahi* Lesson, from the east coast of Madagascar, between the mouth of the Manangara River and the Bay of Atongil.

Semnocebus: *σεμνός*, sacred; *κῆβος*, monkey.

Semnocebus (subgenus of *Cercocebus*) GRAY, 1870.

Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 27-28, 1870; *LYDEKKER*, *Novit. Zool.*, VII, No. 4, pp. 595-596, Dec. 29, 1900 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Presbytis albigena* Gray, from West Africa.

Name preoccupied by *Semnocebus* Lesson, 1840, a genus of Lemuridæ. Replaced by *Lophocebus* Palmer, 1903.

Semnopithecus F. CUVIER, 1825.

Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

['Semno-pithèque' F. CUVIER, *Hist. Nat. Mamm.*, III, livr. xxx, pl. with 2 pp. text under 'le Cimepaye,' July, 1821.]

Dents Mammifères [14-16, pl. 4], 247, 1825; *Dict. Sci. Nat.*, XLVIII, 436-441, 1827.

Species (in 1821): 'l'Entelle' (*Simia entellus* Dufresne), from India; and 'le Cimepaye' (*Simia melalophos* Raffles, type), from Sumatra. Two others, *Simia maura* Linnaeus, and *Semnopithecus comatus* Desmarest, were added in 1825.

Name antedated by *Presbytis* Eschscholtz, 1821.

Semnopithecus: *σεμνός*, sacred; *πίθηκος*, ape—from the fact that *Simia entellus* is considered sacred by the Hindus.

Seniocebus GRAY, 1870.

Primates, Hapalidæ.

Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 68, 1870.

Type: *Midas bicolor* Spix, from Brazil.

Seniocebus: Lat. *senium*, an old man; + *Cebus*—in allusion to the head, which is bald in front of the ears and covered with long white hair behind.

- Senodon AMEGHINO, 1895.** Ungulata, Toxodontia, Nesodontiidae.
 Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XV, cuad. 11-12, pp. 628-629, 1895 (sep. pp. 28-29).
Type: *Senodon platyarthrus* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds of Patagonia.
 Extinct. Based on a calcaneum and an astragalus.
Senodon: Anagram of *Nesodon* Owen, 1847.
- Senonycteris** (subgenus of *Xantharpyia*) GRAY, 1870. Chiroptera, Pteropodidae.
 Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 115-116, 1870.
Type: *Pteropus seminudus* Kelaart MS. (= *P. leschenaultii* Kelaart), from Ceylon.
Senonycteris: Anagram of *Neomycteris*?
- Septailurus** (see *Leptailurus*). Fere, Felidae.
- Sericonycteris** (subgenus of *Pteropus*) MATSCHIE, 1899. Chiroptera, Pteropodidae.
 Fledermäuse Berliner Mus. Naturkunde, Lief. 1, Megachiroptera, 7, 30-33, 1899.
Type: *Pteropus rubricollis* Geoffroy, from the Island of Bourbon (Réunion), in the Indian Ocean.
Sericonycteris: *σηρικώρ*, silk; *ρυκρεπίς*, bat.
- Serval** (subgenus of *Felis*) GRAY, 1867. Fere, Felidae.
 Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867, 272; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 23-26, 1869; Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., XIV, 352, 1874.
Species, 5: *Felis serval* Schreber (type), from Africa; *F. rutila* Waterhouse, from Sierra Leone; *F. neglecta* Gray, from Gambia; *F. celidogaster* Temminck, from Guinea; and *F. senegalensis* Lesson, from Senegal.
 Name antedated by *Leptailurus* Severtzow, 1858; and by *Galeopardus* Heuglin, 1866.
Serval: From the specific name of the type (derived from a South African native name?). According to Buffon, a name given to the animal by the Portuguese. (Hist. Nat., Quad., IX, 141.)
- Servalina** (subgenus of *Felis*) GREVÉ, 1894. Fere, Felidae.
 [*Servalina* WAGNER, Suppl. Schreber's Säugethiere, II, 505, 1841.]
 Nova Acta Acad. Cæs. Leop.-Carol., LXIII, No. 1, pp. 76-77, 1894.
Type: *Felis serval* Schreber, from Africa. (See *Serval* Gray, 1867.)
Servalina: Dim. of *Serval*.
- Setebos** ROTH, 1901. Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Homalodontotheriidae.
 Revista Mus. La Plata, X, 252, Oct., 1901 (sep. p. 5).
Type: *Setebos terribilis* Roth, from the upper 'Cretaceous' of Lago Musters, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.
 Extinct.
Setebos: A divinity of the natives of Patagonia.
- Setifer** FRORIEP, 1806. Insectivora, Tenrecidae.
 Duméril's Analyt. Zoologie, aus Franz., mit Zusätzen, p. 15, 1806.
Type: *Erinaceus setosus* Schreber, from Madagascar.
Setifer: Lat. *seta* or *seta*, a stiff hair; *fero*, to bear—i. e., 'bristle-bearing,' from the character of the pelage.
- Setifer** TIEDEMANN, 1808. Insectivora, Tenrecidae.
 Zoologie, I, pp. xiv, 384, 1808.
Species: *Erinaceus caudatus* Schreber, and *Setifer caudatus* Tiedemann, from Madagascar.
 Not *Setifer* Frorip, 1806, which is a distinct genus. (See *Setiger* Cuvier, 1800.)
- Setiger** G. CUVIER, 1800. Insectivora, Tenrecidae.
 [Tabl. Élém. Hist. Nat. Anim., 108, 1798—description under 'Tenrecs.']
 Leçons Anat. Comp., I, tabl. 1, 1800 (names only—'Tenrecs, *Setiger*').
Species TIEDEMANN, Zoologie, I, pp. xiv, 384, 1808.
Species, 3: *Erinaceus caudatus*, *E. setosus*, and *E. semispinosus*, all from Madagascar.
Setiger: Lat., *bristle-bearing*—from the bristly character of the pelage.

Setiger F. GEOFFROY, 1803.

Insectivora, Erinaceida.

Cat. Mamm. Mus. National Hist. Nat., 70-72, 1803; I. GEOFFROY, Guérin's Mag. de Zool., 2^e sér., I, Mamm., p. 5, 1839; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1892, 503 footnote.

Species, 3: *Setiger inauris*, *S. setosus*, and *S. variegatus*, from Madagascar. Type: "*Setiger inauris* Geoffroy . . . this animal, as we know from p. 22 of Isidore Geoffroy's paper on the group (Guérin, Mag. Zool., Mamm. (2), 1839, art. 1), was neither more nor less than the common hedgehog [*Erinaceus europæus*], which had lost its ears. This being the case, *Setiger* [Geoffroy] becomes a synonym of *Erinaceus* Linn." (THOMAS.)

Not *Setiger* Cuvier, 1800, a genus of Tenrecidæ.

Setonix (subgenus of *Macropus*) LESSON, 1842.

Marsupialia, Macropodidæ.

Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 194, 1842.

Setonix THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 10, 1888 (in synonymy).

Type: *Macropus brachyurus* (Quoy & Gaimard), from King George Sound, Western Australia.

Setonix (*Setonix*): Lat. *seta*, bristle; ὄνυξ, claw.

Siamanga GRAY, 1843.

Primates, Simiida.

List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xvii, 1, 1843; List Osteol. Spec. Brit. Mus., pp. viii, 2, 1847; Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 9, 1870.

Type: *Simia syndactyla* Raffles (= *Pithecius syndactylus* Desmarest), from Sumatra. Name antedated by *Symphalangus* Gloger, 1841; and by *Syndactylus* Boitard, 1842.

Siamanga: *Samang* or *siamang*, the name of certain tribes of natives of the Malay Peninsula. (RAFFLES, Trans. Linn. Soc., XIII, 242, 1822.)

Sibbaldus GRAY, 1864.

Cete, Balenidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 222-223, figs. 16, 17.

Sibbaldus FLOWER, ibid., 1864, 391.

Species: *Balaenoptera laticeps* Gray (= *Balæna rostrata* Rudolphi, not Hunter) and *Sibbaldus borealis* Gray, both from the North Sea.

Sibbaldus: In honor of Robert Sibbald, 1641-1722 (?), author of a paper on the whales of Scotland, entitled 'Balænologia Nova,' published in Edinburgh in 1692.

Sica (see **Sika**).

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

Sicista GRAY, 1827.

Glires, Dipodidæ.

GRAY, in Griffith's Cuvier, Animal Kingdom, V, 227-228, 1827; ALLEN, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XIV, 185, Dec. 12, 1901 (name revived).

Type: *Mus subtilis* Pallas, from Siberia.

Antedates *Sminthus* Nordmann, 1839.

Sicista: *Sikistan*, the Tartar name, meaning 'gregarious mouse.' (PALLAS, Nov. Spec. Glires, 328, 1778.)

Sideroderma (subgenus of *Phyllorhina*) PETERS, 1871. Chiroptera, Rhinophidæ.

Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, June, 1871, 324-325.

Type: *Phyllorhina fuliginosa* Temminck, from Guinea, West Africa.

Sideroderma: σίδηρος, iron; δέρμα, skin—probably in allusion to the dark brown or reddish color of the fur.

Siderotherium JÄGER, 1839.

Ungulata, ?

Foss. Säugethiere Württemberg, 2te Abth., 75, 201, 206, Tab. x, figs. 20-22, 1839.

Type (species not mentioned), from the 'Bohnerzgruben' of Heudorf, near Moskirch, Baden, Germany.

Extinct. Based on part of an upper molar.

Siderotherium: σίδηρος, iron; θήριον, beast—in allusion to the iron-ore beds in which the type specimen was found.

Sigmodon SAY & ORD, 1825.

Glires, Muridæ, Cricetina.

Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., IV, pt. 2, pp. 352-354, pl. xxii, figs. 5-8, 1825;

MILLER & REHN, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXX, 89-91, Dec., 1901 (exact locality); BAILEY, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XV, 101-116, June 2, 1902.

sigmodon—Continued.

Sigmodon BLYTH, in Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, 1840, 113; new ed., 1849, 113; new ed., 1863, 101 (misprint).

Type: *Sigmodon hispidus* Say & Ord, from the St. Johns River, eastern Florida.

Sigmodon: *σῖγμα*, the Greek letter Σ; *δόν*=*δόντις*, tooth—in allusion to the sigmoid pattern of the enamel of the molars when their crowns are worn down.

sigmodontomys ALLEN, 1897.

Glires, Muridae, Cricetinae.

Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., IX, 38–40, pl. 1, figs. 8–14, Mar. 11, 1897.

Type: *Sigmodontomys oliveri* Allen, from Jimenez, Costa Rica (alt., 700 ft.).

Sigmodontomys: *Sigmodon*; *μῦς*, mouse.

sigmogomphius J. C. MERRIAM, 1896.

Glires, Castoridae.

Bull. Dept. Geol. Univ. Calif., I, No. 13, pp. 363–370, 2 figs. in text, Mar., 1896;

TROUSSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. II, 450, 1897.

Type: *Sigmogomphius leventei* Merriam, from the Pliocene near Bald Peak, 2 miles east of Berkeley, Alameda County, California.

Extinct. Based on 'the greater part of a skull with the upper molars and incisors.'

Sigmogomphius: *σῖγμα*, the Greek letter Σ; *γομφίος*, molar—in allusion to the sigmoid pattern of the enamel of the upper molars.

sigmomys THOMAS, 1901.

Glires, Muridae, Cricetinae.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., VIII, 150–151, Aug., 1901.

Species: *Reithrodrom alstoni* Thomas (type), from Cumaná, Venezuela; and *Sigmomys swinhoei* Thomas, from the savannas at the base of the Kanuku Mountains, British Guiana.

Sigmomys: *Sigma*—(*dou*); *μῦς*, mouse—in allusion to its resemblance to *Sigmodon*.

sika (subgenus of *Cervus*) SCLATER, 1870.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1870, 115; ('HODGSON') GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., 80, 1872.

SICL TROUSSART,* Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. IV, 878, 1898 (in synonymy).

Species, 3: *Cervus mantchuricus* Swinhoe, from northern China; *C. taïwanus* Blyth, from Formosa; and *C. sika* Temminck (type), from Japan.

Sika: A kind of deer found in Japan. (Century Diet.)

sikaillus HEUDE, 1898.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.

Mém. Hist. Nat. Empire Chinois, IV, pt. 2, pp. 98–111, pls. XIV–XIX, XXII, 1898;

ELERA, Cat. Sist. Fauna Filipinas, I, 34, 1895.

Sikaillus HEUDE, *ibid.*, p. 110.

Species, 13: *Cervus sika* Temminck & Schlegel, *Sikaillus infelix* Heude, *S. daimius* Heude, *S. rex* Heude, *S. paschalis* Heude, *S. regulus* Heude, *S. aceros* Heude, *S. vicarius* Heude, *S. deyardinus* Heude, *S. consobrinus* Heude, *S. marmandianus* Heude, *S. latidens* Heude, and *S. brachypus* Heude, from the Goto Islands, Japan.

Sikaillus: Dim. of *Sika*.

sikelaphus HEUDE, 1894.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.

Mém. Hist. Nat. Empire Chinois, II, pt. III, 146–149, 1894; LYDEKKER, Deer of all Lands, 124, 1898.

Type: *Sikelaphus soloensis* Heude, from the Sulu Islands, Philippine Islands.

Sikelaphus: *Sika*; --*Elaphus*.

silenus (subgenus of *Cynocephalus*) GOLDFUSS, 1820.

Primates, Cercopitheciidae.

Handbuch Zool., II, 479, 1820; LESSON, Compl. Œuvres Buffon, IV, 100, 1831.

Revue Zoologique, Paris, II, 70, Mar., 1839 (raised to generic rank); Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 5, 1842.

Type: *Cynocephalus silenus* (Schreber), from Ceylon.

Silenus: Σειλήνως, leader of the satyrs—more appropriate than most of the mythological names that have been applied to monkeys.

* Credited to Lydekker, who does not recognize the genus, but gives *sika* as the selling of the specific name (Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1897, 39).

Simenia GRAY, 1868.

Ferae, Canidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1868, 494, 506; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentata
Mamm. Brit. Mus., 192, 1869.

Dimenia TROUSSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. II, 299, 1897 (under *Canis*).

Type: *Canis simensis* Rüppell, from Abyssinia.

Simenia: *Simen*, common name of the species in Abyssinia.

Simia LINNÆUS, 1758.

Primates, Simiidae.

Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., I, 25-29, 1758; 12th ed., I, 34-44, 1766; BAISSON,
Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 13, 132-153, 1762.

Species, 21: *Simia satyrus* Linnæus (type), from Borneo and Sumatra; *S. sylvestris*
Linnæus, from North Africa; *S. sphinx* Linnæus, from West Africa ('Borneo');
S. apedia Linnæus, from 'the Indies'; *S. silenus* Linnæus, from India ('Ceylon');
S. faunus Linnæus, from —; *S. paniscus* Linnæus, from Brazil and Guiana;
S. diana Linnæus, from Guinea; *S. cephus* Linnæus, from West Africa; *S. ayyala*
Linnæus, from India; *S. hamadryas* Linnæus, from northeast Africa; *S. jacksoni*
Linnæus, from Brazil; *S. edipus* Linnæus, from Colombia; *S. athiops* Linnæus,
from Ethiopia; *S. midas* Linnæus, from Surinam; *S. cynomolgus* Linnæus, from
Africa; *S. apella* Linnæus, from South America; *S. morda* Linnæus, from South
America; *S. capucina* Linnæus, from South America; *S. sciurea* Linnæus, from
Brazil, and *S. syrichta* Linnæus, from the Island of Luzon, Philippine Islands.

Simia: Lat., ape.

Simias MILLER, 1903.

Primates, Cercopithecidae.

Smithsonian Misc. Coll., XLIX, 66-70, pls. xiv-xvi, Nov. 6, 1903.

Type: *Simias concolor* Miller, from South Pagi Island, on the west coast of
Sumatra.

Simias: σιμός, snub-nosed; + suffix *-ias*, denoting a special characteristic—in
allusion to its snub-nose in comparison with that of *Nasalis*, to which this
genus is closely allied.

Simocyon WAGNER, 1858.

Ferae, Canidae.

"Geschichte der Vorwelt, II, 1858;" HENSEL, Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad.
Wiss., Berlin, Aug., 1862, 565-566.

New name for *Pseudocyon* Wagner, 1857, which is preoccupied by *Pseudocyon*
Lartet, 1851, a different genus of Canidæ.

Extinct.

Simocyon: σιμός, flat-nosed; κύων, dog.

Simotes G. FISCHER, 1817.

Glires, Muridæ, Microtine.

Mém. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, V, 373, 444, 1817; J. B. FISCHER, Syn. Mamm.,
p. 289 footnote, 1829.

New name for *Fiber* Cuvier, 1800. **Type:** *Mus zibethicus* (= *Castor zibethicus* Lin-
næus), from eastern Canada.

Simotes: σιμότης, snub-nosed.

Sinetheres F. CUVIER, 1822.

Glires, Erethizontidae.

['Sinéthère' F. CUVIER, Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat., IX, 426-427, pl. 20 ter, figs
3-4, 1822.]

Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat., IX, 433, 1822; AGASSIZ, Nomencl. Zool., Mamm., 31, 1842.
Sinetherus F. CUVIER, Dents Mammifères, 178-179, 256, 1825.

Synetheres G. CUVIER, Règne Animal, 2^e éd., I, 216, 1829; McMURTRIE, Cuvier's
Animal Kingdom, I, 154, 1831.

Sinethere F. CUVIER, Dict. Sci. Nat., LIX, 484, 1829.

Sinatherus BURNETT, Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art., XXVIII, for Oct.-Dec.,
1829, 350, 1830.

Synatheres LUND, Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2^e sér., XI, 233, 1839.

Ignitherus LAURILLARD, in D'Orbigny's Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat., XI, 205, 1840
(probably misprint).

Sinetheres—Continued.

Synetheres Gervais, Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, 2^e éd., 370, 1859.

Type: *Hystrix prehensilis* Linnaeus, from tropical America.

In the first reference *Sintheres* seems to be only a French name, except on p. 433, where it is abbreviated ('*S.[intheres?] prehensilis*'). The spelling is slightly changed in 'Dents des Mammifères,' p. 256—*Sinetheres*.

Synetheres ovivivans, living together (Agassiz). "Etym. not apparent." (Century Dict.)

Sinisa (subgenus of *Sua*) Heude, 1892.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Mém. Hist. Nat. Empire Chinois, II, pt. 2, pp. 102, 106, 107, 1892.

Species: 'Les sangliers chinois.' It is not clear whether *Sinisa* is intended as a subgenus or merely as a descriptive term for the hogs of China.

Sinisa: New Lat. Sina, China; +*Sua*.

Sinopa Leidy, 1871.

Creodonta, Proviweriidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., July 11, 1871, 115-116 (description said to be insufficient); Ann. Rept. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., for 1871, 355-356, 1872.

Type: *Sinopa rapax* Leidy, from the Bridger Eocene near Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on a "portion of the ramus . . . The specimen contains two teeth, apparently the last premolar and the sectional molar, behind which are portions of two other teeth."

Sinopa: A name "according to Prof. Hayden . . . applied by the Blackfoot Indians to a small fox." (Leidy, Rept. U. S. Geol. Surv. Terr., I, 117, 1873.)

Sipalocyon Ameghino, 1887.

Marsupialia, Borhyaenidae.

Ensay. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 8-9, Dec., 1887.

Type: *Sipalocyon gracilis* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Sipalocyon: σιπαλός, deformed; κύων, dog.

Sipalus G. Fischer, 1813.

Marsupialia, Phalangeridae.

Zoognosia, II, pp. ix, 581-582, 1813.

New name for *Phalanger* Storr, 1780, and *Coercos* Lacépède, 1799, which are not Latin or Greek names. **Type:** *Didelphis orientalis* Pallas, from the Moluccas.

Sipalus: σιπαλός, deformed—"propter pedem posticum phalangibus concretis quodammodo deformem." (Fischer.)

Siphneus Brants, 1827.

Glires, Muridae, Myotapinae.

Het Geslacht Muizen, 19-23, 1827.

Siphneus Gray, List Osteol. Spec. Brit. Mus., pp. xiv, 52, 1847 (misprint).

Type: *Mus aspalax* Pallas, from Siberia.

Name antedated by *Myotarpa* Kerr, 1792.

Siphneus: σίφνεύς, mole.

Siphonocetus Cope, 1895.

Cete, Balenidae.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXXIV, No. 147, pp. 140-141, pl. vi figs. 3-5, May 29, 1895; Am. Naturalist, XXIX, No. 342, p. 573, June 3, 1895 (type fixed.)

Type: *Balæna prisca* Leidy, from the Yorktown (Middle) Neocene beds of Westmoreland County, Virginia (locality fide Leidy, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 441, 1869).

Extinct. Based on a fragment of a jaw and a caudal vertebra.

Siphonocetus: σίφων, σίφωνος, tube, pipe; κήτος, whale—in allusion to the alveolar groove which is distinct, 'roofed over, and perforate.'

Sirene Link, 1794.

Sirenia, Hydrodamalidae.

Beytr. Naturgesch., I, pt. I, 67-68, 1794; Mag. Thiergesch., I, pt. II, 40, 1794.

Type: *Sirene borealis* (= *Trichechus manatus* β *borealis* Gmelin), from Bering Island, Bering Sea. "*Manatus* unterscheidt sich schon von den *Trichechis* sehr und verdiente deswegen ein eigenes Geschlecht auszumachen, noch mehr aber ist *Sirene* nicht allein von den *Trichechis*, sondern vom *Manatus* verschieden." (Link, l. c., pp. 67-68.)

Sirene—Continued.

This name appeared in the same year as *Hydrodamalis* Retzius, 1794, but uncertain which name was actually published first. *Hydrodamalis* has come into common use; should be retained unless it can be clearly proved *Sirene* has priority.

Sirene: *σειρήν*, siren.

Sitomys FITZINGER, 1867.

Gliræ, Muridæ, Crice

Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, LVI, 97, 1867; *MER*
Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., VII, 27, 1892.

Type: *Cricetus myoides* Gapper, from Lake Simcoe, Ontario, Canada.

Name antedated by *Peromyscus* Gloger, 1841.

Sitomys: *σίτος*, grain, food; *μῦς*, mouse.

Sivalarctos BLAINVILLE, 1841.

Fere, Ur

Ostéog. Mamm. Récents et Foss., II, fasc. ix (Carnassiers, *Suburnus*), 114,

New name for the genus provisionally called *Amphiarctos* on p. 96. **Type:**
sivalensis Cautley & Falconer, from the Sub-Himalayas, India.

Extinct.

Sivalarctos: Siwalik (Hills), India, the type locality; *ἄρκτος*, bear.

Sivalhippus LYDEKKER, 1877.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equ

Records Geol. Surv. India, X, pt. 1, pp. 31-32, Feb., 1877.

Type: *Sivalhippus theobaldi* Lydekker, from the Siwaliks of Keypar, in
Punjab, India.

Extinct. Based on the left maxilla containing the four anterior teeth of
molar series.

Sivalhippus: Siwalik (Hills), India, the type locality; *ἵππος*, horse.

Sivalours BLAINVILLE, 1841.

Fere, Un

Comptes Rendus, Paris, XIII, No. 4, p. 165, July-Dec., 1841.

Type: *Ursus sivalensis* Falconer & Cautley, from the Tertiary of the Siwalik I
India.

Extinct.

Sivalours: Siwalik (Hills), India, the type locality; French *ours*, bear.

Sivameles FALCONER, 1868.

Fere, Un

Palæont. Memoirs, I, 328, 1868.

Not published as a generic term, but merely suggested as a better nam

Sivalarctos: "It is strange that M. de Blainville should have adopted this
[*Sivalarctos*] while convinced against its being a Bear. If he thought it w

the Badger, *Sivaturnus* or *Sivameles*, should such combinations be admis

would have been more appropriate. But we can not assent to his conclusi

(FALCONER.)

Extinct.

Sivameles: *Siva*, a Hindu deity; + *Meles*.

Sivameryx LYDEKKER, 1878.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anthracotheri

Records Geol. Surv. India, XI, 80, 1878; *Palæontologia Indica* (Mem. C
Surv. India), ser. 10, II, pt. v, 169-170, pl. xxiii, fig. 11, Feb., 1883.

Type: *Sivameryx sindicus* Lydekker (1883), from the lower Manchhars of S
India.

Extinct. Based on a single upper molar.

Sivameryx: *Siva*, a Hindu deity; *μήρυξ*, ruminant.

Sivatatus FALCONER, 1868.

Fere, Un

Palæont. Memoirs, I, 328, 1868.

Not published as a generic term, but merely suggested as a better nam

Sivalarctos. (See *Sivameles* Falconer.)

Extinct.

Sivatatus: *Siva*, a Hindu deity; + *Tatus*.

ivatherium CAUTLEY & FALCONER, 1835. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Giraffidae.
Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, IV, No. 48, p. 706, Dec., 1835; *Asiatic Researches*,
 XIX, Zool., pt. 1, 1-24, pl. 1, 1836; *Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris*, 2^e sér., VII, 61, Jan.,
 1837.

Type: *Sivatherium giganteum* Cautley & Falconer, from the Tertiary of the Siwalik Hills, India.

Extinct. Based on 'a remarkably perfect head.'

Sivatherium: *Siva*, a Hindu deity; *thērion*, wild beast.

milocomptus Gervais, 1849. Cete, Squalodontidae.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, XXVIII, 645 footnote, Jan.-June, 1849 (provisional).

Smilocomptus Gervais, *Mém. Acad. Sci. Montpellier*, I, pt. III, 218, 1849.

Type: *Smilocomptus burgueti* Gervais, from the shell marls at Salles, Dépt. de la Gironde, France.

Extinct. Based on a tooth.

Smilocomptus: *σμίλη*, knife; *καμπτός*, bent.

milodectes Wortman, 1903. Glires, Proglires, Mixodectidae.*

Am. Journ. Sci., 4th ser., XVI, 362-364, fig. 118, Nov., 1903.

Type: *Hypomyscus gracilis* Marsh, from the Eocene of Grizzly Buttes, Bridger Basin, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on the anterior part of a left mandibular ramus containing the fourth premolar, first molar, and part of the third premolar.

Smilodectes: *σμίλη*, knife; *δέρκτης*, biter.

milodon Lund, 1842. Ferae, Felidae.

K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Nat. & Math. Afsndl., Kjöbenhavn, IX, 190-193, 198, Tab. xxxvi figs. 3-7, xxxvii, 1842.

Type: *Smilodon populator* Lund, from the valley of the Rio das Velhas, Minas Gerais, Brazil.

Extinct.

Smilodon: *σμίλη*, knife; *δδών*=*δδούς*, tooth—in allusion to the huge, saber-like upper canines.

minthopsis Thomas, 1887. Marsupialia, Dasyuridae.

Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Nat., Genova, 2d ser., IV, 503, Apr. 9, 1887; *Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus.*, 298-307, 1888.

New name for *Podabrus* Gould, 1845, which is preoccupied by *Podabrus* Fischer von Waldheim, 1821, a genus of Coleoptera.

Sminthopsis: *σμίνθος*, mouse; *ὄψις*, appearance—in allusion to its small size.

minthus (Nathusius MS.) Nordmann, 1839. Glires, Dipodidae.

Nordmann, in Demidoff's *Voy. Russie Mérid.*, III, livr. 1, cah. 1, pp. 49-51. *Atlas*, tab. 4 fig. 2, 1839; Keyserling & Blasius, *Wirbelthiere Europa's*, pp. x, 13, 38, 1840; Wiegmann's *Archiv Naturgesch.*, 1840, I, 330; Nordmann, *Écho du Monde Savant, Paris*, VIII, 195, Apr. 3, 1841.

Type: *Sminthus loriger* ('Nathusius') Nordmann, from the vicinity of Odessa, Russia (= *Mus subtilis* Pallas, from Siberia).

Name antedated by *Sicida* Gray, 1827.

Sminthus: *σμίνθος*, mouse.

smutsia Gray, 1865. Effodientia, Manidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 369-370; *Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus.*, 374-375, 1869.

Type: *Manis temminckii* Smuts, from Sennar, East Africa.

Smutsia: In honor of Johannes Smuts, a Dutch naturalist, who visited Cape Colony in the early part of the nineteenth century; author of 'Enumeratio Mammalium Capensium,' 1832.

* Wortman uses the family name *Microsyopsidae* for this group and maintains that it belongs to the *Primates* (see p. 851).

Solenodon BRANDT, 1833. Insectivora, SolenodontMém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersbourg, 6^e sér., II, 459-478, tab. I, II, 1833.*Solenodonta* GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. xxii, 1843.**Type:** *Solenodon paradoxus* Brandt, from Haiti.*Solenodon*: σωλήν, channel, pipe; δῶν = δδούς, tooth—from the second of lower incisors, which are deeply channeled on the inner side.**Soosoo (see Susu).**

Cete, Platanis

Sorex LINNÆUS, 1758.

Insectivora, Sori

Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., 53, 1758; 12th ed., 73-74, 1766.

Species, 3: *Sorex araneus* Linnaeus (type), from Europe; *S. cristatus* Linnaeus, Pennsylvania; and *S. aquaticus* Linnaeus, from eastern North America.*Sorex*: Lat., shrew (from ὑπαξ, shrew).**Sorex Glis (subg. of Sorex) DIARD & DUVAUCEL, 1822.** Insectivora, Tup

Asiatick Researches, Calcutta, XIV, 472-475, pl. IX, 1822; BLAINVILLE, Franç. et Étrang. d'Anat. et Physiol., Paris, II, 221, 1838; Ostéog., Descr. Mamm. Récents et Foss., I, Insectivores, 56, 109, 111, pl. III, figs. in pls. VI, 1850; OWEN, Odontography, III, 1845.

Glisorex DESMAREST, Mammalogie, II, Suppl., 535-536, 1822.*Glisorex* GIEBEL, Odontographie, 18, fig. 6, 1855.*Glirisorex* SCUDDER, Nomenclator Zool., pt. II, 131, 1882.**Type:** *Sorex Glis* Diard & Duvaucel, from Pulo Penang, or Singapore, & Settlements.*Sorex Glis* is written as two words without a hyphen and seems to be the of a genus and species rather than a single name. "On aura certain tout le droit possible de le prendre pour un type d'une nouvelle sous-div nous lui assignerons le nom de (*Sorex Glis*) qui donne à la fois, l'idée de sa extérieure et de sa véritable nature." It was regarded as a generic (*Sorexglis*) by Desmarest, who emended it to *Glisorex*.*Sorex Glis*: *Sorex* + *Glis*.**Soricictis POMEL, 1848-52.**

Ferae, Vive

POMEL, in Gervais' Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, 1^{re} éd., II, expl. to pl. 2 p. 11, 1848-52 (fide WATERHOUSE MS.); ibid., 2^e éd., 223, 1859.*Soricictis* ZITTEL, Handb. Palæont., IV, 3te Lief., 656, 1893.Apparently a manuscript name applied by Pomel to specimens, in the I Museum, from Saint-Gérard-le-Puy, France. "M. Pomel, qui a visité collection [de Londres] avant nous, y a nommé *Soricictis elegans* et *S. leptorhyncha*, deux autres espèces dont on y voit aussi des mâchoires rieures." (GERVAIS, l. c., 223, 1859.)

Extinct.

Soricictis: *Sorex*; ἰκτίς, weasel.**Soriciscus (subgenus of Blarina) COUES, 1877.**

Insectivora, Sori

Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., III, No. 3, p. 649, May 15, 1877.

Type: *Sorex parvus* Say, * from Engineer Cantonment (near Blair), Nebraska.*Soriciscus*: Dim. of *Sorex*—in allusion to the diminutive size of the type sp**Soricictis (see Soricictis).**

Ferae, Viverr

Soriculus BLYTH, 1854.

Insectivora, Sori

Journ. Asiat. Soc. Bengal, XXIII, No. 7, p. 733, 1854; XXIV, No. 1, 1855; WAGNER, Suppl. Schreber's Säugthiere, V, p. 806, 1855.

Type: *Corsira nigrescens* Gray, from Nepal, India.*Soriculus*: Dim. of *Sorex*.

es gives "Type—*Sorex parvus* Say or *S. cinereus* Bachman," but *S. cinereus*, 1823.

Stalia GRAY, 1866.

Cete, Delphinidæ.

Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 393, 401-402, 1866; Suppl. Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 67, 1871.

Type: *Delphinus guineensis* Van Beneden, from British Guiana.

Stalia: Apparently a coined name.

Steno (subgenus of Steno) GRAY, 1866.

Cete, Delphinidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 213; Syn. Whales & Dolphins Brit. Mus., 5, 1868.

Species: *Steno capensis* Gray, from the Cape of Good Hope; and *S. lentiginosus* Gray, from India.

Spalacodon CHARLESWORTH, 1844.

Marsupialia, Didelphyidæ?

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., XIV, 350 footnote, Nov., 1844; Proc. Brit. Ass. Adv. Sci. for 1844, Abstracts, etc., p. 50, 1845.

Type (species not given), from Hordwell Cliff, Hampshire, England.

Extinct. Based on part of the upper jaw and a considerable portion of the lower jaw.

Spalacodon: σπάλαξ, σπάλακος, mole; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Spalacomys PETERS, 1861.

Glires, Muridæ, Murinæ.

Abhandl. K. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, for 1860, 139-147, Taf. II fig. 1, 1861.

Type: *Spalacomys indicus* Peters, from eastern India.

Spalacomys: σπάλαξ, σπάλακος, mole; μῦς, mouse—'mole rat,' from its burrowing habits.

Spalacopus WAGLER, 1832.

Glires, Octodontidæ.

Oken's Isis, 1832, 1219-1220.

Type: *Spalacopus poeppigii* Wagler (= *Prunomoryctes noctivagus* Poeppig, 1835), from the foot of the Andes, Chile.

Spalacopus: σπάλαξ, σπάλακος, mole; πούς, foot—from its burrowing habits, and its resemblance to *Spalar*. (BEDDARD, Mamm., 487, 1902.)

Spalacotherium OWEN, 1854.

Marsupialia, Triconodontidæ.

Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 2^e sér., XI, feuilles 27-31, p. 482, Aug., 1854; Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, X, pt. 4, No. 40, pp. 426-433, figs. 9-12 in text, Nov. 1, 1854.

Spalacotherium MARSHALL, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 12, 1873 (misprint).

Type: *Spalacotherium tricuspideus* Owen, from the Purbeck formation at Durdlestone Bay, Dorsetshire, England.

Extinct. Based on portions of several lower jaws.

Spalacotherium: σπάλαξ, σπάλακος, mole; θηρίον, wild beast.

Spalax GUELLENSTAEDT, 1770.

Glires, Spalacidæ.

Nov. Comment. Acad. Sci. Petropolitanae, XIV, pt. 1, pp. 409-440, tab. VIII, IX, 1770; LYDEKKER, in Flower & Lydekker's Mamm., Living & Extinct, 477, 1891.

Spalax FROBIEP, Dumeril's Anal. Zool. aus Franz. mit Zusätzen, 19, 1806; TIEDEMANN, Zoologie, 476, 1808.

Type: *Spalax microphthalmus* Gueldenstaedt = *S. typhlus* (Pallas), 1778, from southern Russia.

Spalax: σπάλαξ, mole—in allusion to the cylindrical body, short limbs, inconspicuous eyes and ears, large claws, and absence of tail.

Spalacotherium (see Spalacotherium).

Marsupialia, Triconodontidæ.

Spaniomys AMEGHINO, 1887.

Glires, Octodontidæ.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 10, Dec., 1887.

Species: *Spaniomys riparius* Ameghino, and *S. modestus* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Spaniomys: σπάνιος, rare; μῦς, mouse.

- Spaniotherium** FILHOL, 1882. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidae.
 Mém. Mamm. Foss. Phosphorites du Quercy, in Ann. Soc. Sci. Phys. Nat., Toulouse, 113-114, 1882.
Spaniotherium Zool. Record for 1883, XX. Index New Gen., 11, 1884 (misprint).
 Type: *Spaniotherium spuriusum* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France.
 Extinct. Based on the three upper molars.
Spaniotherium: *σπάρτιος*, rare; *σπαίον*, wild beast.
- Sparassocynus** MERCERAT, 1899. Marsupialia, Borhyaenidae.
 Anal. Soc. Cien. Argentina, XLVII, entr. 2, pp. 58-60, Feb., 1899.
 Type: *Sparassocynus bahian* Mercerat, from Monte Hermoso, about 40 miles east of Bahia Blanca, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Extinct. Based on portions of the cranium.
Sparassocynus: *σπαράσσω*, to tear, to mangle; *κύων*, *κυνός*, dog.
- Spasma** subgenus of *Megaderma*: GRAY, 1866. Chiroptera, Megadermatidae.
 Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 83.
 Type: *Megaderma spasma* (= *Vespertilio spasma* Linnaeus), from Ternate, Malakka Archipelago.
Spasma: *σπάσμα*, a piece torn off—in allusion to the deeply notched tragus, which has the appearance of having had a piece cut out of the upper margin.
- Spectrellum** Gervais, 1855. Chiroptera, Natalidae.
 Expl. du Comte de Castelnau l'Amérique du Sud, Zool., Mamm., 51, 1855; Comptes Rendus, Paris, XLII, 550, 1856.
 Type: *Spectrellum macrourum* Gervais, from Bahia, Brazil.
Spectrellum: Dim. of *Spectrum*.
- Spectrum** LACEPÈDE, 1799. Chiroptera, Pteropodidae.
 Tabl. Méth., 15, 1799; "Buffon's Hist. Nat., Quad., Didot ed., XIV, 188, 1799;"
 Nouv. Tableau Méth. Mamm., in Mém. l'Institut, Paris, III, 500, 1801; GRAY, Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 100-102, 1870; MATSCHUL, Fledermäuse Berliner Mus. Naturkunde, Lief. 1, Megachiroptera, 19-30, 1899 (type given as *Pteropus vulgaris* Geoffroy, 1810).
 Type: *Spectrum campyrus* (= *Vespertilio campyrus* Linnaeus), from Asia.
 Name preoccupied by *Spectrum* Scopoli, 1777, a genus of Lepidoptera.
Spectrum: Lat., apparition, specter.
- Spelæus*** BROOKES, 1828. Ferre, Urside.
 "Cat. Anat. & Zool. Museum of Joshua Brookes, London, 31, 1828 (previous to July 14)."
 Type: *Spelæus antiquorum* Brookes (= *Ursus spelæus* auct.?), from Europe.
 Extinct.
Spelæus: *σπήλαιον*, cave—i. e., a cave bear.
- Speleartcos** É. GEOFFROY, 1833. Ferre, Urside.
 Revue Encyclopédique, LIX, 81 footnote, July-Sept., † 1833; "Inst., IV, 1836."
 Comptes Rendus, Paris, II, 187, 1836.
Speleartcos GEOFFROY, Études Progressives d'un Naturaliste, 92, 93 footnote, 185.
 Name provisionally proposed for the extinct bears. "Que l'on en vienne à faire ressortir, à l'égard des êtres à l'état fossile, le degré différentiel de leurs fronts aussi fortement relevés et bombés, en les élevant à la condition d'une famille générique sous le nom de *Speleartcos*; . . . Les *Speleartcos* propres à la zoologie antédiluvienne, et les *Ursus* à l'actuelle, . . . seraient aperçus ceux-là plus grands et plus robustes . . . et ceux-ci au contraire plus rabougris et de taille restreinte." (GEOFFROY.)
Speleartcos: *σπήλαιον*, cave; *ἄρκτος*, bear—a cave bear.

name is open to question, as it was published in a sale catalogue.

—published a month or two later; see 'Postscriptum,' dated Oct. 29,

GRAY, 1866.

Chiroptera, Rhinolophidae.

Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 82.

Speorifera vulgaris (= *Rhinolophus vulgaris* Horsfield), from Java.

fero: σπείρος, cave; φέρω, to bear—from the large transverse 'pore' in the head of the male.

LUND, 1830.

Fern, Canidae.

Sci. Nat., Paris, 2^e sér., XI, Zool., 223-224, 232, Apr., 1839; Écho du idé Savant, Paris, 6^e ann., No. 430, p. 245, Apr. 17, 1839; WAGNER, in GUARD's Archiv Naturgesch., 1843, I, 349, 354-355.

Speothos paucicornis Lund, from the bone caves between the Rio das Velhas Rio Paroipeba, Minas Geraes, Brazil (alt. 2,000 ft.).

cf.

os: σπείρος, cave; λύς, a kind of wolf—cave wolf, in allusion to the occurrence of its remains in bone caves.

philus (see **Spermophilus**).

Glires, Sciuridae.

gus DAVID? 1875.

Glires, Sciuridae.

. 3^e Voy. dans l'Empire Chinois, I, 52; II, 329, 1875; MÖLLENDORFF, Vert. v. Chihli, 16-17, 1877.

Spermophilus mongolicus Milne-Edwards, from the vicinity of Peking, China. *alegus*: σπέρμα, seed; λέγω, to gather, pick up—i. e., a seed gatherer. *in* *pare* *Spermophilus*.)

illa, **Spermophila**, **Spermophilus** (see **Spermophilus**).

hilopsis BLASIUS, 1884.

Glires, Sciuridae.

18^{ten} Versamml. Deutsch. Naturforsch. und Aerzte in Magdeburg (Sept. 23), 1884, No. 5, pp. 324-325 (provisional name); W. L. SCLATER, Zool. anal for 1884, XXI, Mamm., pp. 4, 43, 1885; TROUENART, Cat. Mamm., new fasc. II, 441, 1897.

Spermophilus leptodactylus (Lichtenstein), from Turkestan.

philopsis: *Spermophilus*; ὄψις, appearance.

hilus F. CUVIER, 1825.

Glires, Sciuridae.

rimophile CUVIER, Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, IX, 293-305, pl. 15, 1822.] Mammifères, 160-161, pl. LV, 255, 1825; Griffith's Cuvier, Animal King-
d., V, 246, 1827.

phila RICHARDSON, in Parry's 2d Voyage, App., 313, 1825.

philus CUVIER, Dict. Sci. Nat., LIX, 473, 1829.

philus BURNETT, Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXVIII, for Oct.-Dec.,
I, 350, 1830.

atophilus WAGLER, Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 22, 1830; FITZINGER, Bilder-Atlas
s.-Pop. Naturgesch. Säugethiere, figs. 104-105, 1860.

philis RICHARDSON, Zool. Voy. H. M. S. 'Blossom,' Mamm., 12, 1839
(print).

Mus citellus Linnaeus, from Europe.

antedated by *Citellus* Oken, 1816.

philus: σπέρμα, seed; φίλος, loving—in allusion to the animal's principal

iurus (subgenus) LESSON, 1836.

Glires, Sciuridae.

Nat. Mamm. et Oiseaux découverts depuis 1788 (Compl. Œuvres Buffon),
98-403, 1836 (only in plural, '*Spermosciuri*'); Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal,
nm., 110-111, 1842.

I, 15: *Sciurus rutilus* Rüppell (type), from eastern Abyssinia; *S. setosus* For-
my, from the Cape of Good Hope; *S. namaquensis* Lichtenstein, from Cape
ony; *S. erythropus* Geoffroy, from Senegal; *S. pyrrhopus* F. Cuvier, from Sierra
ne; *S. brachyotus* Hemprich & Ehrenberg, from Abyssinia; *S. ocellaris* Smith,
Plettenberg Bay, Cape Colony; *S. abessinicus* Gmelin, from Abyssinia;

Sphenodon—Continued.

Sphenodon: σφῆν, wedge; δῶν=δόν, tooth—from the form of the upper teeth. "Elles sont en forme de cônes, dont la base regarde le fond de l'alcôve, de sorte qu'elles y paraissent enclavées comme des coins. Cette conformation particulière m'a fait nommer ce genre *Sp[h]enodon*." (LUND.)

Sphenotherus AMEGHINO, 1891.

Edentata, Megatheriidae.

Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 2a, 95-99, figs. 24, 25 in text, Apr. 1, 1891.

Type: *Sphenotherus zarudtinus* Ameghino, from the Miocene of Tucuman or Catamarca, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on a lower jaw.

Sphenotherus: σφῆν, wedge; θῆρ, wild beast.

Spermophilus (see **Spermophilus**).

Glires, Sciuridae.

Spiggomys AMEGHINO, 1887.

Glires, Chinchillidae.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 12, Dec., 1887.

Spiggomys LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1891, XXVIII, Mamm., 33, 1892.

Type: *Spiggomys zonatus* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Spiggomys: σφιγγω, to bind; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the molars, "formadas por dos láminas separadas por una hendidura y unidas en un extremo como en *Peromys*."

Spiggurus F. CUVIER, 1822?

Glires, Erethizontidae.

Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, IX, 427, 433-435, pl. 20 bis figs. 5-7, 1822 ('Sphiggure');

Dents Mammifères, 178-179, 256, 1825.

Spiggurus WAGLER, Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 18-19, 1830.

Spigurus SWAINSON, Nat. Hist. Quail, 390, 1835.

Spiggurus GRAY, List Osteol. Spec. Brit. Mus., pp. xiii, 45, 1847.

Spiggurus WATERHOUSE, Nat. Hist. Mamm., II, Rodentia, 409, 1848; ALSTON, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1876, 94.

Type: *Spiggurus spinosus* F. Cuvier, from Brazil.

In the first reference *Spiggurus* seems to be only a French name ('Sphiggure'), except on pp. 433-434, where it is abbreviated ('*S. spinosa*').

Spiggurus: σφιγγω, to bind; οὐρά, tail—in allusion to the prehensile tail.

Spingomys (see **Spiggomys**).

Glires, Chinchillidae.

Spingura (see **Spiggurus**).

Glires, Erethizontidae.

Spinx ('LESSON') GRAY, 1843.

Primates, Cercopithecidae.

['Les vrais Papions ou Sphinx' LESSON, Spécies Mammifères, 104-107, 1840.]

['Sphinx' LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 6, 1842.]

GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. xvii (under *Cynocephalus*).

LESSON uses *Sphinx* as a 'tribe' or section of the subgenus *Papio*, for *P. babuin* (= *Simia cynocephalus*), and *P. sphinx* (= *S. sphinx*), but only in French form.

Gray merely quotes Lesson's name in the synonymy of *Cynocephalus* without recognizing the group.

Name preoccupied by *Sphinx* Linnaeus, 1758, a genus of Lepidoptera.

Sphinx: σφίγξ, sphinx, supposed to mean lit. 'strangler,' the story being that the Sphinx strangled those who could not solve her riddles. (Century Dict.)

Sphodromys AMEGHINO, 1887.

Glires, Chinchillidae.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 13, Dec., 1887.

Type: *Sphodromys scalaris* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of the Rio Santa Cruz, southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Sphodromys: σφοδρός, strong, robust; μῦς, mouse.

Sphyrocephalus MURRAY, 1862.

Chiroptera, Pteropodidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1862, 8-11, pl. 1 (*Zyganocephalus*).

Sphyrocephalus DUNSON, Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 6, 1878 (misprint).

Spermosciurus—Continued.

S. congicus Kuhl, from the Congo region; *S. persicus* Gmelin, from I
S. anomalus Gueldenstaedt, from Georgia; ? *S. getulus* Linnaeus, from north
 Africa; *S. marabatus* Lesson, *S. simplex* Lesson, and *S. prestigiator* Lesson
 Senegal.

In 1842 the subgenus contained only 13 species, *S. madagascariensis* Shaw
 Madagascar; *S. multicolor* Rüppell, from Abyssinia; and *S. syriacus* Hen-
 & Ehrenberg, from Syria, being added, while *S. ocellaris*, *S. namaquensis*,
S. marabatus were reduced to synonymy, and *S. persicus* and *S. anomalus* on
Spermosciurus: σπέρμα, seed; +Sciurus.

Sphæramys AMEGHINO, 1887.

Glires, Chinch

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral., p. 13, Dec., 1887.

Sphæromys AMEGHINO, Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 169, 1889.

Type: *Sphæramys irruptus* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of the Rio
 Cruz, southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Sphæramys: σφαῖρα, ball, globe; μῦς, mouse.

Sphærocephalus (subgenus of *Globiocephalus*) GRAY, 1864.

Cete, Delph

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 244; Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 35
 figs. 63-64, 1866 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Globiocephalus incrassatus* Gray, from Bridport, Dorsetshire, Englan
Sphærocephalus: σφαῖρα, ball, globe; κεφαλή, head—in allusion to the
 of the head.

Sphaerocormus FITZINGER, 1871.

Edentata, Dasyp

Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl., K. Akad. Wiss. Wien., LXIV, pt. 1, pp. 3;
 Oct., 1871.

Sphaerocormus TROUESSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. v, 1148, 1898 (m
 in synonymy).

Type: *Tolypeutes conurus* I. Geoffroy, from the Province of Santa Cruz, Arg
Sphaerocormus: σφαῖρα, ball, globe; κορμός, trunk—in allusion to the an
 habit of rolling itself into a ball.

Sphæromys (see **Sphæramys**).

Glires, Chinch

Sphaeronycteris PETERS, 1882.

Chiroptera, Phyllostom

Sitzungsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, Nov., 1882, 988-990, Taf. xv

Type: *Sphaeronycteris torophyllum* Peters, from tropical America.

Sphaeronycteris: σφαῖρα, ball, globe; νυκτερίς, bat—in allusion to the sl
 the head.

Sphalax (see **Spalax**).

Glires, Sp

Sphenocœlus OSBORN, 1895.

Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Chalicother

Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., VII, 75, May 17, 1895; *ibid.*, 98-10
 12-15, May 20, 1895; MATTHEW, *ibid.*, XII, 50, 1899.

Type: *Sphenocœlus Uintensis* Osborn, from the Eocene of the Uinta Basin,
 eastern Utah.

Extinct. Based on the posterior part of a skull.

Sphenocœlus: σφήν, wedge; κοῖλος, hollow—in allusion to the arrangement
 the foramina at the base of the sphenoid.

Sp[h]enodon LUND, 1839.

Edentata, Megalony

Ann. Sci. Nat. Paris, 2^e sér., XI, Zool., 220, Apr., 1839.

Sphenodon LUND, *ibid.*, 231; Afhandl. K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk., VIII, 2
 292, pl. XII, figs. 5-10, 1841.

Type: *Megalonyx minutus* Lund, from the bone caves between the Rio das
 and Rio Paraopeba, Minas Geraes, Brazil (alt. 2,000 ft.).

Name preoccupied by *Sphenodon* Gray, 1831, & genus of Chelonina.

Extinct. Based on an upper jaw.

Sp[h]renodon—Continued.

Sphenodon: σφῆνρ, wedge; ὀδῶν=ὀδοῦς, tooth—from the form of the upper teeth. "Elles sont en forme de cônes, dont la base regarde le fond de l'alvéole, de sorte qu'elles y paraissent enclavées comme des coins. Cette conformation particulière m'a fait nommer ce genre *Sp[h]renodon*." (LUND.)

sphenotherus AMEGHINO, 1891.

Edentata, Megatheriidae.

Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 2a, 95-99, figs. 24, 25 in text, Apr. 1, 1891.

Type: *Sphenotherus zavelletianus* Ameghino, from the Miocene of Tucuman or Catamarca, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on a lower jaw.

Sphenotherus: σφῆνρ, wedge; θῆρ, wild beast.

spermophilus (see **Spermophilus**).

Glires, Sciuridae.

sphiggomys AMEGHINO, 1887.

Glires, Chinchillidae.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamif. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 12, Dec., 1887.

Sphiggomys LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1891, XXVIII, Mamm., 33, 1892.

Type: *Sphiggomys zonatus* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Sphiggomys: σφιγγω, to bind; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the molars, "formadas por dos hincinas separadas por una hendidura y unidas en un extremo como en *Peromys*."

sphiggurus F. CUVIER, 1822?

Glires, Erethizontidae.

Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, IX, 427, 433-435, pl. 20 his figs. 5-7, 1822 ('Sphiggure');

Dents Mammifères, 178-179, 256, 1825.

Sphingurus WAGLER, Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 18-19, 1830.

Sphingurus SWAINSON, Nat. Hist. Quad., 390, 1835.

Sphingurus GRAY, List Osteol. Spec. Brit. Mus., pp. xiii, 45, 1847.

Sphingurus WATERHOUSE, Nat. Hist. Mamm., 11, Rodentia, 409, 1848; ALSTON, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1876, 94.

Type: *Sphiggurus spinosus* F. Cuvier, from Brazil.

In the first reference *Sphiggurus* seems to be only a French name ('Sphiggure'), except on pp. 433-434, where it is abbreviated ('*S. spinosa*').

Sphiggurus: σφιγγω, to bind; ὀπᾶ, tail—in allusion to the prehensile tail.

sphingomys (see **Sphiggomys**).

Glires, Chinchillidae.

sphingura (see **Sphiggurus**).

Glires, Erethizontidae.

sphinx ('LESSON') GRAY, 1843.

Primates, Cercopitheciidae.

[*Les vrais Papions ou Sphinx* LESSON, *Spécies Mammifères*, 104-107, 1840.]

[*'Sphinx'* LESSON, *Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal*, Mamm., 6, 1842.]

GRAY, *List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus.*, p. xvii (under *Cynocephalus*).

Lesson uses *Sphinx* as a 'tribe' or section of the subgenus *Papio*, for *P. babuin* (= *Simia cynocephalus*), and *P. sphinx* (= *S. sphinx*), but only in French form.

Gray merely quotes Lesson's name in the synonymy of *Cynocephalus* without recognizing the group.

Name preoccupied by *Sphinx* Linnaeus, 1758, a genus of Lepidoptera.

Sphinx: σφιγξ, sphinx, supposed to mean lit. 'strangler,' the story being that the Sphinx strangled those who could not solve her riddles. (Century Dict.)

sphodromys AMEGHINO, 1887.

Glires, Chinchillidae.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamif. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 13, Dec., 1887.

Type: *Sphodromys scalaris* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of the Rio Santa Cruz, southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Sphodromys: σφοδρός, strong, robust; μῦς, mouse.

sphyrocephalus MURRAY, 1862.

Chiroptera, Pteropodidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1862, 8-11, pl. 1 (*Zygenocephalus*).

Sphyrocephalus DOBSON, *Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus.*, 6, 1878 (misprint).

Sphyrocephalus—Continued.

Type: *Sphyrocephalus labrous* Murray, from Old Calabar River, West Africa.

Name preoccupied by *Sphyrocephala* Westwood, 1848, a genus of Diptera; and by *Sphyrocephalus* Schmarda, 1859, a genus of Vermes. May be replaced by *Zyganocephalus*, the name used on the plate.

Sphyrocephalus: σφῦρα, hammer; κεφαλή, head. "Head very large, massive . . . with some resemblance to a hammer, whence the name hammer-headed." (MURRAY.)

Spigurus, Spiggurus (see **Sphiggurus**).

Glires, Erethizontide.

Spilocuscus (subgenus of *Cuscus*) GRAY, 1861. Marsupialia, Phalangeride.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1861, 316-318; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 193, 1888 (in synonymy, type fixed).

Species: *Cuscus chrysorrhous* (= *Phalangista chrysorrhous* Temminck), from the Moluccas; and *C. maculatus* (= *Phalangista maculata* Geoffroy, type), from New Guinea?

Spilocuscus: σπίλος, spot; + *Cuscus*—'spotted cuscus,' from the variegated pelage.

Spilogale GRAY, 1865.

Ferre, Mustelide.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 150; MERRIAM, N. Am. Fauna, No. 4, pp. 1-15, pl. 1, 2 figs. in text, Oct. 8, 1890.

Type: *Mephitis interrupta* Rafinesque, from the Mississippi Valley, probably from Kansas.

Spilogale: σπίλος, spot; γαλή, weasel—from the spotted character of the markings, in contrast with the stripes of *Mephitis*.

Spinigera (subgenus of *Antelope*) LESSON, 1842. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovide.

Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 178, 1842; SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, II, pt. v, 59, 62, Jan., 1896 (in synonymy).

Type: *Antelope spinigera* Temminck (= *Capra pygmaea* Linnaeus), from the west coast of Africa, from Liberia to Ashantee.

Name antedated by *Neotragus* H. Smith, 1827.

Spinigera: Lat., thorn-bearing, thorny—in allusion to the diminutive horns, which are sharply pointed and less than an inch in length.

Spyrocephalus (see **Sphyrocephalus**).

Chiroptera, Pteropodide.

Squalodon GRATELOUP, 1840.

Cete, Squalodontide.

Actes Soc. Linn. Bordeaux, XI, for 1839, No. 56, p. 346, 1840; "Aët. Acad. R. Sci. Bordeaux, 1840, 208" (fide FLOWER & LYDEKKER, Mamm., Living & Extinct, 257, 1891); MEYER, Jahrb. Mineralogie, 1840, 587-588; GRATELOUP, ibid., 1841, 567-568, 830-832.

Type: *Squalodon grateloupii* Meyer, 1843, from Léognan, near Bordeaux, France. Originally described as a reptile but later shown to be a mammal (Jahrb. Mineralogie, 1840, 587-588; 1841, 567-568).

Extinct. Based on part of the left upper jaw.

Squalodon: *Squalus*, a genus of sharks; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—from the resemblance of the teeth to those of a shark.

Stachycolobus ROCHEBRUNE, 1886-87.

Primates, Cercopithecide.

Faune Sénégalaise, Suppl. Vert., 1^{er} fasc., 96, 114-116, pl. VII, 1886-87.

Type: *Colobus satanas* Waterhouse, from Fernando Po, west coast of Africa.

Stachycolobus: στάχυς, στάχυος, ear of corn, spike; + *Colobus*—in allusion to the hair of the head. "Pili frontis et superciliarum setosi, recti; verticis, genarum malarumque rigidi, flabellati."

Stagodon MARSH, 1889.

Marsupialia, Stagodontide.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXVIII, 178, pl. VII figs. 17-25, Aug., 1889.

Species: *Stagodon nitor* Marsh (type), and *S. tumidus* Marsh, from the Cretaceous (Laramie) of Wyoming.

Stagodon—Continued.

Extinct. "Based on a number of molar and premolar teeth, some of which were found together, but may pertain to separate individuals."

Stagodon: *σταγών*, drop; *ὀδών*=*ὀδούς*, tooth—in allusion to the resemblance of the crowns of the molars to a drop of viscous fluid.

Saurodon ROTH, 1899.

Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Isotemnidae.

Revista Mus. La Plata, IX, 386-387, 1899; AMEGHINO, Sin. Geol.-Paleont., Segundo Censo Nac. Rep. Argentina, I, Supl., 12, July, 1899.

Species: *Saurodon gegenbauri* Roth, and *S. supernus* Roth, from the Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.

Name preoccupied by *Staurodon* Lowe, 1854, a genus of Mollusca. Replaced by *Chiodon* Berg, 1899.

Extinct. Based on a lower jaw, a single canine, and a single molar.

Staurodon: *σταυρός*, an upright stake, cross; *ὀδών*=*ὀδούς*, tooth.

Stenomys PETERS, 1846.

Glires, Muridae, Dendromyinae.

Bericht und Verhandl. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, Aug., 1846, 258-259; Naturwiss. Reise nach Mossambique, Säugeth., 162-166, Taf. xxxiv fig. 2, xxxv fig. 11, xxxvi fig. 3, 1852.

Type: *Stenomys pratensis* Peters (= *S. edulis* Peters, 1852), from Tette, Mozambique, southeastern Africa (S. Lat. 16°-17°).

Stenomys: *στενός*, *στενός*, fat; *μῦς*, mouse—"fat mouse," from its plump form, due to storage of fat all over the body.

Stegodon (subg. of *Elephas*) FALCONER, 1857.

Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidae.

Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., London, XIII, pt. 4, pp. 314, 318, Synopt. Table, Nov. 1, 1857.

Stego-(*lepto*)-*don* POHLIG, Nova Acta Acad. Cæs. Leop.-Carol., LIII, Nr. 1, p. 252, 1888.

Species: 4: *Elephas cliftii* Falconer & Cautley, *E. bombifrons* Falconer & Cautley, *E. ? ganesa* Falconer & Cautley, and *E. insignis* Falconer & Cautley, from the Miocene and Pliocene of India.

Extinct.

Stegodon: *στέγω*, roof (*στέγω*, to cover); *ὀδών*=*ὀδούς*, tooth.

Stegotherium AMEGHINO, 1887.

Edentata, Dasypodidae.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 25, Dec., 1887.

Type: *Stegotherium tessellatum* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Stegotherium: *στέγω*, roof; *θηρίον*, wild beast—in allusion to the carapace.

Steiromys AMEGHINO, 1887.

Glires, Erethizontidae.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, pp. 9-10, Dec., 1887.

Species: *Steiromys detentus* Ameghino, and *S. duplicatus* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of the Rio Santa Cruz, southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Steiromys: *στέιρα*, keel; *μῦς*, mouse.

Stellera ('Cuvier') BOWDICH, 1821.

Sirenia, Hydrodamalidae.

[*Les Stellères* G. Cuvier, Règne Animal, I, 275, 1817.]

BOWDICH, Anal. Nat. Class. Mamm., 86, 1821.

Stellerus DESMAREST, Mammalogie, II, 510-511, 1822; LESSON, Man. Mammalogie, 403-404, 1827; McMURTRIE, Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, I, 204, 1831; abridged ed., 109, 1834.

Type: *Trichechus manatus borealis* Gmelin, from Bering Island, Bering Sea.

Stellera: In honor of George Wilhelm Steller, 1709-45, discoverer of the sea cow.

Stemmatopus F. CUVIER, 1826.

Ferae, Pinnipedia, Phocidae.

['Stemmatope' F. CUVIER, Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat., XI, 196-200, pl. 13, 1824.]
 Dict. Sci. Nat., XXXIX, 550-551, 1826 (art. 'Phoques'); McMURTRIE, Cuvier's
 Animal Kingdom, abridged ed., 71, 1834.

Stemmatopis GLOGER, Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., 163, 1841.

Stemmatops VAN DER HOEVEN, Handboek Dierkunde, 2d ed., II, 992, 1855.

Type: *Phoca cristata* ERXLEBEN, from the North Atlantic Ocean.

Stemmatopus: στέμμα, στέμματος, wreath; πούς, foot! Apparently Cuvier
 intended *Stemmatops*, 'qui signifie front couronné.'

Stenacodon MARSH, 1872.

Primates, Hyposodidae?

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 210, Sept., 1872 (sep. issued Aug. 13);

OSBORN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 173, 179, June 28, 1902 (syn-
 onym of *Hyposodus*).

Type: *Stenacodon rarus* Marsh, from Henry Fork of Green River, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on 'a single last molar, in good preservation.'

Stenacodon: στενός, narrow; ἀκμή, point; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to
 the last molar.

Stenella (subgenus of *Steno*) GRAY, 1866.

Cete, Delphinidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 213; Syn. Whales & Dolphins Brit. Mus., 5, 1868.

Type: *Steno attenuatus* Gray, from India. (GRAY, l. c., 1868.)

Stenella: Dim. of *Steno*.

Steneocranius (see *Stenocranius*).

Glires, Muridae, Microtinae.

Steneodon CROIZET, 1833.

Ferae, Felidae.

Revue Encyclopédique, LIX, 86 footnote, July-Sept., 1833.*

Species: *Ursus cultridens* Cuvier, from the Pliocene of the Val d'Arno, Tuscany,
 Italy; and *Steneodon megantereon* Croizet, from the Auvergne basin, France.
 Name antedated by *Megantereon* Croizet & Jobert, 1828; and by *Machairodus*
 Kaup, 1833.

Extinct.

Steneodon: στενός, narrow; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the huge upper
 canines.

Steneofiber É. GEOFFROY, 1833.

Glires, Castoridae.

[Revue Encyclopédique, LIX, 95, 1833—*Steneotherium* not *Steneofiber*.]

Considérations Ossem. Foss. Bassin l'Auvergne, 'Postscriptum,' 20, Oct. 29, 1833;
 Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, V, for 1833, 442, 1834; LAURILLARD, Dict. Univ.
 Hist. Nat., XI, 205-206, 1848; GEOFFROY, Zool. de la France, Patria, 522, Feb.,
 1845.

Type (species not stated) from Saint-Gérard-le-Puy, Auvergne, France. "Je
 me borne à citer . . . le crâne d'un genre nouveau . . . qui s'en vient très
 heureusement combler l'intervalle existant entre le castor et l'ondatra. Je
 ferai connaitre ce nouveau genre sous le nom de sténéofiber; les dents, le
 palais, l'occiput, la caisse auditive y sont comme dans le castor; mais la face
 s'y trouve jointe avec l'arrière-crâne par une sorte de pédicule très-étroit, et,
 au contraire, cette région interorbitaire est large dans le castor." (GEOFFROY,
 Ossem. Foss. Auvergne.)

Extinct. Based on a skull.

Steneofiber: στενός, narrow, little; + *Fiber*.

Steneotherium É. GEOFFROY, 1833.

Glires, Castoridae.

Revue Encyclopédique, LIX, 95, July-Sept., 1833.*

*This paper probably appeared several months later—see 'Postscriptum' (p. 95)
 dated Oct. 29, 1833.

Stenotherium—Continued.

Type (species not stated) from the quarries of Saint-Gérard-le-Puy, Auvergne, France.

Extinct. Based on a skull.

Stenotherium: στενός, narrow; θηρίον, wild beast.

Steno GRAY, 1846.

Cete, Delphinidae.

Zool. Vol. H. M. S. 'Erebus & Terror,' I, Mamm., 30, 43-44, tab. 26 fig. 1, 27, 28, 1846; Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 232-239, 1866; W. L. SCLEATER, Mamm. S. Africa, II, 212-213, 1901 (type fixed).

Species, 5: *Delphinus rostratus* Cuvier (type), *D. malayanus* Lesson, and *D. frontatus* Cuvier, from the Indian Ocean; *D. compressus* Gray, locality unknown; and *D. attenuatus* Gray, from India.

Steno: In honor of Dr. Nikolaus Steno, 1638-1687, a celebrated Danish anatomist and geologist; author of 'De Solido intro Solidum naturaliter Contento,' 1669.

Stenobalaena GRAY, 1874.

Cete, Balenidae.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., XIV, 304-305, 1 fig. in text, Oct., 1874.

Type: *Stenobalaena ranthogaster* Gray, from Port Underwood, South Island, New Zealand.

Stenobalaena: στενός, narrow; + *Balaena*—in allusion to the general form, which is 'slender in proportion to the height.'

Stenocephalus MERCERAT, 1891.

Edentata, Megalonychidae (Orthotheridae).

Revista Mus. La Plata, II, 10-12, 1891.

Stenocephalus MERCERAT, Revista Mus. La Plata, II, 12, 1891 (misprint).

Species, 3: *Stenocephalus australis* Mercerat, *S. cognatus* Mercerat, and *S. hybridus* Mercerat, all from the barrancas of the Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia.

Name preoccupied by *Stenocephalus* Latreille, 1825, a genus of Hemiptera.

Extinct.

Stenocephalus: στενός, narrow; κεφαλή, head.

Stenocranius (subg. of *Microtus*) KASTSCHENKO, 1901.

Giles, Muridae, Microtinae.

Ann. Mus. Zool. Acad. Imp. Sci., St.-Petersbourg, VI, Nos. 2-3, pp. 167-198, fig. 1, 1901.

Stenocranius LYEDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1901, XXXVIII, Mamm., 32, 1902.

Species, 5: *Arvicola arvalis* var. *slowzowi* Poliakoff, *A. raddei* Poliakoff, *Microtus tianschanicus* Büchner, *Arvicola eversmanni* Poliakoff, and *Mus gregalis* Pallas, from Siberia.

Name preoccupied by *Stenocranius* Fieber, 1866, a genus of Hemiptera.

Stenocranius: στενός, narrow; κρανίον, skull.

Stenodelphis (subgenus of *Delphinus*) GERVAIS, 1847.

Cete, Platanistidae.

GERVAIS, in D'Orbigny's Voy. dans l'Amérique Mérid., IV, 2^e part., Mamm., 31-32, "pl. xxiii," 1847; Hist. Nat. Mamm., II, 322, 1855 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Delphinus blainvilliei* Gervais, from the mouth of the Rio de La Plata, near Montevideo, Uruguay.

Stenodelphis: στενός, narrow; δελφίς, dolphin.

Stenoderma GEOFFROY, 1813.

Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae.

Desc. l'Égypte, II, 114, 1813; OKEN, Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., 933, 1816.

Type: *Stenoderma rufum* Geoffroy, locality unknown.

Stenoderma: στενός, narrow; δέρμα, skin—in allusion to the narrow, concave interfemoral membrane.

Stenodon VAN BENEDEN, 1865.

Cete, Balenidae?

Recherches Ossem. Crag d'Anvers, in Mém. Acad. Roy. Sci. de Belgique, XXXV, 75-79, pl. iv, 2 figs. in text, 1865.

Stenodon—Continued.

Type: *Balanodon lentianus* Meyer, from the vicinity of Linz, Upper Austria.

Name preoccupied by *Steneodon* Croizet, 1833, a genus of Feræ.

Extinct.

Stenodon: στενός, narrow; δὲών=δδούς, tooth.

Stenodon AMEGHINO, 1885. Edentata, Megatheriidae (Scelidotheriidae).

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VIII, entr. 1, pp. 116–117, 1885; Cont. Conocimiento Mamif. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 731, pl. XLIX fig. 10 (*Stenodontherium*), 1889.

Type: *Stenodon modicus* Ameghino, from the barrancas del Paraná, Argentina.

Name preoccupied by *Stenodon* Van Beneden, 1865, a genus of Cete. Replaced by *Stenodontherium* Ameghino, 1889.

Extinct. Based on a single molar.

Stenodontherium AMEGHINO, 1889. Edentata, Megatheriidae (Scelidotheriidae).

Cont. Conocimiento Mamif. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 731, pl. XLIX fig. 10, 1889.

New name for *Stenodon* Ameghino, 1885, which is preoccupied by *Stenodon* Van Beneden, 1865, a genus of Cete.

Extinct.

Stenodontherium: *Stenodon*; θηπιον, wild beast.

Stenogale SCHLOSSER, 1887.

Feræ, Mustelidae.

SCHLOSSER, in Roger's Verzeichniss Foss. Säugeth., Bericht Naturwiss. Ver. Augsburg, XXIX, 135–136, 1887; "SCHLOSSER, Beitr. Palaeont. Oesterreich-Ungarns und des Orients, VII, 375, 1888."

Species: *Plesiogale gracilis* Filhol, and *Pseudalurus intermedius* Filhol, from the Quercy Phosphorites, France. (Zool. Record for 1888, Mamm., 33.)

Extinct.

Stenogale: στενός, narrow; γαλή, weasel.

Stenogenium AMEGHINO, 1895. Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Leontiniidae.

Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XV, cuad. 11–12, 654, 1895 (sep. p. 54).

Type: *Stenogenium sclerops* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds in the interior of Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on a mandibular symphysis containing the alveoli and in part the roots of the incisors and canines.

Stenogenium: στενός, narrow; γένειον, jaw, cheek.

Stenoplesictis FILHOL, 1880.

Feræ, Mustelidae.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, XCI, No. 6, p. 345, July–Dec., 1880.

Type: *Stenoplesictis cayluxi* Filhol, from the upper Eocene of the Phosphorites of Quercy, near Caylux, France.

Extinct. Based on a lower jaw.

Stenoplesictis: στενός, narrow; + Plesictis.

Stenops ILLIGER, 1811.

Primates, Lemuridae.

Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 73, 1811.

Stenops —, London Encyclopædia, XXII (art. Zoology), 736, 1845.

Type: *Lemur tardigradus* Linnaeus, from Ceylon.

Name antedated by *Tardigradus* Boddaert, 1784 (preoccupied); and by *Loris* E. Geoffroy, 1796.

Stenops: στενός, narrow; ὤψ, face.

Stenopterus DOBSON, 1871.

Chiroptera, Vespertilionidae?

Proc. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, No. III, 77–78, Mar., 1871.

Type (species not mentioned), from Darjiling, India.

Name preoccupied by *Stenopterus* Illiger, 1804, a genus of Coleoptera.

Stenopterus: στενός, narrow; πτερόν, wing.

Stenorhynchus F. Cuvier, 1826.

Ferte, Pinnipedia, Phocidae.

[*'Sténorhinque'* F. Cuvier, *Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris*, XI, 190-193 (*'Sténorhynque'*), pl. 13, fig. 1, 1824.]*Dict. Sci. Nat.*, XXXIX, 548-549, 1826 (art. *'Phoques'*).*Stenorhynchus* Lesson, *Man. Mammalogie*, 199, 1827; *Compl. Œuvres Buffon*, IV, 353, 1834.*Stenorhynchus* Cuvier, *Dict. Sci. Nat.*, LIX, 463, 1829.*Stenorhynchus* McMurtrie, Cuvier's *Animal Kingdom*, abridged ed., 71, 1834.**Type:** *Phoca leptonyx* Blainville, from the Falkland Islands.Name preoccupied by *Stenorhynchus* Lamarck, 1819, a genus of Crustacea.Replaced by *Hydrurga* Gistel, 1848; and by *Ogmorhinus* Peters, 1875.*Stenorhynchus*: στενός, narrow; ρύγχος, snout, muzzle.**Stenorhynchotes** Turner, 1888.

Ferte, Pinnipedia, Phocidae.

Rept. Voy. H. M. S. 'Challenger,' Zool., XXVI, pl. LXVIII, 63 footnote, 1888.**New name** suggested for *Stenorhynchus* Cuvier, 1826, but apparently never used.

"The name *Stenorhynchus* was given to a Brachyurous Crustacean so far back as 1818 . . . and is regularly in use at the present time . . . Taking as a precedent Gill's name *Leptonychotes*, as a modification of *Leptonyx*, it would have been better to have modified *Stenorhynchus* into *Stenorhynchotes*, and thus to obtain a generic name, which whilst distinctive, would have been a less departure from the name most commonly in use than the generic term *Ogmorhinus* proposed in 1875 by Peters." (TURNER.)

Stenorhynchotes: στενός, narrow; ρύγχος, snout, muzzle; (suffix -σotes, signifying possession.**Stenorhynchus, Stenorhynchus** (see *Stenorhynchus*). Ferte, Pinnipedia, Phocidae.**Stenotatus** AMEGHINO, 1891.

Edentata, Dasypodidae.

Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 4a, 253, Aug. 1, 1891.**Type:** *Stenotatus karakensis* Ameghino, from the lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Stenotatus: στενός, narrow, little; *taton*, native name of the armadillo.**Stenotephanos** AMEGHINO, 1886.

Ungulata, Toxodontia, Toxodontidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, IX, 106-109, 1886.**Type:** *Torodon plicidens* Ameghino, from the older Tertiary formations of Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on an upper molar.

Stenotephanos: στενότης, narrowness, straightness; φανός, conspicuous.**Stentor** GEOFFROY, 1812.

Primates, Cebidae.

Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, XIX, 107, 1812.

Species. 6: *Stentor seniculus* (= *Simia seniculus* Linnaeus), from Guiana; *S. ursinus* Humboldt & Bonpland, from the Rio Negro and Upper Amazon; *S. stramineus* Geoffroy, from Para; *S. fuscus* Geoffroy, from Brazil; *S. glaucicaudatus* Geoffroy, from the Province of Jaen, Colombia; and *S. niger* Geoffroy, from Brazil and Paraguay.

Name antedated by *Alouatta* Lacépède, 1799.*Stentor*: Στέντωρ, "a Greek herald in the Trojan war, who, according to Homer, had a voice as loud as that of fifty other men together." (Century Dict.)

The application to a 'howling monkey' is obvious.

Stephanodon MEYER, 1847.

Ferte, Mustelidae.

Neues Jahrb. Mineralogie, 1847, 183.**Type:** *Stephanodon mombachensis* Meyer, from the Miocene, 'Tertiär-Kalk von Mombach,' Rhein-Hessen, Germany.

Extinct. Based on 'eine des hintern Theils beraubte Unterkiefer-Wälzte.'

Stephanodon: στέφανος, crown; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth.

Stereoceros DUVERNOY, 1853. Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidae.
 L'Institut, XXI, 109, 1853; Comptes Rendus, Paris, XXXVI, No. 11, pp. 453-454,
 Mar., 1853; Archiv. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, VII, 125, 1854.

Type: *Stereoceros typus* (or *S. galli*) Duvernoy, from the valley of the Rhine.
 Extinct. Based on 'un fragment de crâne fossile.'

Stereoceros: στερεός, solid; κέρας, horn.

Stereodectes COPE, 1869. Glires, Sciuridae.
 Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1869, 3; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XI, 172-173, pl. III
 fig. 3, 1869.

Type: *Stereodectes tortus* Cope, from the Pleistocene limestone breccia of a cave in
 Wythe County, Virginia.

Extinct. Based on 'a nearly perfect upper incisor tooth, and fragments of
 numerous others.'

Stereodectes: στερεός, solid, δήκτης, biter—i. e., a rodent with incisors "which
 are more solid than in existing allied genera."

Stereodelphis Gervais, 1848-52. Cete, Squalodontidae.
 Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, 1^e éd., I, 152, expl. pl. 9 figs. 4-6, 1848-52; 2^e éd.,
 310-311, Atlas, V, pl. 9 figs. 4-6, 1859.

Type: *Delphinus brevidens* Dubreuil & Gervais, from "la molasse dite pierre de
 Marabel," near Castries, Dépt. Hérault, France.

Extinct. Based on a portion of the lower jaw with teeth.

Stereodelphis: στερεός, solid; δελφίς, dolphin.

Stereognathus CHARLESWORTH, 1855. Allotheria, Plagiaulacidae.
 Rept. Brit. Ass. Adv. Science, for 1854, Notes & Abstracts, 80, 1855; OWEN, Quart.
 Journ. Geol. Soc. London, XIII, pt. 1, No. 49, pp. 1-11, pl. 1, Feb. 1, 1857.

Type: *Stereognathus ooliticus* Charlesworth, from the Stonesfield Slate, Oxford-
 shire, England.

Extinct. Based on 'part of the centre of one division of the lower jaw.'

Stereognathus: στερεός, solid; γνάθος, jaw.

Sterops (see *Stenops*). Primates, Lemnidae.
Sthenomerus DE VIS, 1883. Marsupialia, Diprotodontidae?
 Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, VIII, pt. 1, 11-15, 1883.

Type: *Sthenomerus charon* De Vis, from Gowrie Creek, Queensland, Australia.

Extinct. Based on a molar tooth and fragments of various bones.

Sthenomerus: σθένος, strength; μηρός, femur—evidently in allusion to the size of
 the femur, which "as restored measures 13 inches in length and 2½ inches in
 its least transverse diameter."

Sthenurus OWEN, 1873. Marsupialia, Macropodidae.
 Proc. Roy. Soc. London, XXI, No. 141, p. 128, 1873; Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc.
 London, CLXIV, pt. 1, 265-274, pls. xx fig. 30, xxii figs. 3-9, xxiv figs. 4-9,
 xxvii figs. 5-9, 1874.

Species: *Macropus atlas* Owen (type?), and *Sthenurus brehus* Owen, from the
 breccia cave in Wellington Valley, New South Wales, Australia.

Extinct.

Sthenurus: σθένος, strength; οὐρά, tail.

Stibarus COPE, 1873. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ (Leptocheridae).
 Paleont. Bull., No. 16, p. 3, Aug. 20, 1873; Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv.
 Terr., VII, for 1873, 503, 1874.

Type: *Stibarus obtusilobus* Cope, from the Oligocene of Colorado.

Extinct. Based on 'a portion of a mandibular ramus which supported the three
 anterior premolars.'

Stibarus: στιβαρός, strong, stout

Stichomys AMEGHINO, 1887.

Glires, Octodontidae.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 10, Dec., 1887.

Species: *Stichomys regularis* Ameghino, and *S. condans* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of the Rio Santa Cruz, southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Stichomys: *στρίξ*, line; *μῦς*, mouse.**Silvauchenia AMEGHINO, 1889.**

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidae.

Conf. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, IV, 591-593, pls. xxxv fig. 4, xxxvi fig. 7, 1889.

Type: *Palaestoma ovenii* H. Gervais & Ameghino, from the Pampean formation in the vicinity of 'La Laguna del Chichí,' in the southern part of the province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct. "Fundé la especie . . . sobre un maxilar superior . . . en el que se conservaban implantados el último premolar, y los tres verdaderos molares."

Silvauchenia: "*στήλη*, colonnette; + *Auchenia*." (AMEGHINO.)**Stylodon (see Stylyodon).**

Marsupialia, Amphitheriidae.

Stylotherium AMEGHINO, 1887.

Marsupialia, Garzoniidae.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 7, Dec., 1887.

Type: *Stylotherium diamile* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of the Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia.

Extinct.

Stylotherium: "*στήλη*, colonnette; *θηρίον*, wild beast." (AMEGHINO.)**Otolicanus (see Otolicanus).**

Primates, Lemuridae.

Strabosodon AMEGHINO, 1891.

Edentata, Megatheriidae.

Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 3a, 161, figs. 67-68, June 1, 1891.

Species: *Strabosodon acuticatus* Ameghino, from the lower Oligocene in the vicinity of the city of Paraná; and *S. obtusicauda* Ameghino, from the lower Oligocene of the Arroyo Espinillo, 15 miles from the city of Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct.

Strabosodon: *στραβός*, distorted, oblique; *δδών* = *δοός*, tooth.**Strangalioceros, Strangyloceros (see Strongyloceros).**

Ungulata, Cervidae.

Strata AMEGHINO, 1886.

Glires, Caviidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, IX, 70-71, 1886.

Type: *Strata elevata* Ameghino, from the older Tertiary formations of Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on a left lower incisor.

Strata: Lat. *strata*, a paved road, a layer.**Strepsiceros RAFINESQUE, 1817.**

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Am. Monthly Magazine, I, No. 6, p. 437, Oct., 1817.

Probably a misprint for *Strepsiceros* Rafinesque, 1815.**"My genus *Strepsiceros* includes the species of goats and antelopes with spiral horns." The only species here mentioned is *Strepsiceros criphos* Rafinesque, based on the 'Cabree' or Missouri antelope of Lerye, from the plains of the Missouri River.****Strepsiceros FRISCH, 1775.**

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Das Natur-System vierfüß Thiere, in Tabellen, Tab. Gen., 1775; RAFINESQUE, Analyse de la Nature, 56, 1815; H. SMITH, Griffith's Cuvier, Animal Kingdom, V, 365-366, 1827 (subgenus of *Damalis*); GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxvi, 155, 1843 (full genus); SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, IV, 171-192, pls. xcvi-xcvi, text figs. 114, 115, 1900.**Type:** 'Der Zickelwidder.' The type of Rafinesque's genus is *Antilope strepsiceros* Pallas, 1766 (= *Strepsiceros capensis* A. Smith, 1834,) from Cape Colony, South Africa.*Strepsiceros*: *στρεψίκερος*, an antelope with twisted horns—in allusion to the spirally twisted horns of the male.

Strigocuscus (subgenus of *Cuscus*) GRAY, 1861. Marsupialia, Phalangeride.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1861, 318-319, 2 figs. in text; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 193, 1888 (in synonymy).

Type: *Cuscus celebensis* Gray, from Macassar, Celebes.

Strigocuscus: Lat. *striga*, furrow, streak; + *Cuscus*—in allusion to the dorsal streak.

Stroglognathus FILHOL, 1890. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervide.

"Bibl. l'École Hautes Études, Sci. Nat., Paris, XXXVI, art. 1, p. 265;" "Ann. Sci. Géol., 1890, art. 1," p. — (sive LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1890, XXVII, Mamm., p. 46, 1892).

Stroglognathus LYDEKKER, ibid, XXVII, Mamm., p. 46, 1892 (preoccupied by *Strongylognathus* Mayer, 1853, a genus of Hymenoptera).

New name for *Platyprius* Filhol, 1888, which is preoccupied by *Platyprius* Mannerheim, 1830, a genus of Coleoptera.

Extinct.

Stroglognathus: *στρογγύλος*, round; *γνάθος*, jaw.

Strongyloceros (subg. of *Cervus*), OWEN, 1846. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervide.
Brit. Foss. Mamm. & Birds, 469-478, figs. 193, 195, 1846; GRAY, Knowsley Menagerie, 58, pl. xxxvi, 1850; POMEL, Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 104-105, 1854 (section).

Strangilocerus, *Strongyloceros* ALSTON, Zool. Record for 1874, XI, 556, 1876.

Species: *Strongyloceros spelæus* Owen (type?), from Kents Hole, near Torquay, England; and *Cervus* (*Strongyloceros*) *elaphus* Linnaeus, from Europe.

Extinct.

Strongyloceros: *στρογγύλος*, round; *κέρας*, horn—in allusion to the supposition that the type species 'belonged to the round-antlered section' of the genus.

Strongylognathus (see *Stroglognathus*). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervide.

Strophostephanos AMEGHINO, 1891. Glires, Chinchillide.

Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 3a, 142-143, fig. 42, June 1, 1891.

Type: *Strophostephanos iheringii* Ameghino, from the lower Oligocene of the city of Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct.

Strophostephanos: *στροφός*, twisted; *στέφανος*, crown.

Sturnira GRAY, 1842. Chiroptera, Phyllostomatide.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., X, 257, Dec., 1842.

Sturnia GRAY, Zool. Voy. H. M. S. 'Sulphur,' Mamm., pt. 1, p. 17, Apr., 1843.

Type: *Sturnira spectrum* Gray, from Brazil (= *Phyllostoma lilium* E. Geoffroy, from Paraguay).

Sturnira: Lat. *sturnus*, starling. Possibly in memory of the 'Starling' consort of H. M. S. 'Sulphur' on the voyage to Brazil and the Pacific in 1836, when the type specimen was collected.

Stylacodon MARSH, 1879. Marsupialia, Amphitheriide.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XVIII, 60-61, July, 1879.

Type: *Stylacodon gracilis* Marsh, from the Jurassic of Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on a left lower jaw.

Stylacodon: *στυλος*, pillar; *ἀκμή*, point; *δδών* = *δδοῦς*, tooth—in allusion to the elevated conical crowns of the lower molars.

Stylinodon MARSH, 1874. Edentata, Ganodontia, Stylinodontide.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., VII, 532-533, May, 1874.

Type: *Stylinodon mirus* Marsh, from the upper Eocene (Bridger) of western Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on 'portions of both jaws with teeth, and a few other remains.'

Stylinodon: *στυλος*, column; *ῖς*, *ἰνός*, fiber; *δδών* = *δδοῦς*, tooth—probably in allusion to the outer face of the incisor, which "was coated with enamel, marked with transverse lines of growth, and vertical striae."

Styllocerus (subg. of *Ceruus*) H. SMITH, 1827. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae. Griffith's Cuvier, Animal Kingdom, V, 319-321, 1827.

Styllocerus GLOMER, Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., pp. xxxiii, 140, 1841.

Species, 5: *Ceruus muntjak* Zimmermann, *C. philippinus* H. Smith, *C. subcornutus* H. Smith, *C. aureus* H. Smith, and *C. moschatus* H. Smith, from India and Malaysia.

Styllocerus: στῦλος, column, pillar; κέρας, horn—from the long pedicels of the horns, which equal or exceed the antlers in length.

Styloctenium MATECHIE, 1899.

Chiroptera, Pteropodidae.

Fledermäuse Berliner Mus. Naturkunde, Lief. 1, Megachiroptera, 33, 1899.

Type: *Pteropus wallacei* Gray, from Celebes.

Styloctenium: στῦλος, pillar; κτενίον, dim. κτερίς, comb.

Stylodon OWES, 1866.

Marsupialia, Amphitheriidae.

Geol. Mag., London, III, No. XXXI, 190-201, pl. x figs. 1, 2, May, 1866.

Stylodon AMEGHINO, Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cienc., Córdoba, VI, 348, 1889 (misprint).

Type: *Stylodon pusillus* Owen, from the upper Oolite of Durdlestone Bay, Swanage, Dorsetshire, England.

Name preoccupied by *Stylodon* Beck, 1837, a genus of Mollusca. Replaced by *Athyridon* Osborn, 1887 (preoccupied); and by *Kurtodon* Osborn, 1887.

Extinct. Based on part of the lower jaw.

Stylodon: στῦλος, column, pillar; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

Stylognathus AMEGHINO, 1891.

Marsupialia, Microbiotheridae.

Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 23, Aug., 1891; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 309, Oct. 1, 1891.

Type: *Stylognathus diprotodontoides* Ameghino, from the lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Stylognathus: στῦλος, pillar; γνάθος, jaw.

Stylonus COPE, 1878.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidae.

Paleont. Bull., No. 30, pp. 14-15, Dec. 3, 1878; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XVIII, 76-77, Dec. 30, 1878.

Type: *Stylonus severus* Cope from the Pliocene formation of Cottonwood, Grant County, Oregon.

Extinct. Based on 'superior molar teeth.'

Stylonus: στῦλος, pillar; ὄνος, ass—in allusion to the prismatic character of the upper molars, and the relationship of the genus to *Hippotherium*.

Stylophorus ROTH, 1901.

Ungulata, Condylarthra, Phenacodontidae.

Revista Mus. La Plata, X, 252, Oct., 1901 (sep. p. 4).

Type: *Stylophorus alouatinus* Roth, from the 'Cretaceous' of Argentina.

Name preoccupied by *Stylophorus* Shaw, 1791, a genus of Pisces; by *Stylophora* Desvoidy, 1830, a genus of Diptera; and by *Stylophorus* Hesse, 1870, a genus of Crustacea. Replaced by *Distylophorus* Ameghino, 1902.

Extinct.

Stylophorus: στῦλος, pillar; φορός, bearing.

Stypolophus COPE, 1872.

Crocodylota, Proviverridae.

Paleont. Bull. No. 2, p. 1, Aug. 3, 1872; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XII, for July-Dec., 1872, 466, Jan., 1873; 6th Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. Surv. Terr., for 1872, 559-560, 1873; Tert. Vert., pp. 260, 285-301, several figs., 1885.

Type: *Stypolophus pungens* Cope, from the Eocene of the bluffs of Cottonwood Creek, Wyoming.

Extinct. "Represented by the posterior portion of the left mandibular ramus, which contains the last two molars."

Stypolophus: στῦπος, stem, stump; λόφος, crest—in allusion to the lower molars, which have a 'posterior table' and lack a 'cutting edge on the posterior lobe.'

- Subhyracodon** (subg. of *Aceratherium*) BRANDT, 1878. Ungulata, Rhinocerotida.
Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci., St. Pétersbourg, VII^e sér., XXVI, No. 5, pp. 30-32, 1878.
- Species**, 3: *Aceratherium mile* Cope, from the Oligocene of Colorado; *A. occidentale* Leidy, from the Oligocene (White River) of South Dakota, and *A. quadruplicatum* Cope, from the Oligocene of Colorado.
- Extinct.
- Subhyracodon*: Lat. sub, under, near; + *Hyrcodon*.
- Subulo** (subgenus of *Cervus*) H. SMITH, 1827. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervide.
Griffith's Cuvier, Animal Kingdom, V, 318-319, 1827.
- Subula* LASSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 174, 1842 (preoccupied by *Subula* Schumacher, 1817, a genus of Mollusca).
- Species**, 3: *Cervus rufus* Illiger, *C. simplicicornis* Illiger, and *C. nemorivagus* Cuvier, all from Paraguay.
- Subulo*: Lat., a kind of hart with pointed horns. "We have adopted the term Subulo or Brocket, . . . the word itself designating, in the technical phraseology of the chase, the stag with his first or simple horns." (H. SMITH, Griffith's Cuvier, IV, 140, 1827.)
- Subulus*** BROOKES, 1828. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervide.
"Cat. Anat. & Zool. Mus. of Joshua Brookes, London, 35-36, 1828 (previous to July 14)."
- Species**: *Subulus americanus* Brookes, from New Jersey; and *S. spinosus* Brookes, locality not stated.
- Subunicuspidentis** (subg. of *Plesiadapis*) LEMOINE, 1887. Primates, Plesiadapide.
Comptes Rendus, Paris, CIV, No. 3, p. 193, Jan.-June, 1887; Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 3^e sér., XV, No. 3, p. 149, Apr., 1887.
- Type**: *Plesiadapis daubrei* Lemoine, from the lower Eocene in the vicinity of Reims, France.
- Extinct.
- Subunicuspidentis*: Lat. sub, under, near; *unus*, one; *cuspis*, point; *dens*, tooth—'single-pointed tooth,' in allusion to the simple form of the upper incisors in comparison with those of *Tricuspidentis*.
- Subursus** BLAINVILLE, 1837. Ferre, ?
Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2^e sér., Zool., VIII, 279, Nov., 1837; Ostéog. Mamm. Récents et Foss., II, fasc. VII (Carnassiers), 50, 60-62, 78, 1840; fasc. IX (Carnassiers, *Subursus*), 1-123, Atlas, II, *Subursus*, pls. I-XVII, 1841.
- A group of supergeneric value, but called a 'genus' in fasciculus IX, page 1. It was based on the following seven genera now placed in several distinct families: *Arctitis* or *Ictides*, *Cerculeptes*, *Ailurus*, *Procyon*, *Nasua*, *Mydona*, and *Melos*. Several others were added to the list in 1841.
- Subursus*: Lat. sub, under, near; + *Ursus*.
- Sukotyro** KERR, 1792. Ungulata, ?
Animal Kingdom, I, Mamm., No. 163, 1792; ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., New York, VII, 181-182, June 19, 1895.
- Sukotyryx* KERR, Animal Kingdom, I, 114-115, fig. 163, 1792.
- Type**: *Sukotyryx indicus* Kerr, from Java. "Apparently a fabulous beast, mentioned by the traveler Nieuhoff . . . *Sukotyryx* has no status, having a mythical basis, as shown by Kerr's description and figure." (ALLEN.)
- Sukotyryx*: The name given to a mythical beast by the Chinese in Java. (PENNANT, Hist. Quad., 3d ed., I, 175-176, 1793.)
- Suncus** HEMPRICH & EHRENBERG, 1832. Insectivora, Soricida.
Symbolæ Physicæ, Mamm., II, sig. k, Sept., 1832; WAGNER, Suppl. Schreber's Säugthiere, V, 554, 1855 (under *Sorex crassicaudus*).

* This name is open to question, as it was published in a sale catalogue.

Suncus—Continued.

Justus A. MILNE-EDWARDS. Recherches Mamm., I, 259, 1868-74; GILL, Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., I, 2d ser., No. 1, p. 111, 1875.

Type: *Suncus niger* Ehrenberg (= *Sorex crassicaudus* Hemprich & Ehrenberg MS., Lichtenstein), from Suez, Egypt.

Suncus: From the Arabic name, 'for maki.'

ricata DESMAREST, 1804.

Fern., Viverridae.

Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., XXIV, Tabl. Méth. Mamm., 15, 1804; Mammalogie, I, 36, 214, 1820; GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xx, 53, 1843; Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 578-579.

Type: *Suricata capensis* Desmarest (= *Viverra tetradactyla* Linnaeus), from the Cape of Good Hope.

Suricata: *Suricat*, *suricate*, or *surikate*, from a native South African name.

scoria (see **Saricovia**).

Fern., Mustelidae.

LINNAEUS, 1758.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidae.

Systema Naturae, 10th ed., I, 49-50, 1758; 12th ed., I, 102-104, 1766; BRISSON, Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 12, 73-78, 1762; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 661, 1902 (type fixed).

Species, 4: *Sus scrofa* Linnaeus (type), from southern Europe; *S. porcus* Linnaeus, from Africa; *S. tajacu* Linnaeus, from tropical America; and *S. babirusa* Linnaeus, from Celebes.

Sus: Lat., pig; from σὺς, hog, pig.

LESSON, 1828.

Cete, Platanistidae.

Hist. Nat. Mamm. et Oiseaux découverts depuis 1788 (Compl. Œuvres Buffon), I, 212-218, pl. 3, fig. 3, 1828.

Sus H. SMITH, Jardine's Nat. Library, Mamm., I, 266, 1842.

Type: *Delphinus gangeticus* Lebeck (*Susu platanista* Lesson on plate), from the River Ganges, India.

Susu: *Sanson* or *susu* (Bengali *sūsūk* or *sishūk*), the Hindu name of the Gangetic dolphin.

inhoia (subgenus of *Balanoptera*) GRAY, 1866.

Cete, Balenidae.

Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 382-386, figs. 88-93 in text, 1866; Synopsis Whales & Dolphins Brit. Mus., 3, 1868 (raised to generic rank); Suppl. Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 57, 1871.

Type: *Balanoptera swinhoei* Gray, from the coast of Formosa.

Swinhoe: In honor of Robert Swinhoe, 1836-77, British consul at Amoy, Shanghai, Ningpo, Chefoo, and Formosa; author of numerous papers on the mammals and birds of China and neighboring regions.

rectus GLOGER, 1841.

Fern., Mustelidae.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxviii, 55, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 190, Feb. 1, 1895.

Sparchus GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 137 (in synonymy); Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 122, 1869 (in synonymy).

New name for *Actomys* F. Cuvier, 1825. **Type:** *Actomys collaris* F. Cuvier, from the mountains of northeast India.

Sarcetus: σὺς, σὺς, hog; ἄρκτος, bear—from the long, truncated, mobile snout.

ium COPE, 1899.

Glires, Muridae, Microtinae.

Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., XI, pt. 2, pp. 201, 203-204, 1 text fig., 1899.

Type: *Sycium cloucinum* Cope, from the Pleistocene of the Port Kennedy bone cave, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.

Name preoccupied by *Syca* Léger, 1892, a genus of Protozoa.

Extinct. Based on molar teeth of 2 individuals.

Sycium: σὺς, together; κίον, pillar, column—probably in allusion to the tooth

character of "a common pulp cavity with lateral bony walls which close the

lateral grooves, but do not close the pulp cavity below."

Syconycteris (subg. of *Macroglossus*) MATSCHIE, 1899. Chiroptera, Pteropodida.
Fledermäuse Berliner Mus. Naturkunde, Lief. I, Megachiroptera, 95, 98-101,
pl. 14, 1899.

Type: *Macroglossus australis* (Peters), from Rockhampton, northeast Australia.
Syconycteris: σῦκον, fig; νυκτερίς, bat.

Sycophaga (subgenus of *Phyllostoma*) (LUND MS.) WINGE, 1892.

Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae.

WINGE, E Museo Lundi, II, 10-11, Dec., 1892 (under *Stenoderma humerale*).

Species, 4: *Stenoderma humerale* Lund, and *Chiroderma villosum* Peters, from Brazil;
Phyllostoma lineatum Geoffroy, and *P. lilium* Geoffroy, from Paraguay.

Sycophaga: συκοφάγος, fig-eating.

Sygmodon (see *Sigmodon*).

Glires, Muridae, Cricetina.

Syllophodus COPE, 1881.

Glires, Ischyromyida.

Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., VI, No. 2, p. 375, Sept. 19, 1881.

New name for '*Myops*' [*Mysops*] Leidy, 1871, which is supposed to be preoccu-
pied by *Myops* Schiner, 1868, a genus of Diptera.

Extinct.

Syllophodus: σύν, together; λόφος, crest; δδούς, tooth.

Sylvanus RAFINESQUE, 1815.

Primates, Cebidae.

Analyse de la Nature, 53, 1815.

New name for *Callithrix* Cuvier ("Sylvanus R. Calli[h]rix Cuv. *Pithecia* Desm.").

Name preoccupied by *Sylvanus* Latreille, 1807, a genus of Coleoptera. Replaced
by *Sakinus* Rafinesque, 1815 (l. c., 219).

Sylvanus: Lat. *Sylvanus* or *Silvanus*, god of the woods.

Sylvanus OKEN, 1816.

Primates, Cercopithecidae.

Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., 1223-1225, 1816.

New name for *Inuus* Geoffroy, 1812. Type: *Inuus caudatus* Geoffroy (= *Simia*
inuus Linnaeus), from the north coast of Africa.

Name preoccupied by *Sylvanus* Latreille, 1807, a genus of Coleoptera, and by
Sylvanus Rafinesque, 1815, a genus of Cebidae. (See *Macaca* Lacépède, 1799.)

Sylvanus VIREY, 1819.

Primates, Cercopithecidae.

Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., 2d ed., XXXI, 275, 1819.

Species, 6: 'Magot' (*Simia sylvanus* Linnaeus, type), 'Rhesus' (*S. monachus*
Schreber), 'Maimon' (*S. nemestrina* Linnaeus), 'Macaque' (*S. cynomolgus* Lin-
naeus), 'Macaque à crinière' (*S. leonina*), and 'Bonnet chinois' (*S. sinica*
Gmelin), from Asia and Africa.

Name preoccupied by *Sylvanus* Latreille, 1807, a genus of Coleoptera; and by
Sylvanus Rafinesque, 1815, a genus of Cebidae.

Sylvicapra OGILBY, 1837.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London for 1836, No. XLVIII, 138, June 27, 1837; SCLATER &
THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, I, 121, 203, 1895 (in synonymy).

Type: *Antelope mergens* Desmarest = *A. grimmia* (Linnaeus), from South Africa.
Sylvicapra: Lat. *sylva*, silva, wood; *capra*, goat.

Sylvicola BLAINVILLE, 1837.

Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, V, No. 24, p. 821, July-Dec., 1837; Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris
2^e sér., IX, Zool., 361, June, 1838.

Nomen nudum. Name preoccupied by *Sylvicola* Harris, 1782, a genus of Diptera;
and by *Sylvicola* Humphrey, 1797, a genus of *Mollusca*.

Sylvicola: Lat., inhabiting woods.

Sylvicola (subgenus of *Arvicola*) FATIO, 1867.

Glires, Muridae, Microtinae.

Campagnon du Bassin du Léman. Ass. Zool. Léman, 63-72, 75, pl. 1 figs. 18-25, pl. vi,
1867; MILLER, N. Am. Fauna, No. 12, pp. 17, 62, 1896 (in synonymy).

Sylvicola—Continued.

Type: *Mus agrestis* Linnaeus, from Europe. (*Sylvicola* Fatio, 1867 = *Agricola* Blasius, 1857.)

Name preoccupied by *Sylvicola* Harris, 1782, a genus of Diptera; and by *Sylvicola* Humphrey, 1797, a genus of Mollusca.

Sylvilagus GRAY, 1867.

Glires, Leporidae.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XX, 221-222, Sept., 1867; FORSYTH MAJOR, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., 2d ser., VII, 433-520, Nov., 1899; MILLER & REIS, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXX, 184, Dec., 1901 (type fixed).

Species, 3: *Lepus nanus* Schreber (= *L. americanus* Desmarest = *L. sylvaticus* Bachman, type), from eastern North America; *L. artemisia* Bachman (= *L. nuttalli* Bachman), from Walla Walla, Washington; and *L. bachmani* Waterhouse, from the southwest coast of North America.

Forsyth Major's *Sylvilagus* includes *Sylvilagus*, *Limnolagus*, *Romerolagus*, and *Tupeti*.

Sylvilagus: Lat. *sylva*, wood; *λαγώς*, hare—i. e., 'a wood-rabbit.'

Synborodon COPE, 1873.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriidae.

Palaeont. Bull., No. 15, pp. 2-3, Aug. 20, 1873; Synopsis New. Vert. Colorado, II, 1873; Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., VII for 1873, 480, 1874; OSBORN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 103-104, fig. 8, 1902.

Type: *Synborodon torvus* Cope, from the Oligocene of Colorado (locality fide OSBORN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., VIII, 176, 1896).

Extinct. Based on 'mandibular ramus only.'

Synborodon: σύν, together; βόρος, devouring; δόων = δόους, tooth—probably in allusion to the absence of the lower incisors, so that the canines stand together though separated by a space.

Synphalangus GLOOM, 1841.

Primates, Simiidae.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxvii, 34, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 190, 192, Feb. 1, 1895; PALMER, Science, new ser., X, 493, Oct. 6, 1899 (name revived).

Type: *Synphalangus syndactylus* (= *Pithecius syndactylus* Desmarest), from Sumatra.

Synphalangus: σύν, together; φάλαγξ, phalanx—in allusion to the second and third toes of the hind foot which are united by skin as far as the last joint.

syntheres (see **Sinetheres**).

Glires, Erethizontidae.

synodus COPE, 1879.

Ferae, Canidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Nov. 4, 1879, 179, 186.

Type: *Synagodus mansuetus* Cope. (A 'lapdog' presented to the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, by Dr. Paul Goddard.)

Synagodus: συνάγω, to bring together; δόους, tooth—in allusion to the absence of the second lower tubercular molar, and the absence of the internal tubercle of the lower sectorial.

synphodus POMEY, 1848.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anthracotheriidae.

Archiv. Sci. Phys. & Nat., Bibl. Univ., Genève, VIII, 325, Aug., 1848; Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 93-94, 1854.

Type: *Synaphodus brachygnathus* (= *Anthracotherium gervasianum* Croizet), from the Oligocene of central France.

Extinct. Based on a mandible with teeth.

Synaphodus: συναφή, union; δόους, tooth—'ayant tous ses dents presque en série continue.'

synptodon DE VIS, 1889.

Marsupialia, Macropodidae.

Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland, V, for 1888, 153-160, pl. vii, 1889.

Synaptodus LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1889, XXVI, Mamm., 52, 1890.

Synaptodon—Continued.

Type: *Synaptodon atorum* De Vis, from the Pleistocene of Darling Downs, Queensland, Australia.

Extinct.

Synaptodon: συναπτός, joined together; δδών = δδούς, tooth.

Synaptomys (subgenus of *Myodes*) BAIRD, 1857. (Glires, Muridae, Microtina.

Mamm. N. Am., pp. xlv, 558, 1857; COUES, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1874, 192 (raised to generic rank); MILLER, N. Am. Fauna, No. 12, pp. 32-35, pls. 1 figs. 12, 13, III fig. 1, text fig. 8, July 23, 1896; MERRIAM, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., X, 55-64, Mar. 19, 1896.

Type: *Synaptomys cooperi*, Baird (locality unknown—probably New Jersey).

Synaptomys: συναπτός, joined together; μῦς, mouse—i. e., a connecting link between the lemmings and the field-mice.

Synarchus (see **Syarctus**).

Ferae, Mustelida.

Synceros (subgenus of *Bubalus*) GRAY, 1872. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovida.

Cat. Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., 12, 1872.

Type: *Bos caffer* Sparrman, from the Zitzikamma forest, South Africa.

This is not the *Syncerus* of Hodgson, 1847, based on *Bos brachycerus* and *B. bornouensis*, as in this Catalogue Gray places *B. brachycerus* in the subgenus *Plinicroeros*.

Synceros: σύν, together; κέρας, horn—in allusion to the horns, which are close together at the base.

Syncerus HODGSON, 1847.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovida.

Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, XVI, pt. II, new ser., No. 7, p. 709, July-Dec., 1847.

Species: *Bos brachyceros* Gray, from Africa; and *B. bornouensis*, from —?

Synconodon OSBORN, 1898.

Ungulata, Amblypoda? ?

Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. N. Y., X, 171, fig. 1c, June 3, 1898.

Type: *Synconodon sericuspis* Osborn, from the Cretaceous (Laramie) of Wyoming. Extinct. Based on 'isolated upper and lower molars.'

Synconodon: σύν, together; κώνος, cone; δδών = δδούς, tooth—in allusion to the crowns of the molars, which are laterally compressed, thus bringing the primary cones very close together.

Syncryptus ILLIGER, 1815.

Edentata, ?

Abhandl. K. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, for 1804-11, 138-139, 1815.

Nomen nudum. The name is quoted, without reference or authority, as follows:

"Süd-Amerika ernährt mit seinen unzähligen Haufen von Termiten und Ameisen an 16 zahlreiche Arten von Säugethieren aus den Gattungen *Myrmecophaga*, *Dasyurus* und *Syncryptus*." (ILLIGER.)

Syncryptus: σύν, together; κρυπτός, hidden, concealed.

Syndactylus BOITARD, 1842.

Primates, Simiida.

Jardin des Plantes, 55, 1842; GERVAIS, Diet. Univ. Hist. Nat., VI, 214, 1843;

DAHLBOM, Zoologiska Studier, I, Andra Häftet, 70-72, 1857.

Type: *Syndactylus siamang* Boitard (= *Pithecus syndactylus* Desmarest), from Sumatra.

Name antedated by *Symphalangus* Gloger, 1841.

Syndactylus: σύν, together; δάκτυλος, finger—in allusion to the second and third toes of the hind foot, which are united by skin as far as the last joint.

Syndesmotis (subgenus of *Phyllorhina*) PETERS, 1871. Chiroptera, Rhinolophida.

Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, June, 1871, 329-330.

Syndesmotus C. O. WATERHOUSE, Index Zool., 362, 1902.

Type: *Phyllorhina megalotis* Heuglin, from Bogos Land, northeast Africa.

Syndesmotis: σύνδεσμος, bond, fastening; οὖς, ώτός, ear—in allusion to the distinct band uniting the inner sides of the ears posteriorly.

are ('F. Cuvier') LESSON, 1827.

Glires, Erethizontidæ.

son, Man. Mammalogie, 291, 1827.

ynethères' G. Cuvier's Règne Animal, 2^e éd., I, 216, 1829—French name.]

ethères LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 97, 1842 (synonym of *bendu*); McMURTRIE, Cuvier's Anim. Kingdom, I, 154, 1831; abridged ed., 54, 1834.

ination of *Sintheres* F. Cuvier, 1822.

antherium COSTA, 1850.

Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidæ.

cont. Regno Napoli, pt. 1, 41-44, tav. III, 1850; MARSHALL, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 12, 1873.

a (species not mentioned) from Mormanno, Cosenza, Italy. "Genus fictitium a laminam dentis molaris *Elephantis primigeni* constitutum." (MARSHALL.) tinct. Based on a tooth.

odontotherium: *ὄν*, together ['saldato']; *ὀδούς*, tooth; *θηρίον*, wild beast—a allusion to the character of the tooth.

heres (see *Sintheres*).

Glires, Erethizontidæ.

otherium COPE, 1872.

Creodonta, Mesonychidæ.

cont. Bull., No. 6, pp. 1-2, Aug. 20, 1872; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XII, for July-Dec., 1872, 483-485, Jan., 1873; XIII, 203, 1873.

a: *Synoplotherium lanius* Cope, from the Eocene of the upper part of Bitter Creek, Wyoming.

tinct.

synplothorium: *σύν*, together; *ὄπλον*, arms; *θηρίον*, wild beast—probably in allusion to the close approach of the lower canines to each other so that the intervening space is about equal to the diameter of one of them and shows no trace of alveoli or roots of lower incisors.

odon VAN DEN BROECK & MILLER, 1874.

Cete, Delphinidæ.

ib. Soc. Malacol. Belgique, IX, 147, 1874.

nen nudum. '*Synostodon* sp.' occurs under the Delphinides in a list of vertebrates 'des Sables inférieurs d'Anvers,' without reference to place or year of publication. The name may have been taken from a museum label.

tinct.

synostodon: *σύν*, together; *ὀστέον*, bone; *ὀδών*=*ὀδούς*, tooth.

is KEYSERLING & BLASIUS, 1839.

Chiroptera, Vespertilionidæ.

chiv Naturgesch., I, 305-306, 1839; Wirbelthiere Europa's, pp. xvi, 55-56, 1840.

otis GLOGER, Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxviii, 50, 1841.

a: *Vespertilio barbastellus* Schreber, from Burgundy, France. (See *Barbastella* Gray, 1821.)

odon: *σύν*, together; *ὄψ*, *ὠτός*, ear—in allusion to the union of the ears at the base; the inner margins of the ears meet on the forehead, slightly in front of the eyes.

osciurus BANGS, 1902.

Glires, Sciuridæ.

ll. Mus. Comp. Zool., Cambridge, XXXIX, 25-27, figs. 1-4, Apr., 1902.

a: *Synthesosciurus brochus* Bangs, from Boquete (alt. 7,000 ft.), on the southern slope of the Volcan de Chiriqui, Colombia.

thesosciurus: *σύνθετος*, combined; *Sciurus*—in allusion to the characters resembling those of *Microsciurus* and other genera.

a KUTORGA, 1838.

Ungulata? Proboscidea? Elephantidæ?

Zeitr. Kenntniss organ. Ueberreste Kupfersandsteins am west. Abhange des Jura, 19, 1838" (fide WATERHOUSE MS.); AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 32, 1842; BRONN, Handb. Geschichte Natur, Index Palaeont., III, 625; V, 1212, 1848.

Syodon—Continued.

Type: *Syodon biarmicum*. Agassiz refers this genus to the Pachydermata, but in Bronn's Index, p. 625, it is given as a synonym of *Lamnodus hastatus* (a fish), while on p. 1212 is added the remark, "e piscium rudimentis compositum fide Ag."

Extinct.

Syodon: σῦς, σνός hog; δδών = δδούς, tooth.

Syotherium ('OWEN') MEYER, 1848. Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equida.
MEYER, in Bronn's Index Palæont., Handb. Geschichte Natur, III, 603, 1848 (under *Hyracotherium*); IV, 1212, 1848.

"*Syotherium* Ow. = *Hyracotherium* Ow." (MEYER,) "Said to be in the Athenæum (London), about 1840, but I have never been able to find it . . . I take it to be a misprint somewhere for *Hyotherium*. *Syotherium* can not exist as a classical word." (SHERBORN, in epist., June 28, 1897.)

Extinct.

Syotherium: σῦς, σνός, hog; θηπιον, wild beast.

Symphonia RAFINESQUE, 1815. Monotremata, Tachyglossida.
Analyse de la Nature, 57, 1815.

New name for *Echidna* Cuvier, 1798. In the addendum, p. 219, occurs the note, "Effacez—*Symphonia* R."!

Syspotamus BILLBERG, 1828. Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Tapiride.
Syn. Faunae Scandinaviae, I, Mamm., Conspectus A (before p. 1), 1828.

New name for *Tapir* Gmelin, 1788 (= *Tupirus* Brisson, 1762).

Syspotamus: σῦς, hog; ποταμος, river—i. e., a river hog.

Systemodon COPE, 1881. Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Tapiride.
Am. Naturalist, XV, for Dec., 1018, Nov. 29, 1881; "Palæont. Bull., No. 34, p. 183, 1881."

Type: *Hyracotherium tapirinum* Cope, from the Eocene of New Mexico.

Extinct.

Systemodon: σύστημα, a union of several parts; δδών = δδούς, tooth—in allusion to the superior dentition which is uninterrupted from the canine inclusive, in contrast with that of *Hyracotherium* which has one or two diastemata.

T.

Tachyglossus ILLIGER, 1811. Monotremata, Tachyglossida.
Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 114, 1811; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 377, 1888 (type fixed).

Species: *Myrmecophaga aculeata* Shaw (type), and *Echidna setosa* Cuvier, from Australia.

Tachyglossus: ταχὺς, swift; γλῶσσα, tongue—in allusion to the movement of the slender, extensible tongue in gathering ants and similar food.

Tachymys (see **Taxymys**). Glires, Ischyromyide.

Tachynices BROOKES, 1828. Cete, Delphinida.
"Cat. Anat. & Zool. Museum of Joshua Brookes, London, 40, 1828 (previous to July 14)" (sale catalogue); GRAY, Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 311, 1866 (synonym of *Monodon*).

Type: *Tachynices megacephalus* Brookes (= *Monodon monoceros* Linnaeus), from the Arctic Ocean.

Tachynices: ταχὺς, swift; νικῆεις, conquering—in allusion to the habits and formidable aspect of the male.

tachyoryctes RÜPPELL, 1835.

Glires, Spalacidae.

Neue Wirbelth. Fauna Abyssinien, Säugeth., 35 footnote, 36-37, Taf. 12, 1835 (provisional name); WAGNER, Archiv Naturgesch., 1843, pt. II, 49.

Tachyoryctes THOUVENOT, Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Rodentia, fasc. II, 158, 1881.

Type: *Bathyergus splendens* Rüppell, from Abyssinia, northeastern Africa.

Tachyoryctes: ταχύς, swift; δρύκνης, digger—in allusion to the animals' fossorial habits.

trachytypotherium ROTH, 1903.

Ungulata, Typotheria, Typotheriidae.

Revista Mus. La Plata, XI, 156, 1903 (sep. p. 26).

New name for *Eutypotherium* Roth, 1901, which is preoccupied by *Eutypotherium* Haeckel, 1895, a hypothetical genus of Typotheria.

Trachytypotherium: τράχης, swift; + *Typotherium*.

tadarida BRAINVILLE, 1837.

Chiroptera, Noctilionidae.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, V, No. 24, p. 821, July-Dec., 1837; Ann. Sci. Nat.,

Paris, 2^e sér., Zool., IX, 362, June, 1838; GRAY, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XVII, No. 98, p. 93, Feb., 1866.

Tadarida GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. xix, 1843.

Type: "*Tadarida teniotis* ou *Dinops cecani*" Savi, from Pisa, Italy.

See *Tadaris* Rafinesque, 1815.

tadaris RAFINESQUE, 1815.

Chiroptera, Noctilionidae?

Analyse de la Nature, 54, 1815.

Nomen nudum.

teniodus (see *Tœniodus*).

Glires, Theridomyidae.

teniogale GRAY, 1864.

Ferae, Viverridae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 569-570; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 167-168, 1869; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1882, 63, (in synonymy).

Type: *Herpestes vitticollis* Bennett, from India.

Teniogale: ταγία, band; γαλή, weasel—probably from the black band extending down each side of the neck, from ear to shoulder.

teniolabis COPE, 1882.

Allotheria, Plagiolacidae.

Am. Naturalist, XVI, for July, 604, June, 1882; Tert. Vert., 193-194, pl. xxiv and fig. 7, 1885 (date of publication).

Type: *Teniolabis sulcatus* Cope (changed to *T. scalper* in 1885), from the Puerco Eocene of New Mexico.

Extinct. Based on 'a tooth whose position is on the arc of the alveolar line which connects the molar and middle incisor regions.'

Teniolabis: ταγία, band; λαβίς, handle, forceps—in allusion to the tooth, presumably an incisor, which has a wide band of enamel on its external face.

taguanus RAFINESQUE, 1815.

Marsupialia, Phalangeridae.

Analyse de la Nature, 55, 1815.

Type: "*Taguanus* R. q. pren."—i. e., *Taguanus* à queue préhensile.

Taguanus: taguan, a name applied to a flying squirrel in the Philippines. (BUFFON, Hist. Nat. Suppl., III, 151, 1776).

tayassus (see *Tayassu*).

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tayassuidae.

talpa LINNÆUS, 1758.

Insectivora, Talpidae.

Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., I, 52-53, 1758; 12th ed., I, 73, 1766; BRISSON, Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 13, 203-207, 1762.

Species: *Talpa europæa* Linnæus (type), from Europe; and *T. asiatica* Linnæus, from Siberia.

Talpa: Lat., mole.

- Talpasorex** SCHINZ, 1821. Insectivora, Talpidae.
 Das Thierreich, I, 191-192 footnote, 1821; IV, 312, 1825; MINDING, Geog. Vertheilung Säugeth., 64, 1829.
New name for Condylura Illiger, 1811. "Cuvier [hat] die Gattung *Condylura* Illig. mit Unrecht underdrückt, da sie wirklich, wie er selbst nun überzeugt ist, besteht; nur taugt der Name Knotenschwanz nicht, da er nicht ausgezeichnet knotig ist. Ich schlage *Talpa sorex* vor, da die Gattung zwischen *Talpa* und *Sorex* steht." (SCHINZ.)
Talpasorex: *Talpa*+*Sorex*.
- Talpasorex** LESSON, 1827. Insectivora, Talpidae.
 Man. Mammalogie, 124-125, 1827.
Type: *Scalops pennsylvanica* Harlan, from the eastern United States.
 Name preoccupied by *Talpasorex* Schinz, 1821, a different genus of Talpidae.
- Talpavus** MARSH, 1872. Insectivora, Talpidae.
 Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 128, Aug., 1872 (sep. issued July 22).
Type: *Talparus nitidus* Marsh, from the Eocene of Henry Fork of Green River, Wyoming.
 Extinct. Based on 'several fragments of lower jaws with teeth.'
Talparus: *Talpa*; Lat. *avus*, grandfather—i. e., an ancestral mole.
- Talpoides** LACÉPÈDE, 1799. Glires, Spalacidae.
 Tabl. Mamm., 10, 1799; Nouv. Tableau Méth., Mamm., in Buffon's Hist. Nat., Didot éd., Quad., XIV, 1799, 169; Mém. l'Institut, Paris, III, 495, 1801.
Type: *Talpoides typhlis* (= *Spalax typhlus* Pallas), from southern Russia. (See *Spalax* Gueldenstaedt, 1770.)
Talpoides: *Talpa*; εἶδος, form—in allusion to its form and its burrowing habits.
- Talpops** (subgenus of *Talpa*), GERVAIS, 1868. Insectivora, Talpidae.
 GERVAIS, in Carus & Gerstaecker's Handb. Zool., I, 92, 1868.
Type: *Talpa vogura* Temminck, from Japan. (See *Mogera* Pomel, 1848; and *Heterotalpa* Petters, 1863.)
Talpops: *Talpa*; ὄψ, aspect.
- Talposorex** POMEL, 1848. Insectivora, Soricidae.
 Archiv. Sci. Phys. et Nat., Bibl. Univ., Genève, IX, 248, Nov., 1848.
Type: *Talposorex platyurus* Pomel (= *Sorex carolinensis* Dekay = *Sorex brevicaudus* Say), from the eastern United States.
 Name preoccupied by *Talpasorex* Schinz, 1821; and by *Talpasorex* Lesson, 1827, both genera of Talpidae. (See *Blarina* Gray, 1838.)
Talposorex: *Talpa*+*Sorex*.
- Tamandua** FRISCH, 1775. Edentata, Myrmecophagidae.
 Das Natur-System vierfüß. Thiere, in Tabellen, 5, Tab. Gen., 1775; RAPINEQUE, Analyse de la Nature, 57, 1815.
 [GRAY, London Med. Repos., XV, 305, Apr. 1, 1821 (common name); THOMSON'S Ann. Philos., XXVI, 343, Nov., 1825—nomen nudum.]
 LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 152, 1842 (subgenus); GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., 191, 1843.
Tamanduas F. CUVIER, Dict. Sci. Nat., LIX, 501, 1829; ALLEN, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XIV, 92, 1901.
Species: *Tamandua guacu* Frisch, T. I., *T. urivau* Frisch, and *T. minima* Frisch, from Brazil.
Tamandua: Brazilian *tamandua*, said to be from Tupi *taa*, ant; and *munden*, trap. (Century Dict.)
- Tamarin** (subgenus of *Midas*) GRAY, 1870. Primates, Hapalidae.
 Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 68, 1870.
Type: *Midas ursulus* Geoffroy, from Brazil.
Tamarin: Native name in Cayenne, French Guiana, adopted by Buffon, in 1767. (Hist. Nat., XV, 92.)

Tambla-Mastodon ROGER, 1887.

Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidae.

Bericht Naturwiss. Ver. Schwaben u. Neuburg (a. V.), Augsburg, XXIX, 33, 1887; XXXII, 161, 1896.

A common name, given by Roger as one of the generic synonyms of *Mastodon*, under *M. andinum* Cuvier. This name is evidently taken from Leidy's Extinct Mamm. N. Am. (Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 242, 397, 1869.) Leidy, however, uses it only as a common name in mentioning a mastodon tooth which he had examined and figured, and which had been collected at Tambla, a village in Honduras, in one of the passes leading from the plain of Comayagua to the Pacific.

Extinct.

Tambla-Mastodon: Tambla, the type locality in Honduras; + *Mastodon*.

Tamias ILLIGER, 1811.

Glires, Sciuridae.

Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 83, 1811.

Tamias LESSON, Man. Mammalogie, 230, 1827.

Type: *Sciurus striatus* Linnaeus, from the eastern United States.

Tamias: tayloras, a steward—so-called from the animal's habit of laying up stores.

Tamiasciurus (subgenus of *Sciurus*) TROUSSART, 1880.

Glires, Sciuridae.

Le Naturaliste, II, No. 37, 292, Oct. 1, 1880; Cat. Mamm., in Bull. Soc. Études Sci. d'Angers, X, 1^{re} fasc., 81-82, 1880; Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., VI, No. 2, p. 306, Sept. 19, 1881; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897, 933.

Type: *Sciurus hudsonius* Pallas (= *S. hudsonicus* Erxleben, 1777), from the vicinity of Hudson Strait.

Tamiasciurus: Tamias + *Sciurus*.

Tanrecus (subgenus of *Erinaceus*) BLAINVILLE, 1838.

Insectivora, Tenrecidae.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, VI, No. 22, p. 742, Jan.-June, 1838.

Modification of Tenrec Lacépède, 1799. Species: *Erinaceus semispinosus* Cuvier ou *variegatus* (Geoffroy), and *E. ecaudatus* Gmelin, from Madagascar.

Tanrecus: Tenrec, a Malagasy name.

Tanyops MARSH, 1894.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Tapiridae.

Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XLVIII, No. 286, p. 348, Oct., 1894.

Type: *Tanyops undans* Marsh, from the Miocene (Miohippus beds) of South Dakota.

Extinct. Based on a pair of lower jaws.

Tanyops: τανύω, to stretch; *ὄψ*, aspect—probably in allusion to the extent of the premolar and molar series.

Tapeti GRAY, 1867.

Glires, Leporidae.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XX, 224, Sept., 1867.

Type: *Lepus brasiliensis* Linnaeus, from Brazil.

Tapeti: Brazilian name of a rabbit.

Taphonycteris (subg. of *Taphozous*) DOBSON, 1875.

Chiroptera, Noctilionidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1875, 548, 555-556; Mon. Asiatic Chiroptera, 172, 1876; Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 388-390, 1878.

Species, 3: *Taphozous saccolaimus* Temminck, from India and Malaysia; *T. affinis* Dobson, from Labuan; and *T. peli* Temminck, from West Africa.

Taphonycteris: τάφος, grave, tomb; *νυκτερίς*, bat—from the group to which this subgenus belongs (*Taphozous*, 'tomb bat'), which was discovered in the tombs of Egypt.

Taphozous GEOFFROY, 1813.

Chiroptera, Noctilionidae.

Desc. l'Égypte II, 113-114, 126-128, pl. 3, No. 1, 1813. OKEN, Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth. 926-927, 1816.

Taphozous BOWDICH, Anal. Nat. Class. Mamm., 30, 1821; —, London Encyclopædia, XXII, 738, 1845 (art. Zool.).

Type: *Taphozous perforatus* Geoffroy, from Ombos or Thebes, Egypt.

Taphozous—Continued.

Taphozous: τάφος, grave, tomb; ζῶος, living—living in tombs, hence 'tomb bat'—from the fact that great numbers of these bats were found in the tombs by the great French expedition which collected the type during its investigations in Egypt at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Tapinodon MEYER, 1846.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anthracotheriida.

Neues Jahrbuch Mineralogie, 1846, 471.

Type: *Tapinodon grosslyi* Meyer, from the Tertiary of Egerkingen in Solothurn, Switzerland.
Extinct.

Tapinodon: ταπεινός, low; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth.

Tapinotherium MERCERAT, * 1891.

Edentata, Megalonychida.

Revista Mus. La Plata, II, 17-18, 1891.

Type: *Tapinotherium aguirrei* Mercerat, from Monte Leon, Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on a cranium somewhat injured superiorly.

Tapinotherium: ταπεινός, low; θηπιον, wild beast.

Tapir (see **Tapirus**).

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Tapirida.

Tapiravus MARSH, 1877.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Tapirida.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XIV, 252, Sept., 1877.

Type: *Lophiodon validus* Marsh, from the Miocene of Cumberland Co., New Jersey.
Extinct.

Tapiravus: Tapir; Lat. avus, grandfather—i. e., an ancestral tapir.

Tapirella PALMER, 1903.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Tapirida.

Science, new ser., XVII, 873, May 29, 1903.

New name for *Elasmognathus* Gill, 1865, which is preoccupied by *Elasmognathus* Fieber, 1844, a genus of Hemiptera.

Tapirella: Dim. of *Tapirus*.

Tapiroporcus JÄGER, 1835.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Die Fossilen Säugethiere in Württemberg, 1ste Abtheil., 40, 43, Tab. iv figs. 18-20, 1835; 2te Abtheil. 201, 1839 (provisional name); ROGER, Bericht Naturwiss. Ver. Schwaben u. Neuburg, XXIX, 90, 1887.

Tapiroporcus JÄGER, l. c. 206, 1839.

Type (species not mentioned) from the 'Bohnerzgruben' of Salmendingen, Hohenzollern, Germany.

Extinct. Based on a molar tooth.

Tapiroporcus: *Tapirus*; Lat., porcus, pig.

Tapirotherium BLAINVILLE, 1817.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Lophiodontida.

Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., IX, 329-330, 1817; GERVAIS, Comptes Rendus, XXVIII, No. 17, p. 547, Apr., 1849.

"Je crois devoir placer sous ce nom les différentes espèces de palæotherium, qui ont une disposition et une forme de dents pour ainsi dire intermédiaire aux deux genres tapir et palæotherium." (BLAINVILLE.)

Tapirotherium: *Tapirus*; θηπιον, wild beast—i. e., an extinct tapir-like beast.

Tapirotherium LARTET, 1851.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Notice sur la Colline de Sansan, 31-32, 1851.

Type: *Tapirotherium blainvillæanum* Lartet. Based on specimens from Simorre and Villefranche, Dépt. du Gers; and Castelnau-Magnoac, Dépt. des Hautes-Pyrénées, southwestern France.

Name preoccupied by *Tapirotherium* Blainville, 1817, a genus of Lophiodontida.

Replaced by *Lophiochærus* (Lartet MS.) Bayle, 1855.

Extinct.

Tapirus Gervais, 1850.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidae.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, XXX, No. 19, p. 604, Jan.-June, 1850; EARLE, *Ain. Naturalist*, XXX, 306-308, Apr., 1896.**Type:** *Tapirus hyrcinus* Gervais, from the Eocene near Apt, Vaucluse, France. Extinct.*Tapirus*: Dim. of *Tapirus*.**Tapirus Brisson, 1762.**

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Tapiridae.

Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 12, 81-82, 1762; BRÜNNICH, *Zoologie Fundamenta*, 32, 44-45, 1772 (no species mentioned); SCOPOLI, *Introd. Hist. Nat.*, 492, 1777; G. CUVIER, *Tabl. Élém. Hist. Nat.*, 152-153, 1798; MERRIAM, *Science*, new ser., I, No. 14, p. 376, Apr. 5, 1895 (type fixed).*Tapir* BLEMENBACH, *Handb. Naturgesch.*, I, 129, 1779; ZIMMERMANN, *Geog. Geschichte Menschen und vierfüss. Thiere*, II, 154, 1780; GMELIN, *Linn. Systema Naturæ*, 13th ed., I, 216, 1788.*Tapira* LIAIS, *Climats, Géol., Faune et Géog. Botanique du Brésil*, 397, 1872.**Type:** *Tapirus tapirus* Brisson (= *Hippopotamus terrestria* Linnaeus), from Brazil.*Tapirus*: Brazilian (Tupi), *tapyra*, tapir. "Probably from *tapy*, thick, in reference to the thickness of the hide." (LIAIS.)**Tapua Lesson, 1842.**

Marsupialia, Dasyuridae.

[OWEN, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1839, 19—subgenus, nomen nudum.]LESSON, *Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm.*, 190, 1842.**Type:** *Tapua tafi* Lesson (= *Didelphis penicillata* Shaw), from New South Wales.*Tapoa*: *Tapoa [tufa]*, native name of this animal published by White, in 1790 (*Journ. Voy. New South Wales*, p. 281), and later adopted by Lesson as a generic name.**Tapyra Liais, 1872.**

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Tapiridae.

Climats, Géol., Faune et Géog. Botanique du Brésil, 397, 1872.**Modification of *Tapirus*.** "... Il serait plus exact et plus conforme à l'origine du nom d'appeler l'espèce dont nous parlons en ce moment *Tapyra americana*, plutôt que *Tapyrus americanus*, et comme il y a une seconde espèce en Amérique, il serait mieux encore de l'appeler *Tapyra sabatyra*. Ce tapir a des plis transversaux sur la trompe." (LIAIS.)**Tarandus Billberg, 1828.**

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.

Syn. Faunae Scandinaviae, I, Mamm., Conspectus A, D, 22-23, 1828; KAUP, *Entw.-Gesch. & Nat. Syst. Europ. Thierwelt*, I, 181, 182, 1829; OGILBY, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, for 1836, No. XLVIII, 134, June 27, 1837; GLOGER, *Handb. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch.*, I, pp. xxxiii, 144, 1841.**Type:** *Tarandus lapponum* Billberg (= *Cervus tarandus* Linnaeus), from Lapland. (See *Rangifer* Frisch, 1775.)*Tarandus*: τάρανδος, a horned animal of the North, perhaps the reindeer.**Tardigradus Brisson, 1762.**

Edentata, Bradypodidae.

Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 12, 21-23, 1762; MERRIAM, *Science*, new ser., I, No. 14, p. 375, Apr. 5, 1895 ("Tardigradus Brisson = Bradypus Linnaeus").**Species:** *Tardigradus tardigradus*, from Guiana and Brazil; and *T. ceylonicus*, from Ceylon.*Tardigradus*: Lat., slow-going, slow-paced.**Tardigradus Boddaert, 1784.**

Primates, Lemuridae.

Elenchus Animalium, I, 43, 67, 1784; STONE & REHN, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, June 4, 1902, 137-138, 141 (type fixed).**Species:** *Tardigradus loris* Boddaert (= *Lemur tardigradus* Linnaeus, type), from Ceylon; and *T. coucang* Boddaert, from Bengal, India.**Name preoccupied by *Tardigradus* Brisson, 1762, a genus of Bradypodidae.** (See *Loris E. Geoffroy*, 1796.)

Type: *Lemur tarsius* 'Erxleben,' from the East Indies. (The name '*Lemur tarsier*' by Erxleben, in Syst. Regni Animalis, 71, 1777.)

Tarsius: ταρσός, tarsus—in allusion to its elongated slender tarsus.

Tatera (subgenus of *Gerbillus*) LATASTE, 1882. Glires, Murid

Le Naturaliste, Paris, II, No. 16, p. 126, Aug. 15, 1882; THOMAS, Nat. Hist., 7th ser., IX, 441-442, June, 1902 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Gerbillus indicus* Hardwicke, from India.

Tatera: "Nom euphonique, sans étymologie." (LATASTE.)

Tatoua (subgenus of *Xenurus*), GRAY, 1865. Edentata

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 378; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edent., Brit. Mus., 384, 1869.

Type: *Dasyurus uncinatus* Linnaeus, from South America.

Name antedated by *Cabassous* McMurtrie, 1831; and by *Arizostus* (Tatoua: *Tatu*, native name of the armadillo).

Tatu FRISCH, 1775. Edentata

Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, 5, Tab. Gen., 1775; Handbuch Naturgesch., I, 74, 1779; 7te Auflage, 105-106, 1803; 10te Auflage, 1821; Abbildungen Naturhist. Gegenstände, Nr. 83, 1809 (2 page spread); PALMER, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XI, 174, June 9, 1897 (on *Tatou* —, London Encyclopædia, XXII, 748, 1845 (art. Zoology).

Type: The armadillo. Blumenbach's genus was based on *Dasyurus* Linnaeus, from Brazil.

Tatu (French *tatou*, Span. *tato*, Port. *tatu*): native name of the armadillo in Paraguay and other parts of South America.

Tatu LIAIN, 1872. Edentata

Climats, Géol., Faune et Géog. Botanique du Brésil, 346, 1872.

"Nous réunirons donc les genres *Dasyurus* et *Tatusia* de F. Cuvier sous le nom indien de Tatu." This genus includes *Tatu* Blume.

Tatusia F. CUVIER, 1827. Edentata

[*Tatusia*] F. Cuvier, Hist. Nat. Mamm., part 1, vol. 2, 1827. Dan

Tatusia—Continued.

Tatusia: French *tatusie*, from *tatu* (French *tatou*, Span. *tato*, Port. *tatu*), Indian name of the armadillo in Paraguay and other parts of South America.

Taumastognathus FILHOL, 1890. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anthracotheriidae. Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 8^e sér., II, No. 2, pp. 34-38, 1 fig. in text, 1890 (*Taumastognatus*, p. 38, misprint for *Taumastognathus*).

Taumastognathus LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1890, XXVII, Mamm., p. 47, 1891.

Type: *Taumastognathus quercyi* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France. Extinct. Based on 'une portion de mandibule gauche, portant la canine, les prémolaires et les deux premières molaires.'

Taumastognathus: θαυμαστός, wonderful, extraordinary; γνάθος, jaw.

Taurotragus (subg. of *Antelope*) WAGNER, 1855. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Suppl. Schreber's Säugethiere, V, 438-439, 1855; HEUGLIN, Nova Acta. Cæs. Leop.-Carol. Acad., XXX, 19, pl. 1, 1863 (raised to generic rank); SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, IV, 193-222, pls. xcvi-c, text figs. 116-121, 1900 (type fixed).

Species: *Antelope orcas* Pallas, 1777 (= *A. oryx* Pallas, 1766, type), from South Africa; and *Boscaphus derbianus* Gray, from Senegambia.

Taurotragus: ταῦρος, bull; γράγος, goat, antelope—in allusion to its large size, heavily built, bovine form, and the presence of horns in both sexes.

Taurus STORR, 1780.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Prodromus Methodi Mamm., 41, Tab. c, 1780; RAFINESQUE, "Précis Découv. Somiol. 1814;" Analyse de la Nature, 56, 1815; Atlantic Journ., No. 3, p. 112, 1832; REICHENBACH, Deutschlands Fauna, I, Säugethiere, p. ix, 1837.

Storr mentions no type, but simply renames *Bos* Linnaeus, 1758 (see GILL, Bull. Philos. Soc. Wash., II, App., p. viii, 1875-1880). Rafinesque says: "I have substituted the name of *Taurus* (Bull) to the absurd generic name of *Bos*, (Ox) ever since 1814, (see Princ. Somiol.) as I never could believe it right to call animals by neutral names."* (Atlantic Journal, 112.)

Taurus: ταῦρος, bull.

Taxidea (subgenus of *Meles*) WATERHOUSE, 1839.

Ferae, Mustelidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1838, No. LXXI, 153-154, May, 1839; Trans. Zool. Soc. London, II, 347, 1841; LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 79, 1842; GRAY, List. Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxi, 70, 1843 (raised to generic rank); MILLER & REHN, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXX, 217-218, Dec. 27, 1901 (name erroneously referred to Storr, 1780, and type given as *Ursus taurus*).

Type: *Meles labradoria* (Gmelin), from North America.

Taxidea: *Taxus*; εἶδος, form—from its general resemblance to the common badger of Europe (*Meles taxus*).

Taxodon LARTET, 1851.

Ferae, Mustelidae.

Notice sur la Colline de Sansan, 15-16, 1851.

Type: *Taxodon sansaniensis* Lartet, from Sansan, Dépt. du Gers, France.

Extinct.

Taxodon: *Taxus*; δδών=δδούς, tooth.

Taxotherium BLAINVILLE, 1841.

Creodonta, Hyænodontidae.

Ostéog. Mamm. Récents et Foss., II, fasc. ix (Carnassiers: *Subursus*), 55-72, 111-112; Atlas, II, *Subursus*, pl. xii, 1841.

Type: *Taxotherium parisiense* Blainville (= *Nasua parisiense* G. Guvier), from the Eocene gypsum beds of Paris, France.

Extinct.

Taxotherium: *Taxus*; ἑπιόν, wild beast—i. e., an extinct badger-like beast.

*See footnote under *Aper*, p. 111.

Taxus GEOFFROY & CUVIER, 1795.

Ferae, Mustelidae.

"Mag. Encyclopédique II, No. 6, p. 187, 1795" (fide GERVAIS, Dict. Pittoresque Hist. Nat., IV, pt. 2, p. 617, 1836); CUVIER [Tabl. Élém. Hist. Nat. Anim., 112, 1798—description under 'Blaireaux']; Leçons Anat. Comp., I, tabl. 1, Class. Mamm., 1800 (names only—'Blaireaux, *Taxus*'); TIEDEMANN, Zoologie, pp. xiv, 375–378, 1808.

Type: 'Le Blaireau' (*Ursus meles* Schreber), from Europe. In 1798 Cuvier used Blaireaux as a subgroup of *Ursus*, including 3 species: *Ursus meles* Linnaeus, and *U. gulo* Linnaeus, from Europe; and *U. mellivorus* G. Cuvier, from Africa. Name antedated by *Meles* Brisson, 1762.

Taxus: New Lat., badger.

Taxymys MARSH, 1872.

Glires, Ischyromyidae.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 219–220, Sept., 1872 (sep. issued Aug. 17). *Tachymys* OSBORN, Scott & Speir, Cont. Mus. Geol. & Archæol., Princeton, No. 1, p. 138, Sept. 1, 1878.

Taxymys ZITTEL, Handbuch Palaeont., IV, 2te Lief., 522, 1893.

Type: *Taxymys lucaris* Marsh, from the Eocene in the vicinity of Henry Fork of Green River, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on 'a fragment of an upper jaw, with the first two molars in position.'

Taxymys: ταχύς, swift; μῦς, mouse.

Tayassu G. FISCHER, 1814.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tayassuidae.

Zoognosia, III, 284–289, 1814; PALMER, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XI, 174, June 9, 1897 (name revived); MILLER & REHN, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXX, 12–13, Dec., 1901 (type given as *T. pecari* = *Sus albirostris* Illiger; but see *Olidosus*).

Tayassu RAFINESQUE, Analyse de la Nature, 56, 1815.

Species: *Tayassu pecari* Fischer, and *T. patira* Fischer, from tropical America.

T. pecari (not Link, 1795) is characterized by 'maxilla inferiore alba,' and is the white-lipped peccary of later authors; *T. patira*, by 'fascia humerali alba,' and is the collared peccary (= *Sus tajacu* Linnaeus, *S. patira* Sonnini).

Tayassu, *tajassou*, *tajacu*, or *tajoussou*, native name of the peccary in Brazil (BUFFON, Hist. Nat., X, 21, 1763.)

Tayra OKEN, 1816.

Ferae, Mustelidae.

Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., pp. xi, 1001, 1816; ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. N. Y., XVI, 377, Oct. 11, 1902 (name revived, type fixed.)

Species: *Mustela barbara* Linnaeus (type), from Brazil; *M. lanata* Goldfuss, from Guiana; and *M. canadensis* Schreber, from Canada. (See *Galera* Browne, 1789.)

Tayra: Native name.

Teanopus MERRIAM, 1903.

Glires, Muridae, Neotominae.

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XVI, 81, May 29, 1903.

Type: *Teanopus phenax* Merriam, from Camoa, Rio Mayo, Sonora, Mexico.

Teanopus: *Teono*-(ma); πούς, foot—i. e., suggesting the foot of *Teonoma*.

Tehuelia ROTH, 1901.

Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Homalodontotheriidae.

Revista Mus. La Plata, X, 253–254, Oct., 1901 (sep. pp. 5–6).

Type: *Tehuelia regia* Roth, from the upper 'Cretaceous' of Lago Musters, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.

Extinct.

Tehuelia: *Tehuelche*, name of a tribe of Indians, and also of a geological formation in Patagonia.

Telacodon MARSH, 1892.

Marsupialia, Cimolestidae.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XLIII, 258, pla. ix figs. 2–4, xi figs. 1, 8, Mar., 1892.

Telacodon—Continued.

Species: *Telacodon laevis* Marsh (type), and *T. priestans* Marsh, from the Cretaceous (Laramie) of Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on a right lower jaw containing three premolars.

Telacodon: τελήεις, perfect, complete; ἀκὴ, point; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the condition of the premolars in the type specimen.

Teleoceras HATCHER, 1894.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidae.

Am. Geol., XIII, 149-150, Mar., 1894 (sep. issued Feb. 1); Am. Naturalist, XXVIII, 241-246, pla. i fig. 1, ii figs. 2, 6, Mar., 1894.

Type: *Teleoceras major* Hatcher, from the Miocene (Loup Fork beds) of Sheridan County, Nebraska. "Hatcher's type of *T. major* proves to be a middle-aged male of *A[phelops]* *foosiger*, and his distinction of *Teleoceras* as a genus supercedes *Aphelops* Cope, because Cope originally applied the term *Aphelops* to *A. megalodus* . . . [which] species should . . . be referred to the genus *Accrathium*." (OSBORN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., X, 51-52, 1898.)

Extinct. Based on 'the greater portion of the skull and lower jaw.'

Teleoceras: τελήεις, perfect, complete; κέρας, horn.

Telodius MARSH, 1890.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriidae.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXIX, 524, June, 1890.

Type: *Telodius aris* Marsh, from the Oligocene (Brontotherium beds) of South Dakota.

Extinct.

Telodius: τελήεις, perfect, complete; ὀδούς, tooth—probably in allusion to the presence of 6 (the full number,) of lower incisors.

Teleopternus COPE, 1899.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae?

Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., XI, pt. 2, pp. 263-265, pl. xxi figs. 4, 4a, 1899.

Type: *Teleopternus orientalis* Cope, from the Port Kennedy bone deposit, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.

Extinct. Represented by molar teeth of three individuals.

Teleopternus: τελήεις, complete, perfect; πτέρνα, heel—in allusion to the well-developed heel of the last lower molar.

Telmalestes MARSH, 1872.

Primates, Notharetidae.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 206, Sept., 1872 (sep. issued Aug. 7).

Telmalestes MARSH, Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, No. 23, p. 405, Nov., 1872; Scudder's Nomenclator Zool., pt. 1, 327, 1882; OSBORN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 198, June 28, 1902.

Type: *Telmalestes crassus* Marsh, from the Eocene in the vicinity of Henry Fork of Green River, Wyoming.

Extinct.

Telmalestes: τέλμα, swamp; ληστής, robber.

Telmatherium MARSH, 1872.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriidae.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 123-124, Aug., 1872 (sep. issued July 22).

Telmatherium MARSH, List of Genera, 1862-79, 10, 1880 (privately issued); Scudder's Nomenclator Zool., pt. 1, 328, 1882.

Type: *Telmatherium validus* Marsh (Eocene), from Henry Fork of Green River, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on 'the greater portion of a skull with teeth, and portions of several other skeletons.'

Telmatherium: τέλμα, swamp; θηρίον, wild beast.

Telmatocyon MARSH, 1899.

Credonta, Viverravidae.

Am. Journ. Sci., 4th ser., VII, 397, May, 1899.

Type: *Limnocyon riparius* Marsh, from the Bridger Eocene of Grizzly Buttes, Wyoming.

Extinct. "Represented by both lower jaws and a single upper molar."

Telmatocyon: τέλμα, swamp; κύων, dog.

Extinct. Based on a fragment of the lower jaw with four molar
Temnocyon COPE, 1878.

Palæont. Bull., No. 30, pp. 6-8, Dec. 3, 1878; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc.
Dec. 30, 1878; Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Aug. 12, 1879, 178
Vert., 902-914, 1885.

Type: *Temnocyon altigenis* Cope, from the Miocene of John Day
Extinct. Based on 'a mandibular ramus which supports all tl
ing the incisors and probably the last molar.'

Temnocyon: τέμνω, to cut; κύων, dog—in allusion to the cha
sectorial simply cutting,' in contrast with that of *Canis*,
'heel of sectorial concave, with raised border.'

Tendrac (subgenus of *Erinaceus*) BLAINVILLE, 1838. Insectiv.
Comptes Rendus, Paris, VI, No. 22, p. 742, Jan.-June, 1838.

Name used for a section of *Tanrecus* (which latter is given as a s
naceus). "*Tendrac* ou *Ericulus* [includes] *Erinaceus spinom*
Tendrac de Buffon."

Tendracus RAFINESQUE, 1815. Insectiv.
Analyse de la Nature, 59, 1815 (nomen nudum).

Type: *Tenrecus* sp. ('*Tendracus* R. sp. do.' [espèce du genre précéd

Tenomys RAFINESQUE, 1815. Glires, M

Analyse de la Nature, 58, 1815 (nomen nudum).

Type: *Mus* sp. ('*Tenomys* R. sp. do.' [espèce du genre précédent,

Tenotis RAFINESQUE, 1817. G
Ann. Monthly Mag., I, No. 5, p. 362, Sept., 1817.

Tenotus RAFINESQUE, [Analyse de la Nature, 58, 1815—nomen
Monthly Mag., II, No. 1, p. 45, Nov., 1817.

Type: *Tenotis griseus* Rafinesque (= *Sciurus erythopus* Geoffroy,
unknown. "Perhaps a species of my genus *Tenotis*, which c
squirrels with pouches like the genus *Cricetus*, and who live
then it might be called *Tenotis griseus*." (RAFINESQUE, p. 362,

Tenrec LACÉPÈDE, 1799. Insectiv.
Tabl. Mamm., 7, 1799; "Nouv. Tabl. Méth. Mamm.. in Buffo

teonopus. (See **Teanopus.**)

Glires, Muridae, Neotominae.

terpene GRAY, 1871.*

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1871, 592-593; SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, I, pt. III, 121, 126, May, 1895 (in synonymy).

Terphone GRAY, Cat. Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., 24-25, 1872.

Type: *Cephalophus longiceps* Gray (= *Antilope silvicultrix* Afzelius), from the Gaboon, West Africa.

terricola (subgenus of *Arvicola*) FATIO, 1867.

Glires, Muridae, Microtinae.

Campagnols Bassin du Léman, Ass. Zool. Léman, 73, 75, 1867; MILLER, N. Am. Fauna, No. 12, pp. 17, 58, July 23, 1896 (in synonymy).

Species: *Arvicola subterraneus* Sélys, and *A. zarii* Sélys, from Europe.

Name preoccupied by *Terricola* Fleming, 1828, a genus of Mollusca.

Terricola: Lat., a dweller upon land (from *terra*, land; *colo*, to dwell).

Tetheopsis COPE, 1885.

Ungulata, Amblypoda, Uintatheriidae.

Am. Naturalist, XIX, No. 6, p. 594, June, 1885.

Type: *Tinocerus stenops* Marsh, from the Eocene of Haystack Mountain, Sweet-water County, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on a skull with lower jaw.

Tetheopsis: *ρίφη*, grandmother; *ὄψις*, appearance—possibly in allusion to the absence of lower canines and incisors.

Tetrabelodon COPE, 1884.

Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidae.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXII, pt. 1, for Jan., 1885, 4-5, Oct. 21, 1884.

Type: *Mastodon angustidens* Cuvier, from the Miocene of Europe. (See *Gamphotherium* Gloger, 1841.)

Extinct.

Tetrabelodon: *τετρα-*, four; *βέλος*, dart; *δδών=δδούς*, tooth—in allusion to the presence of both upper and lower incisors in the male, in contrast with *Mastodon*, in which the lower incisors are wanting. (Compare *Dibelodon*.)

tetracaulodon GODMAN, 1830.

Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidae.

Trans. Am. Philos. Soc., new ser., III, 478-485, pls. xvii-xviii, 1830; HAYS, *ibid.*, IV, 317-339, pl. xxix, 1834; KOCH, Proc. Geol. Soc. London, III, No. 88, pp. 714-716, 1842.

Type: *Tetracaulodon mastodontoides* Goldman, found about 12 miles from Newburgh, Orange County, New York.

Extinct. Based on 'parts of the frontal, intermaxillary, superior maxillary and two-thirds of the lower jaw bones; the tusks; and sixteen teeth.'

Tetracaulodon: *τετρα-*, four; *καυλός*, stem; *δδών=δδούς*, tooth (*χαυλιόδων*, tusk).

Tetracerus LEACH, 1825.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Trans. Linn. Soc. London, XIV, pt. III, 524, 1825; H. SMITH, in Griffith's Cuvier, Animal Kingdom, IV, 253-257, 1 plate, 1825; V, 343-344, 1827; BLANFORD, Fauna Brit. India, Mamm., 519-521, 1888-91.

Tetracerus VOIGT, Cuvier's Thierreich, I, 314-315, 1831; SCLATER & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, I, pt. IV, 213-220, pl. xxiv, Sept., 1895.

Type: (*Antilope chickara* Hardwicke) = *A. quadricornis* Blainville, from India.

Tetracerus: *τετρα-*, four; *κέρας*, horn—the four-horned antelope.

tetracænodon SCOTT, 1892.

Ungulata, Condylarthra, Phenacodontidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Nov. 15, 1892, 299-300; MATTHEW, Bull. Am. Mus.

Nat. Hist. N. Y., IX, 303-305, 1897 (synonym of *Euprotogonia*); *ibid.*, XII, 29 footnote, Apr. 8, 1899, HAY, Science, new ser., IX, 593, Apr. 21, 1899.

Erroneously credited to Gray, '1853,' by C. O. WATERHOUSE, Index Zool., 389, 1902.

Tetractænodon—Continued.

Type: *Miocænus flowerianus* Cope (= *Phenacodus puercensis* Co from the Puerco Eocene of New Mexico.

Extinct.

Tetractænodon: τετρα-, four; + *Ænodon*.

Tetraconodon FALCONER, 1868.

Ungulata.

Paleont. Memoirs, I, 149-156, fig. 5 in text, 1868.

Type: *Tetraconodon magnum* Falconer, from "the Tertiary Murkunda Pass and Pinjore," India.

Extinct. Based on 'a portion of the right side of the upper jawbone and the two posterior molars.'

Tetraconodon: τετρα-, four; κωνος, cone; δδων=δδους, to

Tetracus AYMARD 1850.

Inse

Ann. Soc. Agr. Sci., Arts et Comm. du Puy, XIV, pp. 105, 1850.

Congrès Sci. France for 1855, I, 232, 1856; POMEL. Cat. Bassin de la Loire, 16, 1854; GERVAIS, Zool. et Paléont. France, 1859.

Type: *Tetracus nanus* (*Erinaceus nanus* Aymard), from the near Puy, Dépt. Haute-Loire, France.

Extinct. Species originally based on a fragment of a mandible and three molars.

Tetracus: τετρα-, four; ακή, point.

Tetralophodon (subg. of *Mastodon*) FALCONER, 1857.

Unq

Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, XIII, pt. 4, pp. 312-314, 31 pls. xi figs. 1, 2, xii, Nov. 1, 1857.

Species 6, from the Miocene and Pliocene: *Mastodon longirostris* Eppelsheim, Germany; *M. arvernensis* Croizet & Jobert, from Cuvier, from South America; *M. sivalensis* Cautley, from India; *M. perimensis* Falconer & Cautley, from Perim Island; *M. latidens* (Clift), from Ava, southern India.

Extinct.

Tetralophodon: τετρα-, four; λόφος, crest, ridge; δδων=δδους, to give rise to the four transverse crests on the third premolar and second molars.

Tetramerodon (subg. of *Arvicola*) RHOADS, 1894. Glires, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Oct. —, 1894, 282-283; MILLER 12, pp. 18-19, 62, July 23, 1896 (in synonymy).

Tetramesodon LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1894, XXXI, Mai Genera, 14, 1895 (misprint).

Type: *Arvicola* (*Tetramerodon*) *tetramerus* Rhoads, from Beaufort, British Columbia.

Tetramerodon: τετραμερής, four parted; δδων=δδους, too, upper molar, which lacks a postero-internal triangular loop of an anterior loop, a closed antero-external triangle, a triangle, and a postero-external triangle."

Tetramerorhinus AMEGHINO, 1894.

Ungulata, Litopte

Enum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Form. Éocènes de Patagonie, 39-40. Species: *Tetramerorhinus fortis* Ameghino, and *T. lucarius*. Eocene of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Tetramerorhinus: τετραμερής, four parted; ρίς ρίνος, nose. *Tetramesodon* (see *Tetramerodon*).

Glires,

Tetraprotodon (see *Tetraprotodon*). Ungulata, Artiodactyla.

tetraprothomo AMEGHINO, 1884.

Primates, ?

Fliegenia, 1884, 381; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 98, 1889.

Hypothetical genus defined to show the probable evolution of man. "Cuarto antecesor del hombre."

Tetraprothomo: τετρα-, four; πῶτος, first; + *Homo*.

tetraprotodon (subgenus of *Hippopotamus*, FALCONER & CAUTLEY), 1836.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Hippopotamidae.

Asiatic Researches, Calcutta, XIX, pt. 1, 51, 1836.

Tetraprotodon GRAY, Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 357, 1869 (in synonymy).

Species: *Hippopotamus amphibius* Linnaeus, from the Nile, Africa; and four extinct species, *H. antiquus* Cuvier, *H. minor* Cuvier, *H. medius* Cuvier, and *H. minimus* Cuvier.

Tetraprotodon: τετρα-, four; πῶτος, first; δῶν=δούς, tooth.

tetracelenodon SCHLOSSER, 1886.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidae.

Morphol. Jahrbuch, Leipzig, XII, 1tes Hft., 44-45, 134, Taf. vi, fig. 5, 1886.

Type: *Tetracelenodon kowalevskii* Schlosser, from the Oligocene, 'Calcaire de Lemandine', Dépt. Tarn-et-Garonne, France.

Extinct. Based on an upper molar.

Tetracelenodon: τετρα-, four; σελήνη, crescent; δῶν=δούς, tooth.

tetrastylus AMEGHINO, 1886.

Glires, Chinchillidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, IX, 46-49, 1886.

Type: *Megamys* (?) *livigatus* Ameghino, from the older Tertiary formations of Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on one lower incisor and a portion of a jaw.

Tetrastylus: τετρα-, four; στῦλος, pillar.

tetrodon AMEGHINO, 1882.*

Edentata, Megatheriidae (Scelidotheriidae).

"Cat. Sec. de la Prov. de Buenos Aires en el Exp. Cont. Sud-Am. 4, 1882"

(fide AMEGHINO); Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 738-739, pl. XLIV fig. 8, 1889 (under *Glossotherium bonaerense*).

New name for the 'hybrid' word *Quatriodon* Ameghino, 1881. "Mas siendo esto un nombre de composición hibrida, lo cambiaba . . . por el de *Tetrodon*."

Name preoccupied by *Tetrodon* Linnaeus, 1766, a genus of Pisces.

Extinct.

Tetrodon: τετρα-, four; δῶν=δούς, tooth.

thalacomys (see *Thylacomys*).

Marsupialia, Peramelidae.

thalarctos (subgenus of *Ursus*) GRAY, 1825.

Glires, Ursidae.

Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, 62, July, 1825; List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxi, 73, 1843 (genus).

Thalassarctos GRAY, Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, 339, Nov., 1825 (raised to generic rank).

Thalassarctus GLOGER, Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., pp. xxviii, 54, 1841.

Type: *Ursus maritimus* Phipps, from Spitzbergen.

Thalarctos: Contraction of θάλασσα, sea; ἄρκτος, bear.

thalassictis NORDMANN, 1848-52.†

Glires, Viverridae.

NORDMANN, in Gervais' Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, 1^{re} éd., I, 120, 1848-52; 2^e éd., 221-222, pl. XXIII fig. 3, 1 text fig., 1859.

"*Thallanictis* NORDMANN, Palaeont. Suedrusslands, 149, 1858" (fide WATERHOUSE MS.).

Erroneously given as Ameghino, '1881,' by C. O. WATERHOUSE, Index Zool., 370, 1902.

Date erroneously given as '1839' by TROUSSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., 320, 1898.

Thalassictis—Continued.

Type: *Thalassictis robusta* Nordmann, from Bessarabia, southern Russia.
Extinct.

Thalassictis: θάλασσις, sea; ἰκτίς, weasel.

Thaphozous (see *Taphozous*).

Chiroptera, Noctilionidae.

Thaumastolemur FILHOL, 1895.

Primates, Lemnidae.

Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, No. 1, p. 13, Feb., 1895; CARUS, Zool. Anzeiger, XVIII No. 480, p. 240, July 22, 1895.

Type: *Thaumastolemur grandidieri* Filhol, from the Pleistocene of Ambolissara, Madagascar.

Extinct. Based on the lower extremity of a humerus.

Thaumastolemur: θαυμαστός, wonderful, extraordinary; + *Lemur*.

Thaumatherium GLOGER, 1841.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Giraffidae.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, 138, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, Feb. 1, 1895.

New name for the 'ill-chosen' *Sivatherium* of Falconer & Cautley, 1835.

Extinct.

Thaumatherium: θαῦμα, wonder, marvel; θηρίον, wild beast.

Thaumatozognathus (see *Taumastognathus*).

Ungulata, Anthracotheriidae.

Thecodon (see *Phenacodon*).

Ungulata, Condylarthra, Phenacodontidae.

Theosodon AMEGHINO, 1887.

Ungulata, Litopterna, Macraucheniidae.

Enum. Sist. Species Mamif. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 19, Dec., 1887; Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5, 294-295, Oct. 1, 1891.

Type: *Theosodon lydekkeri* Ameghino, from the Eocene of southern Patagonia.
Extinct.

Theosodon: "θέος, fortune" (AMEGHINO); δδών=δδούς, tooth.

Theranthropus* BROOKES, 1828.

Primates, Simiidae.

"Cat. Anat. and Zool. Museum of Joshua Brookes, London, 28, 1828" (previous to July 14).

Type: *Theranthropus niger* (= *Troglodytes niger* Geoffroy), from West Africa.

Name antedated by *Troglodytes* Geoffroy, 1812 (preoccupied); by *Pan* Oken, 1816; and by *Mimetes* Leach 1820 (preoccupied).

Theranthropus: θήρ, wild beast; ἄνθρωπος, man.

Thereutherium FILHOL, 1876.

Creodonta, Hyænodontidae.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, LXXXII, No. 4, p. 289, Jan.-July, 1876; Ann. Sci. Géol., Paris, VIII, 2-7, pl. 1 figs. 189-196, 1877.

Type: *Thereutherium thylacodes* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, at Cay-lux, near Saint-Antonin, Dépt. Tarn-et-Garonne, France.

Extinct. Based on 'toute la face avec le maxillaire inférieur en place et toutes les dents.'

Thereutherium: θηρεύω, to hunt; θηρίον, wild beast—i. e., an extinct carnivorous beast.

Theridomys JOURDAN, 1837.

Gliares, Theridomyidae.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, V, No. 13, pp. 483-484, July-Dec., 1837; Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2^e sér., VIII, Zool., 127-128, Aug., 1837.

Type (species not given), based on "quelques débris provenant du Cantal, et . . . plusieurs mâchoires [recueillies] dans les calcaires d'eau douce de Ronzon près le Puy-en-Velay et dans ceux de Perrier près d'Issoire," southern France.

Extinct.

mys: θηρίδιον (dim. of θηρίον), a little animal; μῦς, mouse.

✕ JOURDAN, 1859.

Insectivora, Tupaiidae?

le Lyon" (fide GÉRAIS, Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, 2^e éd., 55, 1859).

me is open to question, as it was published in a sale catalogue.

Idosorex—Continued.

Theridosorex seems to be a manuscript name. It occurs only as a synonym of *Placidosorex* Pomel, 1848, which is based on *Erinaceus soricinoides* Blainville, from the Miocene of Issoire, Auvergne, France.

Extinct.

Theridosorex; *θηρίδιον*, a little animal; + *Sorex*.

Idosmus SEELEY, 1887.

Allotheria ?

Zool. Roy. Soc. London, XLIII, No. 260, p. 172, 1887 (read Nov. 24); Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, vol. 179n, for 1888, 141-155, pl. 26, 1889; Proc. 4th Int. Congress Zool., 68, 1899 (regarded as a reptile).

Type: *Theridosmus phylarchus* Seeley, from the Triassic of Klipfontein, Fraserberg, Cape Colony.

Extinct. Based on 'a slab showing impressions of the forelimb and some other bones of the skeleton.'

Theridosmus; *θηρίον*, wild beast; *δέσμιος*, bond—in allusion to its reptilian characters, which indicate an animal forming a connecting link between reptiles and mammals.

Idictis MERCEBAT, 1891.

Creodonta, ?

Revista Mus. La Plata, II, 55-56, 1891.

Type: *Theriodictis platensis* Mercerat, from the "base del Pampeano, Mar del Plata," Argentina.

Extinct.

Theriodictis; *θηριώδης*, savage; *ἰκτίς*, weasel.

Opithecus I. GEOFFROY, 1843.*

Primates, Cercopithecidae.

Archiv. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, II, for 1841, 576-578, 1843; Cat. Méth. Mamm. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, 10, 32, 1851; DAHLBOM, Zoologiska Studier, I, Andra Häftet, 114, 128-129, 1857.

Type: *Macacus gelada* Rüppell, from Abyssinia.

Theropithecus; *θηρ*, wild beast; *πίθηκος*, ape—in allusion to the position of its nostrils, which open high up.

Ocyon MARSH, 1872.

Creodonta, Uintacyonidae.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 204-205, Sept., 1872 (sep. issued Aug. 7); MATTHEW, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XII, 40, 1899.

Type: *Thinocyon velox* Marsh, from the Eocene of Grizzly Buttes, near Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on 'a nearly perfect lower jaw with several teeth.'

Thinocyon; *θίς*, *θύρός*, shore; *κύων*, dog—in allusion to its occurrence on the margin of an ancient Bridger lake basin.

Ohyus MARSH, 1875.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IX, 248-249, Mar., 1875; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 657, 1902 (type fixed).

Species: *Thinohyus lentus* Marsh (type), and *T. socialis* Marsh, from the Miocene of the John Day River, Oregon.

Extinct.

Thinohyus; *θίς*, *θύρός*, shore; *ὕς*, hog—in allusion to its occurrence on the margin of the ancient John Day lake basin.

his date is on the authority of Geoffroy himself (l. c., 1851, p. 32). The article in which the genus was described evidently appeared *subsequent* to 1842. (See page on which *Miopithecus* is quoted from Comptes Rendus, XV, pp. 720, 1037, 1842; from Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat., III, 308, 1842.) *Theropithecus*, although published the same year as *Gelada* Gray, is entitled to adoption until the priority of the latter is proved beyond question.

Thinolestes MARSH, 1872.

Primates, Notharctidae.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 205-206, Sept., 1872 (sep. issued Aug. 7).

OSBORN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 197, June 28, 1902.

Type: *Thinolestes anceps* Marsh, from the Eocene (Bridger) of western Wyoming. Extinct. Based on 'the more important part of several skeletons.'*Thinolestes*: θίς, θυρός, shore; λυόρης, robber—in allusion to the supposed affinities of the species with the carnivores, and to its occurrence on the margin of an ancient Bridger lake basin.**Thinotherium** COPE, 1870.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tayassuidae.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XI, 292-293, 1870.

Type: *Thinotherium annulatum* Cope, from the Miocene (?) of Stafford County, Virginia.

Extinct. Based on 'a second inferior incisor of the right side.'

Thinotherium: θίς, θυρός, shore; θηπίον, wild beast—in allusion to its supposed habits. "A small Hippopotamus-like animal . . . no doubt like its recent allies, a shore-and-swamp-loving beast." (COPE.)**Thinotherium** MARSH, 1872.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Helohyidae.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 208, Sept., 1872 (sep. issued Aug. 7).

Thinotherium ROGER, Bericht Naturwiss. Ver. Schwaben u. Neuburg (a. V.), Augsburg, XXIX, 149, 1887 (misprint).**Type:** *Thinotherium validum* Marsh, from the Eocene in the vicinity of Henry Fork of Green River, Wyoming.Name preoccupied by *Thinotherium* Cope, 1870, a genus of Tayassuidae.

Extinct. Based on 'a portion of a lower jaw containing the last true molar and two isolated lower molars.'

Thiommus (subgenus of *Mephitis*) LICHTENSTEIN, 1836.

Feræ, Mustelidae.

Abhandl. K. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, for 1836, 270-276, 1838.

Species, 10: *Mephitis mapurito* (= *Viverra mapurito* Gmelin), from the vicinity of Pamplona, Colombia; *M. leuconota* Lichtenstein, from the upper Rio Alvarado, Mexico; *M. mesoleuca* Lichtenstein, from the vicinity of Chico, Mexico; *M. molinae* Lichtenstein, from Chile; *M. chilensis* Lichtenstein, from Chile; *M. quitensis* (= *Gulo quitensis* Humboldt), from Quito, Ecuador; *M. suffocans* (= *Gulo suffocans* Illiger), from southern Brazil and Paraguay; *M. patagonica* Lichtenstein, from the Straits of Magellan; *M. amazonica* Lichtenstein, from the Amazon River; and *M. gumillae* Lichtenstein, from the Rio Apure, Venezuela."It has been supposed that Lichtenstein has the priority for the subgenus *Thiommus* [over *Conepatus* Gray, 1837], because the paper appears nominally in the 'Transactions' for 1836, and my paper in the 'Mag. Nat. Hist.' 1837; but there can not be a doubt that my paper was anterior, for Lichtenstein quotes throughout." (GRAY, Cat. Carn. Mamm. Brit. Mus., 134, 1869.)*Thiommus*: θείον, sulphur; ὀσμὴ or ὀσμός, odor—in allusion to the strong and characteristic odor.**Thiroptera** (see **Thyroptera**).

Chiroptera, Natalidae.

Thlaedon COPE, 1892.

Marsupialia, Stagodontidae.

Am. Naturalist, XXVI, 758-762, pl. xxii, Sept., 1892: TROUESART, Cat. Mamm. new ed., fasc. iv, 669, 1898.

Type: *Thlaedon padanicus* Cope, from the Cretaceous (Laramie) of Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on 'a mandibular ramus of the left side which is nearly complete, . . . with another true molar . . . the right maxillary bone . . . and a molar lacking the protocone.'

Thlaedon: θλάω, to crush; ὀδών = ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the form of the teeth, "specialized in the direction of . . . the development of a molar crushing type of premolars."

Thoatherium AMEGHINO, 1887. Ungulata, Litopterna, Proterotheriidae.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, pp. 19-20, Dec., 1887.

Type: *Thoatherium minusculum* Ameghino, from the Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Thoatherium: θόας, active, swift; θηπιον, wild beast.

Thomashuxleya AMEGHINO, 1901. Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Homalodontotheriidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 409-410, July, 1901 (sep. pp. 63-64).

Type: *Thomashuxleya rostrata* Ameghino (= *Amnodelus scotti* Ameghino, 1897, not *A. scotti* Ameghino, 1895), from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Thomashuxleya: In honor of Thomas Henry Huxley, 1825-95; author of 'The Theory of the Vertebrate Skull,' 1859; 'Evidence of Man's Place in Nature,' 1863; 'Manual of the Anatomy of Vertebrated Animals,' 1871; and many special papers on anatomy and zoology.

Thomomys (subg. of *Hesperomys*) COUES, 1884. Glires, Muridae, Cricetinae.

Am. Naturalist, XVIII, for Dec., 1884, p. 1275, Nov. 19, 1884; * THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., I, 453, June, 1898 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Hesperomys cinereus* Thomas, from Cutervo, Province of Chota, northern Peru (alt. 9,200 ft.).

Thomomys: Thomas; μῦς, mouse—in honor of Oldfield Thomas, 1858—, curator of mammals in the Natural History Museum, London; author of 'Catalogue of the Marsupialia and Monotremata in the British Museum,' 1888, and numerous papers on mammals.

thomomys MAXIMILIAN, 1839. Glires, Geomyidae.

Nova Acta Acad. Cies. Leop.-Carol., XIX, pt. I, 377-384, 1839; ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., V, 62, 1893 (locality of type); MERRIAM, N. Am. Fauna, No. 8, pp. 198-199, figs. 68-71, Jan. 31, 1895.

Thomomys BRANDT, Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Petersbourg, 6^e sér., Sci. Nat., VII, 188-191, 1855.

Type: *Thomomys rufescens* Maximilian, from the Missouri River; exact locality unknown.

Thomomys: θωμός, heap; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the heaps of earth thrown out at frequent intervals along the line of the burrows.

hootherus (subg. of *Cynopterus*) MATSCHIE, 1899. Chiroptera, Pteropodidae.

Fledermäuse Berliner Mus. Naturkunde, Lief. I, Megachiroptera, 73, 77, 1899.

Type: *Cynopterus nigrescens* (Gray), from Morty Island, Malay Archipelago.

Hootherus: θώς, wolf; πτερόεις, winged—i. e., a flying wolf or fox.

thoracophorus H. GERVAIS & AMEGHINO, 1880. Edentata, Glyptodontidae.

Les Mammifères foss. Amérique du Sud, 206-211, 1880.

Type: *Glyptodon elevatus* Nodot, from the Pleistocene of Argentina.

Name preoccupied by *Thoracophorus* Hope, 1840, a genus of Coleoptera. Replaced by *Neothoracophorus* Ameghino, 1889. (See *Myloglyptodon* Ameghino, 1884.)

Extinct. Based on a large fragment of the carapace.

Thoracophorus: θώραξ, breastplate; φορός, bearing—in allusion to the carapace.

thoracotherion GRAY, 1869. Ungulata, ?

Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 262, 1869 (nomen nudum).

"A large number of fossil genera belong to this suborder [Nasuta], as . . . *Lophiodon*, *Thoracotherion*, *Anthracotherion*, *Coryphodon*; but many of these are only known from a few bones or teeth." (GRAY.)

Extinct.

Thoracotherion: θώραξ, θώρακος, breastplate; θηπιον, wild beast.

* For exact date of publication, see Am. Naturalist, XIX, 57, Jan., 1885.

Thoracotherium MERCERAT, 1891.

Edentata, Dasypodidae.

Revista Mus. La Plata, II, 42-46, 1891.

Species, 6: *Thoracotherium priscum* Mercerat, *Eutatus cenophorum* Ameghino, *Thoracotherium retum* Mercerat, *Eutatus lagena* Ameghino, *E. distans* Ameghino, and *Thoracotherium cruentum* Mercerat, from the Eocene of Patagonia.

Name antedated by *Proeutatus* Ameghino, Aug., 1891.

Extinct.

Thoracotherium: θώραξ, θώρακος, breastplate; θηπιον, wild beast—in allusion to the carapace.

Thos (subgenus of *Canis*) OKEN, 1816.

Ferae, Canidae.

Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., 1037-1039, 1816; ALLIS, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 377, Oct. 11, 1902 (name revived).

Species, 4: *Canis ceylonensis*, from Ceylon; *C. mesomelas*, from Africa; *C. barbarus*, from Barbary; and *Thos vulgaris* (= *C. aureus*), from Asia and Africa.

Thos: θώς, θωός, a beast of prey like a wolf, probably the jackal.

Thous (subgenus of *Chaon*) H. SMITH, 1839.

Ferae, Canidae.

Jarline's Naturalist's Library, Mamm., IX, 193-205, 1839; 2d ed., Mamm., I, 152, 1858; IV, 193-205, pls. 11-14, 1866; V, 289, 1865.

Species, 6: *Canis anthus* Cuvier, *C. variegatus* Rüppell, *C. mesomelas* auct., *Thous senegalensis* Cuvier, *T. tokla* H. Smith, and *T. acmon* H. Smith, from Africa and southwestern Asia.

Thous GRAY, 1868.

Ferae, Canidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1868, 514; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 201, 1869.

Species: *Canis cancrivorus* Desmarest, from French Guiana; and *Vulpes fulvipes* Martin, from the island of Chiloe, Chile.

Name preoccupied by *Thous* H. Smith, 1839, a genus of Old World Canidae, several of the species of which are placed by Gray in *Lupus* and *Vulpes*.

Thrichomys (subgenus of *Echimy*s) TROUSSART, 1881.*

Glires, Octodontidae.

Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Rodentia, in Bull. Soc. d'Études Sci. d'Angers, X, 2^e fasc., 179, 1881; THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1896, 1025, Apr., 1897 (raised to generic rank).

Thrichomys TROUSSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. III, 606, 1897 (misprint).

Species, 3: *Thrichomys antricola* (Lund), *T. inermis* (Pictet), and *T. brevicauda* (Günther), from South America.

Thrichomys: θρίξ, τρίχος, hair; μῦς, mouse.

Thrinacodus GÜNTHER, 1879.

Glires, Octodontidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1879, 144-145, pl. x, 2 figs. in text.

Type: *Thrinacodus albicauda* Günther, from Medellín, Antioquia, Colombia.

Thrinacodus: θρίναξ, θρίνακος, trident; ὀδούς, tooth—from the fork-shaped enamel folds of the two anterior upper molars.

Thylacinus (see *Thylacynus*).

Marsupialia, Dasyuridae.

Thryonomys FITZINGER, 1867.

Glires, Octodontidae.

Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, LVI, 141, 1867; W. L. SCLATER, Fauna S. Africa, Mamm., II, 86-88, figs. 109-110, 1901.

Type: *Aulacodus semipalmatus* Heuglin, from the Djur and Kosanga rivers, Central Africa.

Thryonomys: θρύον, a rush; μῦς, mouse—from the animal's habit of living in thick jungle grass and reed beds.

Thylaxis ILLIGER, 1811.

Marsupialia, Peramelidae.

Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 76, 1811; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Mamm. Brit. Mus., 227, 1888 (type fixed).

Thylax OKEN, Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., pp. xi, 1128-1130, 1816.

* Date given as '1880' (without reference) by TROUSSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc., III, 606, 1897.

THYLACIS—THYLACOPARDUS.

ylacis—Continued.

Species: *Didelphis obesula* Shaw (type), and *Perameles nas*
Australia.

Thylacis: θύλαξ, pouch.

ylacodictis MERCERAT, 1891.

Marsup

Revista Mus. La Plata, II, 54–55, 1891.

Type: *Thylacodictis erilis* Mercerat; locality not stated, but p
Extinct.

Thylacodictis: θύλακος, pouch; [δ] ἔκτισ, weasel—i. e., a carn

ylacoleo OWEN, 1848–52.

Marsupii

OWEN, in Gervais' Zool. et Paléont. Franç., 1^{re} éd., I, 192, 1848
Nat. Hist., 3d ser., IV, 63–64, July, 1859; Phil. Trans. Roy.
149, for 1859, 320, pls. XI, XIII–XV, 1860.

Thylacoleon WINGE, E Museo Lunds, 1893, 127, 129.

Type: *Thylacoleo carnifex* Owen, fr
miles southwest of Melbourne, V

of Lake 'Col

Extinct. Based on part of a skull,

va.

al teeth.

Thylacoleo: θύλακος, pouch; λέων, lion—I. e., a marsupial lion.

ylacomorphus Gervais, 1876.

Creodonts, Provins

Zool. et Paléont. Gén., 2^e sér., 3^e livr., 52 footnote, 1876; Filhol, An

Géol., Paris, VIII, 1–2, 1877.

Type: *Thylacomorphus cristatus* Gervais, from the Phosphorites of Quercy,
Extinct. Based on a skull.

Thylacomorphus: θύλακος, pouch; μορφή, form.

ylacomys OWEN, 1840.

Marsupialia, Pera

[Athenaeum, London, No. 572, p. 747, Oct. 13, 1838—nomen nudum].

THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 221–222 footnote, 1888; PALM

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., IV, 300–302, Oct., 1899; WAITE & THOMAS,

ibid., V, 222–223, Feb., 1900.

Thylacomys OWEN, in Blyth's Cuvier, Animal Kingdom, 1840, 104; new ed., 1849,
104; new ed., 1863, 92 (misprint).

Type: *Perameles lagotis* Reid, from Swan River, Western Australia.

The original account of the genus appeared in the Proceedings of the Zoological
Society of London for 1838, the name only in the Athenaeum. For this
reason *Thylacomys* is treated as a nomen nudum in 1838 and dates from Blyth's
Cuvier, 1840. The form *Thalacomys*, although an obvious misprint, is adopted
as the original spelling by Thomas (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., Feb., 1900, 223).
This name antedates *Paragalia* Gray, 1841.

Thylacomys: θύλακος, pouch; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the pouch, which is
complete.

ylacomys WAITE, 1898.

Glires, Muridae, Murine.

Proc. Roy. Soc. Victoria, new ser., X, pt. 2, pp. 121–124, pl. vi fig. 3, May, 1898.

Type: *Hapalotis cervinus* Gould, from the interior of South Australia.

Name preoccupied by *Thylacomys* Owen, 1840, a genus of Marsupialia. Replaced
by *Acephalomyx* Waite, 1900.

Thylacomys: θύλακος, pouch; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to the presence of “an
external pouch on the lower part of the throat.”

ylacopardus OWEN, 1888.

Marsupialia, Phalangeridae.

Proc. Roy. Soc. London, XLV, 99, 1888; ZETTEL, Handb. Palacont., IV, Lief. 1,
p. 110, 1892.

Type: *Thylacopardus australis* Owen, from New South Wales. This name is a
nomen nudum in both references. It originally appeared in the title of a
paper which was apparently never published: “Description of the Skull of an
extinct Carnivorous Marsupial of the size of a Leopard (*Thylacopardus australia*,
Ow.), from a recently opened cave near ‘Wellington Cave’ locality, New South
Wales. [Publication deferred.]”

Thylacopardus—Continued.

Extinct.

Thylacopardus: θύλακος, pouch; πάρδος, leopard—i. e., a marsupial leopard.**Thylacotherium** VALENCIENNES, 1838.

Marsupialia, Amphitheriidae.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, VII, No. 11, p. 580, July-Dec., 1838; "L'Institut, 1838;" OWEN, Athenæum, London, No. 579, pp. 859-860, Dec. 1, 1838 (type fixed); Écho du Monde Savant, Paris, IV, No. —, pp. 367-368, Dec., 1838.

Species: *Didelphis prevostii* Cuvier (type), and *D. bucklandi* Broderip.**New name** for the genus called *Amphigonus* by Agassiz and *Amphitherium* or *Heterotherium* by Blainville. "M. Agassiz . . . a proposé pour nom générique celui d'*Amphigonus*. M. Blainville . . . a proposé celui d'*Amphitherium* ou d'*Heterotherium* . . . les noms proposés par ces savants expriment des doutes qui ne sont plus fondés dans mon opinion, je crois qu'il serait plus convenable de donner à présent un nom plus significatif . . . Le nom de *Thylacotherium* me semblerait préférable." (VALENCIENNES.)

Extinct.

Thylacotherium: θύλακος, pouch; θηρίον, wild beast—i. e., an extinct marsupial.**Thylacotherium** LUND, 1839.

Marsupialia, Didelphyidae.

Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 2^e sér., XI, Zool., 233, Apr., 1839; Écho du Monde Savant, Paris, 6^e ann., No. 430, p. 245, Apr. 17, 1839.**Type**: *Thylacotherium ferox* Lund, from the basin of the Rio das Velhas, Minas Gerais, Brazil.

Extinct.

Name preoccupied by *Thylacotherium* Valenciennes, 1838, a genus of Amphitheriidae. Replaced by *Gambatherium* Liais, 1872.**Thylacynus** TEMMINCK, 1827.

Marsupialia, Dasyuridae.

Mon. Mammalogie, I, 3^e Mon., pp. xxiii, 23-24 footnote, 267, pl. 7 figs. 1-4, 1827.*Thylacinus* TEMMINCK, *ibid.*, 60-65.**Type**: *Didelphis cynocephala* Harris, from the mountainous parts of Tasmania.*Thylacynus*: θύλακος, pouch; κύων, dog—i. e., a marsupial dog.**Thylamys** GRAY, 1843.

Marsupialia, Didelphyidae.

List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxiii, 101, 1843; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 340, 1888 (in synonymy).

Type: *Didelphis elegans* Waterhouse, from Valparaíso, Chile.*Thylamys*: Contraction of θύλακος, pouch; μύς, mouse—i. e., a marsupial mouse.**Thylax** OKEN, 1816.

Marsupialia, Peramelidae.

Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., pp. xi, 1128-1130, 1816.

Species: *Didelphis obesula* Shaw, and *Perameles nasuta* Geoffroy, from Australia.**Emendation** of *Thylaxis* Illiger, 1811. "Thylax, Perameles, Beuteldachs; Schein ziemlich wie Didelphen." (OKEN.)*Thylax*: θύλαξ, pouch.**Thylogale** (subgenus of *Halmaturus*) GRAY, 1837.

Marsupialia, Macropodidae.

Charlesworth's Mag. Nat. Hist., I, 583, Nov., 1837; List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxii, 90, 1843; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., pp. 10, 52, 1888 (in synonymy).

Type: *Halmaturus eugenii* Schinz, from Swan River, Western Australia (Gray). According to Thomas, Gray's *Halmaturus eugenii* equals *H. thetidis* Cuvier, from Eastern Australia.*Thylogale*: Contraction of θύλακος, pouch; γαλή, weasel—i. e., a marsupial weasel.**Thyreorhina** (subgenus of *Phyllorhina*) PETERS, 1871. Chiroptera, Rhinolophidae.

Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, June, 1871, 327-328.

Type: *Phyllorhina cornata* Peters, from Mainit, northeastern Mindanao, Philippine Islands.*Thyreorhina*: θυρεός, a large, oblong shield; ρίς, ῥινός, nose—in allusion to the character, "oberes Nasenblatt mit verdicktem Rande."

THYROPTERA—TIGRINA.

a Spix, 1823.

Chiroptera

Vespert. Brasil. Nov. Spec., 61, tab. xxxvi fig. 9, 1823.

etc AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Mamm., 33, 1842; Index Ungulata CANTRAINE, Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. et Belles-Lett., B, 489, 1845.

to MILNE-EDWARDS & GRANDIDIER, Bull. Soc. Philomathique II, 221, 1878.

Thyroptera tricolor Spix, from the Amazon River, Brazil.

tera: *θυρεός*, a large oblong shield; *πτερόν*, wing—probably shape of the suctorial disk on the base of the thumb.

AMEGHINO, 1894.

Ungulata, Litopterna, Proterotherii

Syn. Mamm. Foss. Form. Éocènes de Patagonie, 43-44, Feb., 1894.

Tichodon quadrilobus Ameghino, from the Eocene of Patagonia.

t. Based on a portion of the mandible, the last part of the next and last molars.

m: *τείχος*, wall; *ὀδών*=*ὀδούς*, t.

as COPE, 1878.

Unj

, Artiodactyla, Agriochæridæ.

aturalist, XII, 129, Feb., 1878; Bull. U

Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., IV,

2, pp. 380-382, May 3, 1878.

typtus SCUDDER, Nomenclator Zool., pt. 1, 340, 1882 (misprint, preoccupied *Vicholeptus* Fromentel, 1875, a genus of Protozoa.

Ticholeptus zygomaticus Cope, from the upper Miocene of Deep River, tana.

t.

typtus teĩchos, wall; *λεπτός*, delicate, slight—possibly in allusion to the conation of the premaxillaries, or the absence of vacuities between the orbits.

us (subg. of *Rhinoceros*) BRANDT, 1849.

Ungulata, Rhinocerotidæ.

Acad. Imp. St. Pétersbourg, 6^e sér., Sci. Nat., V, 393, 1849 (provisional *); *ibid.*, 7^e sér., XXIV, No. 4, pp. 3-6, 1877.

tichoceros tichorhinus Fischer (= *R. antiquitatis* Blumenbach), from Eurasia.

t.

tinus: teĩchos, wall; *ῥίς*, *ῥινός*, nose—in allusion to the ossified nasal

um.

EGHINO, 1890.

Allotheria, Plagiaulacidæ.

ist. Geog. Argentino, XI, cuad. vii-ix, pp. 157, 175, 187, July-Sept., 1890.

* AMEGHINO, Enum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Éocènes Patagonie, 84, Feb., 1894.

Tuleus trisulcatus Ameghino, from the lower Eocene of southern Patagonia.

said to be preoccupied by '*Tydaus*' (? misprint for *Tydeus* Koch, a genus of Arachnida; or for *Tydeus* Sauvage, 1842, a genus of Pisces).

aced by *Mannodon* Ameghino, 1893.

t. Based on a lower incisor.

Tυδεύς, *Tydeus*, son of Ceneus, King of Calydon.

ulgenus of *Felis*), GREVÉ, 1894.

Feræ, Felidæ.

or WAGNER, Suppl. Schreber's Säugethiere, II, 469-474, 1841.]

Acta Acad. Cæs. Leop.-Carol., LXIII, No. 1, pp. 48-55, 1894.

and subspecies, 5: *Felis tigris* Linnaeus, *F. tigris sondaica* (= *Tigris sondaica* nger), *F. macrolepis* Temminck, *F. marmorata* Martin, and *F. tristis* e-Edwards, from southern Asia.

Lat., like a tiger.

nis itaque peculiaris inter species dentibus incisoriis evolutis et abortientibus notisque propriis instructe typum componere valet Tichorinorum nomine randum." (BRANDT.)

Tigris FRISCH, 1775.

Ferae, Felidae.

Das Natur-System vierfüß. Thiere, in Tabellen, 13, Tab. Gen., 1775; OKEN, Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., 1066-1070, 1816; GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xix, 40, 1843 (*Felis tigris* only); GEOFFROY, Jacquemont's Voyage l'Inde, IV, Zool. Mamm., pp. 37-38, 40-44, 1844.

Type: *Tigris vera* Frisch (= *Felis tigris* Linnaeus) from southern Asia. Oken's genus includes 7 species: *Tigris minima* Oken (= *Felis bengalensis* Kerr), *T. europæa* Oken (= *Felis catus* Linnaeus), *Felis japonica*, *F. guttata* Hermann, and *F. pantherina* Oken, from Eurasia; *Tigris cajennensis* Oken (= *F. tigrina* Gmelin), from South America; and *T. maxima* Oken (= *Felis tigris* Linnaeus, type), from Asia.

Tigris: τίγρις, tiger.

Tillomys MARSH, 1872.

Glires, Ischyromyidae.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 219, Sept. 1872 (sep. issued Aug. 17); HAZ, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 724, 1902 (type fixed).

Species: *Tillomys senex* Marsh (type), from the Eocene of Henry Fork of Green River; and *T. parvus* Marsh, from the Eocene of Grizzly Buttes, Wyoming. Extinct.

Tillomys: τίλλω, to tear; μῦς, mouse.

Tillotherium MARSH, 1873.

Tillodontia, Anchiippodontidae.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., V, 485-486, June, 1873.

Type: *Tillotherium hydracoides* Marsh, from the Eocene of Wyoming.

Extinct.

Tillotherium: τίλλω, to tear; θηπιον, wild beast—in allusion to the strong chisel-shaped incisors.

[Tinnunculus LINNÆUS, 1769.

Aves.

Amoen. Acad., VII, 450, 1769; SHERBORN, Index Animalium, 979, 1902.

Tinnunculus is erroneously given by Sherborn as a genus of mammals, without indication of any species. As used by Linnaeus, *Tinnunculus fuliginosus* is evidently applied to a bird, but is merely a nomen nudum occurring in a list of the mammals and birds in the St. Petersburg Museum.

Tinnunculus: Lat., kestrel.]

Tinoceras MARSH, 1872.

Ungulata, Amblypoda, Uintatheriidae.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 504, errata, Aug. 19, 1872; ibid, IV, Oct., 322, Aug. 24, 1872; 323, Sept. 21; * Mon. U. S. Geol. Surv., X, *Dinoceras*, App., 202-218, pls. xv-xix, LVI, numerous text figs., 1886.

Type: *Titanotherium? anceps* Marsh, from the Dinoceras beds of the Eocene of the divide near Sage Creek, 15 miles southeast of Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on 'portions of the skull, cervical and dorsal vertebrae, and a tibia.'

Tinoceras: τίνω, to punish, to avenge; κέρας, horn.

Tinodon MARSH, 1879.

Marsupialia, Triconodontidae.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XVIII, 215-216, 1 fig. in text, Sept., 1879.

Type: *Tinodon bellus* Marsh, from the Jurassic (Atlantosaurus beds) of Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on a lower jaw.

Tinodon: τίνω, to punish, to avenge; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the three-pointed molars.

Tinotherium (see *Thinotherium*).

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Helohyidae.

Titanomys MEYER, 1843.

Glires, Ochotonidae.

Neues Jahrbuch Mineralogie, 1843, 390; FORSYTH MAJOR, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, 2d ser., Zool., VII, pt. 9, pp. 436-449, pls. 36-39, several figs., Nov., 1899.

Type: *Titanomys visenoviensis* Meyer, from the Miocene of Weissenau, Germany.

Extinct. Based on 'Überreste, welche wenigstens sechs Individuen angehören, worunter Fragmente aus dem Ober- und Unterkiefer.'

Titanomys: Τίτάν, Titan; μῦς, mouse.

* For dates of publication see MARSH, Mon. U. S. Geol. Surv., X, 226, 1886; CORN, Am. Nat., May, 1873, and Palaeont. Bull., No. 13, p. 7.

Titanops MARSH, 1887.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriidae.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXIV, 330-331, figs. 11-12, Oct., 1887; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 634, 1902 (type fixed).

Species: *Titanops curtus* Marsh (type), from the Oligocene of Colorado; and *T. elatus* Marsh, from the Brontotherium beds of South Dakota.

Extinct.

Titanops: Τῑτάν, Titan; ὄψ, aspect.

Titanotherium LEIDY, 1852.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Titanotheriidae.

LEIDY, in D. D. Owen's Rept. Geol. Surv. Wis., 1a., Minn., etc., 551-552, tab. ix figs. 3, 3a, xii figs. 3, 4, 6-8, 1852; Ancient Fauna Nebr., in Smithsonian. Cont. Knowledge, VI, art. vii, 72-78, pls. xvi, xvii figs. 1-10, June, 1853; Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1853, 392; OSBORN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 95-96, fig. 2, 1902.

Type: *Palaotherium ? proutii* Owen, Norwood & Evans, from the Bad Lands (Oligocene) of White River, Nebraska, about 150 miles south St. Pierre, and near the Nebraska-South Dakota boundary.

Extinct.

Titanotherium: Τῑτάν, Titan; θηπίον, wild beast—"as expressive of its very great size." (LEIDY.)

Teniodus POMEL, 1854.

Glires, Theridomyidae.

Cat. Méth. Vert. Foss. Bassin de la Loire, 36-37, 1854.

Teniodus Gervais, Zool. et Paléont. Franç., 2^e éd., 31, 1859 (under *Theridomys breviceps*).

Type: *Echimy curvistriatus* Laizer & Parieu, from the Eocene of Auvergne, France.

Name preoccupied by *Teniodon* Dunker, 1848, a genus of Mollusca.

Extinct.

Teniodus: ταῖνια, band; δδούς, tooth—in allusion to the character, "molaires comme formées de trois bandelettes."

[Tolmodus AMEGHINO, 1891.

Aves.

Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 3a, 157, fig. 62, June 1, 1891; entr. 4a, 255, Aug. 1, 1891.

Type: *Tolmodus inflatus* Ameghino, from the Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Extinct. Described as an Edentate (family Megalonychidae), but subsequently shown to be an extinct bird. (I. c., p. 255.)

Tolmodus: τόλμα, boldness, daring; δδούς, tooth.]

Tolypeutes ILLIGER, 1811.

Edentata, Dasypodidae.

Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 111, 1811.

Species: *Dasypus tricinctus* Gmelin, from Brazil; and *D. quadricinctus* Gmelin, from South America.

Tolypeutes: τολυπέω, to wind up, from τολύπη, ball—in allusion to the animal's habit of rolling itself up into a ball as a means of defense.

Tomarctus COPE, 1873.

Ferae, Mustelidae.

Palaeont. Bull., No. 16, pp. 2-3, Aug. 20, 1873; Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. Surv. Terr., VII, for 1873, 519, 1874; MATTHEW, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XII, 68, 1899 (locality).

Type: *Tomarctus brevirostris* Cope, from the Miocene (Loup Fork beds) of Logan and Weld counties, northeastern Colorado.

Extinct. Based on 'a mandibular ramus supporting a perfect carnassial tooth and fangs of the following dentition: C. 1, M. 4.'

Tomarctus: τομός, cutting; ἄρκτος, bear.

Tomioopsis COPE, 1893.*

Edentata, ?

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXXI, No. 142, pp. 317-318, Dec. 7, 1893; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 581, 1902.

Type: *Tomioopsis ferruminatus* Cope, from the Neocene (?) beds on Lapara Creek, western Texas.

Extinct. Based on a tooth.

Tomioopsis: *ρομία*, a cutting, division; *ὄψις*, appearance.

Tomitherium COPE, 1872.

Primates, Nothartidae.

Palæont. Bull., No. 3, pp. 2-3, Aug. 7, 1872; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XII, for July-Dec., 1872, 470-471, Jan., 1873; Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., for 1872, 546, 1873; OSBORN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, 197, June 28, 1902.

Type: *Tomitherium rostratum* Cope, from the Eocene in the vicinity of Black Fork of Green River, Wyoming.

Extinct.

Tomitherium: *ρομός*, cutting, sharp; *θηρίον*, wild beast—from the transverse cutting edges on the middle incisors.

Tomodus AMEGHINO, 1886.

Ungulata, Toxodontia, Toxodontidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, IX, 111-112, 1886.

Type: *Tomodus clautus* Ameghino, from the older Tertiary formations of Paraná, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on a left lower incisor.

Name preoccupied by *Tomodus* Trautschold, 1879, a genus of Pisces. Replaced by *Eutomodus* Ameghino, 1889.

Tomodus: *ρομός*, cutting, sharp; *ὀδούς*, tooth—in allusion to the lower incisors.

Tomolabis COPE, 1892.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Equidae.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXX, 125 footnote, Mar. 30, 1892; *ibid.*, XXXIV, for 1895, 466, Feb. 21, 1896.

Type: *Equus fraternus* Leidy, 1889, from Florida (not *E. fraternus* Leidy, 1858, from Charleston, South Carolina).

Tomolabis: *ρομός*, cutting, sharp; *λαβίς*, forceps, tongs—in allusion to "the posterior wall of the cup of the incisor teeth [which] is extensively interrupted, so as to reduce the triturating surface to a single crescent." (COPE)

Extinct.

Tomomys (see **Thomomys**).

Glires, Geomyidae.

Tomopeas MILLER, 1900.

Chiroptera, Vespertilionidae.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., VI, 570-574, fig. in text, Dec., 1900.

Type: *Tomopeas rarus* Miller, from Yayau, Cajamarca, Peru.

Tomopeas: *ρομή*, stump; *ἄπας*, awl—'stump awl,' in allusion to the short, blunt tragus.

Tonatia GRAY, 1827.

Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae.

GRAY, in Griffith's Cuvier, Animal Kingdom, V, 71 footnote, 1827; BURNETT, Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXVII, 269, Apr.-June, 1829; PALMER, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XII, 110, 111, Apr. 30, 1898 (name revived); ALLEN, *ibid.*, XIV, 184, Dec. 12, 1901; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., X, 53-54, July 1, 1902.

Type: *Vampyrus bidens* Spix, from Brazil.

"Vampyrus, it is understood, was long ago appropriated by M. Geoffroy (in a MS. communication to Dr. Leach) as a generic name to *V. spectrum* of Linnaeus; but Spix, in his splendid work on the animals of Brazil, now publishing, has adopted it for three species there described, the *Cirrhosus*, *Soricinus*, and *Bidens*. . . . Mr. Gray proposes . . . to divide the three species of Spix's *Vampyrus* above mentioned into two genera, the one under the name *Iophorus*, including *Cirrhosus* and *Soricinus*, and the other under that of *Tonatia* including *Bidens* only." (GRAY.)

only given as '1891' by TROUBSAKT, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. v, 1922, 1923.

notostylops AMEGHINO, 1902.

Tillodontia, Notostylopidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 32-33, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 30-31).

Type: *Notostylops apiaus* Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Notostylops: Anagram of *Notostylops*.

toxodon OWEN, 1837.

Ungulata, Toxodontia, Toxodontidae.

Proc. Geol. Soc. London, II, No. 51, pp. 541-542, 1837 (meeting Apr. 19); Zool.

Voy. H. M. S. 'Beagle,' pt. 1, Foss. Mamm., 16-35, pls. 1-v, 1840; BLYTH,

Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, 1840, 152; new ed., 1849, 152; new ed., 1863, 140.

Type: *Toxodon platensis* Owen, from the Pliocene of the Rio Sarandis, a branch of the Rio Negro, about 120 miles northwest of Montevideo, Uruguay.

Extinct. Based on a cranium.

Toxodon: τόξον, bow; δόντις = δόντις, tooth—'bow-tooth,' in allusion to the molars which are slightly arched.

toxodontherium AMEGHINO, 1883.

Ungulata, Toxodontia, Toxodontidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, V, entr. 1, pp. 105-107, 1883; Cont. Conoci-

miento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba,

VI, 391-394, 914-915, pl. xcvi figs. 1, 3, 1889.

Type: *Toxodontherium compressus* Ameghino, from the barrancas del Paraná, Entre Rios, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on a single tooth.

Toxodontherium: *Toxodon*; ὄπιον, wild beast.

toxodontophanus MORENO, 1882.

Ungulata, Typotheria, Interatheriidae.

"Patagonia, Resto de un Continente hoy sumergido, p. 23, July, 1882" (fide AMEGHINO, Obs. Gen. sobre Mamíf. Estinguidos llamados Toxodontes, p. 64, May, 1887).

Type: *Toxodontophanus australis* Moreno, from the barrancas of the upper Rio Santa Cruz, southern Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on the left upper jaw with the last five molars.

Toxodontophanus: τόξον, bow; δόντις, δόντος, tooth; φανός, bright, conspicuous.

xymys (see *Taxymys*).

Glires, Ischyromyidae.

trachelotherium GISTEL, 1848.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Giraffidae.

Naturgesch. Thierreichs für höhere Schulen, 81, 1848.

New name for *Camelopardalis* Schreber, 1784. (See *Giraffa* Brisson, 1762.)

Trachelotherium: τράχηλος, neck; ὄπιον, wild beast—in allusion to the long, slender neck.

trachops GRAY, 1847.

Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. CLXIX, 14-15, Apr. 13, 1847; Ann. & Mag. Nat.

Hist., XLX, 406-407, June, 1847.

Trachyops PETERS, Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1865, 512; DOBSON, Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 481-482, 1878.

Type: *Trachops fuliginosus* Gray (= *Vampyrus cirrhosus* Spix), from Pernambuco, Brazil.

Trachyops: τραχύς, rough; ὤψ, face—from the warts on the chin and lips.

trachypithecus (subg. of *Semnopithecus*) REICHENBACH, 1862.

Primates, Cercopithecidae.

Vollständ. Naturgesch. Affen, 89-93, pls. xv-xvi, figs. 198-225, 1862; TROUESMART,

Rev. et Mag. de Zoologie, Paris, 1879, 57 (sep. p. 10).

Species 15, from India, Borneo, Sumatra, Java, etc.: *Semnopithecus pruinus* Desmarest, *S. maurus* (Geoffroy), *S. chrysomelas* Müller & Schlegel, *S. sumatranus* Müller & Schlegel, *S. cristatus* (Raffles), *S. frontatus* Müller & Schlegel, *S. auratus* (Geoffroy), *S. rubicundus* Müller & Schlegel, *S. pyrrhus* Horsfield, *S. comatus* Desmarest, *S. siamensis* Müller & Schlegel, *S. melalophos* (Raffles), *S. nobilis* (Gray), *S. pileatus* Blyth, and *S. flavimanus* Geoffroy.

Trachypithecus: τραχύς, rough; πίθηκος, ape.

Trachytherium Gervais, 1849.

Mém. Acad. Sci. Montpellier, I, pt. III, 217, 18-
Rendus, Paris, XXVIII, No. 21, pp. 644-645, Jan
Franc., 1^e éd., I, 145, tab. xli fig. 2, 1848-52; 2^e é

Type: *Trachytherium raulinii* Gervais, from Réole,
Extinct. Based on a last lower molar.

Trachytherium: τραχύς, rough; θηπίον, wild bear
the last lower molar. "Elle est à trois colline
tubercules mousset et d'un tubercule supplém
tubercules sur trois rangs."

Trachytherus Ameghino, 1889. Ungulata, 1

"*Trachytherus spegazzinianus* nuevo mamífero fós
Marzo de 1889" (fide Ameghino, Cont. Conoci
Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba,
1-2, xcvi fig. 3, 1889).

Type: *Trachytherus spegazzinianus* Ameghino, from
Argentina.

Name preoccupied by *Trachytherium* Gervais, 1849,
by *Entrachytherus* Ameghino, 1897.

Extinct. Based on a nearly complete palate
dentition.

Trachytherus: τραχύς, rough, savage; θήρ, wild be

Tragelaphus Blainville, 1816. Ur

Bull. Soc. Philomatique, Paris, May, 1816, 75;
Antelopes, IV, pt. xv, 103-148, pls. lxxxviii-
1900 (type fixed); W. L. SCLATER, Mamm. S. Afr
(type given as *A. scripta*!).

Species, 3: *Antelope sylvatica* Sparrman (type), *A. s*
Pallas, from Africa.

Tragelaphus: τραγέλαφος, goat-stag, from τράγος

Tragelaphus Ogilby, 1837. Ur

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1836, No. XLVIII, 1;
THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, IV, 91, 1900 (in syn

Type: *Tragelaphus hippelaphus* Ogilby (= *Antelope*
melus Pallas, 1766), from northern India.

Tragelaphus Ogilby is a distinct genus from *Traga*
Boselaphus Blainville, 1816.)

Tragocerus (subg. of *Antelope*) Gaudry, 1861. Un

Comptes Rendus, Paris, LII, No. 7, pp. 297-298, J

Type: *Tragocerus amalthæus* Gaudry, from the Plic
of the article a second species is described, *Trag*
Tragocerus Gaudry, l. c. (misprint).

Extinct. "Actuellement je possède dix-huit crâ
partie postérieure parfaitement intacte et, en out
de leurs dents et des axes osseux de leur cornes.

Name preoccupied by *Tragocera* Billberg, 1820, a
Tragocerus: τράγος, goat; κέρας, horn.

Tragomma Hodgson, 1848. Un

Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, XVII, pt. II, new ser.
New name for *Tragops* Hodgson, 1847, which is pre
1830, a genus of Reptilia.

Tragomma: τράγος, goat; ὄμμα, eye—from the h

* In most cases τράγος, goat, is used in t

TRAGOPS—TRANSPITHECUS.

BRIDGES, 1847.* Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
 Asiatic Soc. Bengal, XVI, pt. II, new ser., No. 7, pp. 695-696.

Antelope bennettii Sykes, from India.
 occupied by *Tragopus* Wagler, 1830, a genus of Reptilia.
 HODGSON, 1848.

τραγός, goat; ὄψ, aspect.
 ITZINGER, 1869. Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
 ser. Math.-Nat. Cl., K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, LIX, Abth. I, 157.
 R & THOMAS, Book of Antelopes, III, pt. x, 65, Feb., 1898 (in
 text).

Antelope bennettii Sykes (type), and *A. hazema* Geoffroy, from India. (S
 HODGSON, 1848.)

τραγός, goat; ὄψις, appearance.
 Gervais, 1874. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheridae?
 Zool., Paris, III, No. 3, pp. 286-287, 1874.

SCUDDER, Nomenclator Zool., 339, 1882 (misprint).
tragulohys inermis Gervais, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France.

Based on a lower jaw.
tragus: *Tragulus*; ὄς, ὄς, hog. "C'est là une combinaison nouvelle de
 res, à la fois empruntée aux Porcins omnivores de ce groupe, qui sont les
 proches des Ruminants, et à certains Ruminants." (GERVAIS.)
 tium (CROIZET MS.) PICTET, 1853. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tragulidae?
 in Pictet's *Traité Paléont.*, 2^e éd., 348, 1853 (under *Amphitragulus*);
 es, Zool. et Paléont. Franç., 2^e éd., 154, 1859; ZITTEL, Handb. Palaeont.,
 4, Lief., 385, 396, 1893.
 phitragulus de M. Pomel, que M. Croizet avait nommés antérieurement,
 Catalogue manuscrit de sa collection, *Tragulotherium*, ont sûrement
 et ils répondent sans doute aux *Dorcathériums* de M. Kaup."
 vis.)

trium: *Tragulus*; ὄπιον, wild beast.
 is (see *Traguloehys*). Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheridae.
 BRISSON, 1762. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tragulidae.
 Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 12, 65-68, 1762; PALLAS, *Spicilegia*
 XIII, 27-28, 1779; BODDAERT, *Elenchus Animalium*, 49, 1784; MERRIAM,
 4, new ser., I, No. 14, p. 375, Apr. 5, 1895 (type fixed); MILLER &
 Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., June 4, 1902, 128-132.
tragulus indicus Brisson, from India.

Dim. of Lat., *tragus*, goat.
 (fig. of *Antelope*) H. SMITH, 1827. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.
 Cuvier, Animal Kingdom, V, 340-342, 1827.
 : *Antelope oreotragus* Bechstein, *A. rupestris* Burchell, *A. rufescens* H.
A. grisea G. Cuvier, and *A. pallida* H. Smith, from Africa.
 occupied by *Tragulus* Brisson, 1762, a genus of Tragulidae.

ANK, 1798. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.
 ica, I, 1ste Abth., 80-81, 1798 (ex KLEIN, 1751).
tragus agagrus (= *Capra agagrus* Gmelin). "Das Thier ist in Baiern, und
 : Deutschland nirgends wild." (SCHRANK.)

τραγός, goat, lit. 'nibbler,' from τραγῶω, to nibble, to gnaw.
tralatitius (see *Trilatitus*). Chiroptera, Vespertilionidae.
 us AMEGHINO, 1901. Primates, Notopithecidae.
 l. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 356, July, 1901 (sep. p. 10).

ously given as '1846' by C. O. WATERHOUSE, *Index Zool.*, 380, 1902.

Transpithecus—Continued.

Type: *Transpithecus obtentus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia. Extinct.

Transpithecus: Lat. *trans*, across, on the farther side; + *Pithecus*.

Traspoatherium AMEGHINO, 1895. Ungulata, Astrapotheroidea, Astrapot. Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XV, cuad. 11-12, 641, 1895 (sep. p. 41).

Type: *Traspoatherium convexidens* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium bed interior of Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on several isolated upper premolars.

Traspoatherium: Anagram of *Astrapotherium*.

Trechomys LARTET, 1869.

Glires, Therid

Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 5^e sér., Zool. et Paléont., XII, No. 3, pp. 151-figs. 1-5, 1869.

Type: *Trechomys bonduellii* Lartet, from the Eocene gypsum beds of basin, near Pantin, France.

Extinct.

Trechomys: *τρέχω*, to run; *μῦς*, mouse—'running mouse,' in allusion to legs.

Treisodon (see **Triisodon**).

Creodonta, Triax

Tremacyllus AMEGHINO, 1891.

Ungulata, Typotheria, Heget

Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 4a, 241-242, Aug. 1, 1891.

Type: *Pachyrucos impressus* Ameghino, from Monte Hermoso, province of Aires, Argentina.

Extinct.

Tremacyllus: *τρήμα*, hole, perforation; *κυλλός*, crooked.

Tremarctos GÉRAIS, 1855.

Feræ

Hist. Nat. Mamm., II, 20-21, fig. in text, 1855.

Type: *Ursus ornatus* F. Cuvier, from the Andes of Chile.

Tremarctos: *τρήμα*, hole, foramen; *ἄρκτος*, bear—in allusion to the "Son humérus est percé d'un trou suscondylien qui manque à tous Ursidés." (GÉRAIS.)

Trematherium AMEGHINO, 1887.

Edentata, Brad

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 22, Dec., 1887.

Type: *Trematherium intermixtum* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Trematherium: *τρήμα*, hole, foramen; *θηρίον*, wild beast—in allusion to character; "apertura de la rama esterna del canal alveolar, su pequeña . . . con una segunda perforación aun más pequeña sob interno."

Tretomys AMEGHINO, 1889.

Glires, Muridæ, Ne

Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Córdoba, VI, 119-120, pl. iv fig. 16, 1889.

Type: *Tretomys alatus* Ameghino, from the Pampean formation (Pliocene) Zanjón Curaçao, near Córdoba, Argentina.

Extinct. "Representado por un fragmento de maxilar superior derecho primeras muelas y un incisivo igualmente superior procedente mismo individuo, y un maxilar superior izquierdo con las tres muelas individuo."

Tretomys: *τρητός*, perforated; *μῦς*, mouse.

Tretosphys COPE, 1868.

Cete, Pla

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1868, 186, 190; *ibid.*, 1869, 7-9; LEIDY, Jour. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 434-435, 1869.

Tretosphys—Continued.

Species, 5, from the Miocene of Maryland and New Jersey: *Delphinapterus laceratus* Cope, and *Priscodelphinus grandævus* Leidy, from Shiloh, Cumberland County, New Jersey; *D. gabbi* Cope, from —; *Tretosphys uræus* Cope, from Shiloh, New Jersey; and *D. ruichenbergi* Cope, from Charles Co., Maryland.

Extinct.

Tretosphys: *τρηρός*, perforated; *ὀσφύς*, the loin—in allusion to the caudal vertebrae, which are perforated at the base by a vertical foramen.

Tretulias Cope, 1895.

Cete, Balænidæ.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXXIV, No. 147, pp. 143-145, pl. vi fig. 2, May 29, 1895.

Type: *Tretulias buccatus* Cope, from the Yorktown (Middle) Neocene beds of Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina.

Extinct. "Represented by parts of the mandibular rami of two individuals."

Tretulias: *τρηρός*, perforated; + *Ulias*—in allusion to the presence of gingival canals and foramina which are absent in *Ulias*.

Triacanthodon OWEN, 1871.

Marsupialia, Triconodontidæ.

Mon. Paleontograph. Soc., XXIV, [No. 5], 72-74, pl. iv figs. 7-8, 1871.

Type: *Triacanthodon serrula* Owen, from the Purbeck of Durdlestone Bay, Swanage, Dorsetshire, England.

Extinct. Based on a portion of a left mandibular ramus, together with an impression and its counterpart of the same specimen.

Triacanthodon: *τρι-*, three; *ἀκανθα*, spine; *ὀδών* = *ὀδούς*, tooth.

Triacodon MARSH, 1871.

Creodonta, Proviverridæ?

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., II, 123, Aug., 1871 (sep. issued June 21).

Type: *Triacodon fallax* Marsh, from the Eocene of Grizzly Buttes, near the base of the Uinta Mountains, Wyoming.

Extinct. Represented by 'a premolar tooth, and possibly by some additional remains.'

Triacodon: *τρι-*, three; *ἀκμή*, point; *ὀδών* = *ὀδούς*, tooth—in allusion to the premolar.

Trianops DOBSON, 1871.

Chiroptera, Rhinolophidæ.

Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, Calcutta, XL, pt. 2, pp. 455-459, pl. xxviii, 1871.

Type: *Trianops persicus* Dobson, from the vicinity of Shiraz, Persia (alt. about 4,750 ft.).

Trianops: *τρίαινα*, trident; *ὤψ*, face—in allusion to the posterior part of the nose-leaf, which terminates above in three pointed projections resembling the prongs of a trident.

Triaulacodus LYDEKKER, 1896.

Glires, Octodontidæ.

Geog. Hist. Mamm., 91, 240 footnote, 1896.

New name for *Aulacodus* Temminck, 1827, which is preoccupied by *Aulacodus* Eschscholtz, 1822, a genus of Coleoptera. Antedated by *Thryonomys* Fitzinger, 1867.

Triaulacodus: *τρι-*, three; + *Aulacodus*—in allusion to the three grooves in the upper incisors.

Tribodon AMEGHINO, 1887.

Glires, Octodontidæ.

Apuntes Prelim. sobre Mamíf. Estinguidos de Monte Hermoso, 7-8, Apr., 1887; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fós. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien.

Córdoba, VI, 142, 1889.

Trilodon FLOWER & LYDEKKER, Mamm., Living and Extinct, 484, 1891 (misprint).

Type: *Tribodon clemens* Ameghino, from Monte Hermoso, about 40 miles east of Bahía Blanca, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on the right lower jaw with the incisor and four molars.

Tribodon: *τριβω*, to rub, to wear; *ὀδών* = *ὀδούς*, tooth.

Tribonophorus BURNETT, 1829.

Chirop

Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXVII, 269, Apr.-June, 1829

Type: *Tribonophorus desmarestii* Burnett, from India?

'*Tribonophorus desmarestii*, Mantled R.'[oussette], as here nudum, but seems to be merely a new name for *Pteropus p* In Griffith's Cuvier, Animal Kingdom (V, 58-59, 1827), wh used by Burnett in preparing his table, the same common na palliatus with the remark, "This species, says Desmarest, wll probably form a new genus, intermediate between *Pterop* *Tribonophorus*: *τρίβων*, a threadbare cloak; *φορός*, bearing—color.

Tricardia (subgenus of *Eocardia*) AMEGHINO, 1891.

G

Nuevos Restos Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, 16-17, Aug., 188

tina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, 302-303, Oct. 1, 1891; Énum. S

Patagonie, 74, Feb., 1894 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Eocardia divisa* Ameghino, from the lower Eocene of so Extinct.

Tricardia: *τρι-*, three; *καρδία*, heart.

Tricentes COPE, 1883.

Creodc

Palaeont. Bull., No. 37, p. 315, 1883; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., X

17, 1884; MATTHEW, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. N. Y., IX, 270

Species, 4: *Tricentes crassicolldens* Cope (type), *T. inæquidens* subtrigonus Cope, and *M. bucculentus* Cope, from the Eocene Extinct.

Tricentes: *τρι-*, three; *κεντέω*, to prick—in allusion to the thi

Trichæcus (see **Trichechus** Linnaeus, 1766). Fere, Pinnip

Trichec[h]odon (see **Trichecodon**). Fere, Pinnip

Trichechus LINNÆUS, 1766.

Sire

Systema Nature, ed. 10, I, 34, 1758; TRUE, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mt

Trichechus ZIMMERMANN, Geog. Gesch. Menschen vierfüß Thi*Trichechus* Oken, Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, 2te Abth., 1

Type: *Trichechus manatus* Linnaeus, from the Atlantic coast of

Trichechus: This name originated with Artdi, who gave the fo in his Ichthyologia, pars 1, p. 74, 1738: "*Trichechus*, a *βρίξ*, *pisces*, quia solus inter pisces fere hirsutus sit." (Allen's Pir Billberg (in allusion to the walrus) suggests the following etyn *τριχάικος*, qui versatur in præliis.

The Century Dictionary gives the derivation as *βρίξ*, *τριχός*, hi

Trichechus LINNÆUS, 1766.

Fere, Pinnip

Systema Nature, ed. 12, I, 49-50, 1766.

Trichechus BILLBERG, Syn. Faunae Scandinaviae, I, Mamm., Co 1828.

Trichechus F. CUVIER, Dict. Sci. Nat., LIX, 465, 1829.

Species: *Trichechus rosmarus* Linnaeus, from the Arctic Ocean Linnaeus, from the Atlantic coast of tropical America. Al has been very generally applied to the walrus, it is not avails since Linnaeus, in 1758, applied the same name to the man over antedated by *Odobenus* Brisson, 1762.

Trichecodon LANKESTER, 1865.

Fere, Pinnip

Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, XXI, pt. 3, No. 83, pp. 226-2

5, 6, XI fig. 1, Aug. 1, 1865.

Trichec[h]odon FORBES, Zool. Record, for 1880, XVII, Mamm.

*Type locality unknown.

Trichecodon—Continued.

Type: *Trichecodon huxleyi* Lankester, from the Red Crag of Sutton, Felixstow, and Bawdsey, England.

Extinct. Based on portions of several tusks.

Trichecodon: *Trichechus*; δδων = δδους, tooth.

Trichocoryes (subg. of *Centurio*) H. ALLEN, 1861. Chiroptera, Phyllostomatidae, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1861, 359-360.

Trichocorytes GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 118 (raised to generic rank).

Trichocorytes TROUZEART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., I, 164, 1897 (in synonymy).

Type: *Centurio memutritii* H. Allen, from Mirador, Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Trichocoryes: ῥιζ, ριχός, hair; κόρυς, κόρυμβος, helmet—in allusion to the last fold of skin or throat band, developed into “a large hairy mask, which, when elevated, hides the face. . . . The entire arrangement might with propriety be compared to an ancient vizor surmounted with rosettes.” (ALLEN.)

Tricholeptus (see *Ticholeptus*).

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agriochœridæ.

Trichomanis HUBRECHT, 1891.

Ferræ, Mustelidae.

Notes from Leyden Museum, XIII, 241-242, Sept., 1891; Nature, XLIV, 468, Sept., 1891.

Type: *Trichomanis hoevenii* Hubrecht, from the mountains between Palembang and Benecoolen, Sumatra (type lost).

Described as an Edentate, but afterwards shown to be identical with *Arctomys collaris* (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1895, 522).

Trichomanis: ῥιζ, ριχός, hair; + *Manis*. “Selected, not with a view of indicating any closer anatomical relation with the genus *Manis*, but only to indicate that a hairy anteater is meant.” (HUBRECHT.)

Trichosurus (subg. of *Phalangista*) LESSON, 1828. Marsupialia, Phalangeridae.

Dict. Class. Hist. Nat., XIII, 333-335, Jan., 1828; Comp. Œuvres Buffon, IV, 464, 1830; Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 189, 1842 (raised to generic rank); THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 184, 1888 (type fixed).

Trichurus WAGNER, Suppl. Schreber's Säugethiere, III, 74-83, 1843; V, 269, 1855 (preoccupied).

Species, 3: *Phalangista nana* Desmarest, from Maria Island, Tasmania; *P. cookii* Desmarest, from Tasmania; and *P. vulpina* Shaw (= *Didelphis vulpecula* Kerr, type), from Australia.

Trichosurus: ριχωδης, hairy; οὐρά, tail—“brush-tailed opossum.”

Trichurus (subg. of *Phalangista*) WAGNER, 1843. Marsupialia, Phalangeridae.

Suppl. Schreber's Säugethiere, III, 74-83, 1843; V, 269, 1855.

Emendation of *Trichosurus* LESSON, 1828. Name preoccupied by *Trichuris* Røedder, 1761, a genus of Vermes; and by *Trichura* Hübner, 1816, a genus of Lepidoptera.

Trichurus: from ῥιζ, ριχός, hair; οὐρά, tail—“brush-tailed opossum.”

Trichys GÜNTHER, 1876.

Glires, Hystricidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1876, 739, pl. LXXI, figs. 2, 2a in text.

Type: *Trichys lipura* Günther, from Borneo.

Trichys: ῥιζ, ριχός, hair; ὄς, hog—in allusion to the flat flexible bristles which cover the upper part of the body. (Compare *Hystrix*.)

Tricium COPE, 1873.

Glires, Leporidae.

Palæont. Bull., No. 16, pp. 4-5, Aug. 20, 1873; Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., VII, for 1873, 478, 1874 (synonym); HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 735, 1902 (type fixed).

Species, 3: *Tricium arviculus* Cope (type), *T. leporinum* Cope, and *T. panense* Cope, from the Oligocene of Colorado.

Extinct.

Tricium: τρι-, three; κίλων, pillar—in allusion to the three lobes or columns of the first and second deciduous molars.

Triclis DE VIS, 1888.

Marsupialia, Macropodidae.

Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, 2d ser, III, pt. 1, 5-8, pl. 1, June 5, 1888.

Type: *Triclis oscillans* De Vis, from the Pleistocene of Kings Creek, New South Wales, Australia.

Extinct. Based on a single left ramus.

Triclis: *τρι-*, three; *κλέις*, key—i. e., a key to the relationships of three families."The relations of the extinct animal were complex; capriciously, as it were, its relic yields us glimpses of each of the three families so frequently named [Plesiodontidae, Phalangistidae, and Hypeisprymnidae], and on this ground it may perhaps deserve to retain its cabinet name, *Triclis oscellans*." (DE VIS.)**Tricodon** (see **Triconodon**).

Marsupialia, Triconodontidae.

Tricoelodus AMEGHINO, 1897.

Ungulata, Litopterna, Macraucheniidae.

La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geol., 18, 1897 (nomen nudum).

Tricoelodus AMEGHINO, Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 454-455, fig. 40, Oct. 6, 1897.**Type:** *Tricoelodus bicuspidatus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Tricoelodus: *τρις*, three; *κοίλος*, hollow; *ὀδούς*, tooth.**Triconodon** OWEN, 1859.

Marsupialia, Triconodontidae.

Encyclopædia Britannica, 8th ed., XVII, 161, fig. 86, 1859 (art. Paleontology);

Paleontology, 317, 1860; 2d ed., 351-352, fig. 118, 1861.

Triconodon TROESSART, Cat. Mamm., Carnivores, in Bull. Soc. d'Études Scientif. d'Angers, Suppl. l'année 1884, 11, 1885 (misprint).**Type:** *Triconodon mordax* Owen, from the middle Purbeck of Durdlestone Bay, Swanage, Dorsetshire, England.

Extinct. Based on a lower jaw.

Triconodon: *τρις*, three; *κωνος*, cone; *ὀδών=ὀδούς*, tooth—in allusion to the crowns of the lower molars, which consist of three nearly equal cones, on the same longitudinal row.**Tricuspidens** (subgenus of *Plesiadaptes*) LEMOINE, 1887.

Primates, Plesiadapidae.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, CIV, No. 3, pp. 192-193, Jan.-June, 1887; Bull. Soc.

Géol. de France, 3^e sér., XV, No. 3, p. 149, Apr., 1887.**Species:** *Plesiadaptes remensis* Lemoine, and *P. gervaisii* Lemoine, both from the lower Eocene in the vicinity of Reims, France.

Extinct.

Tricuspidens: Lat. *tri-*, three; *cuspis*, point; *dens*, tooth—in allusion to the development of three points on the upper incisors.**Tricuspidodon** LEMOINE, 1885.

Creodonta, ?

Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 3^e sér., XIII, No. 3, pp. 204-205, pl. XII fig. 44, Apr.,

1885; XIX, No. 5, p. 272, pl. x figs. 6-9, May, 1891; Comptes Rendus, Paris,

CVI, No. 7, p. 512, Jan.-June, 1888.

Type: *Tricuspidodon rütimeyeri* Lemoine (1891), from the lower Eocene near Reims, France.

Extinct. Based on teeth.

Tricuspidodon: Lat. *tri-*, three; *cuspis*, point; *ὀδών=ὀδούς*, tooth—in allusion to the form of the lower molar.**Triglochinchopholis** FITZINGER, 1872.

Effodientia, Manidae.

Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, LXV, Abth. I, 27-37, Jan.-Feb., 1872.

Species: 3: *Manis tricuspis* Rafinesque, from Guinea and Sierra Leone; *M. multi-**dentata* Gray, from Fernando Po; and *M. tridentata* Focillon, from Mozambique.*Triglochinchopholis*: *τρι-*, three; *γλῶχίς*, *γλῶχινος*, point; *φολίς*, horny scale—in allusion to the shape of the scales. "Die Schuppen sind an ihrem hinteren Rande dreispitzig." (FITZINGER.)**Triglyphus** FRAAS, 1866.

Allotheria, Tritylodontidae.

Vor der Sündfluth, 215-216, fig. 77, 1866.

Triglyphus—Continued.

Type from the upper Trias near Stuttgart, Württemberg, Germany. ("Der Fundort ist die Schloßesesmühle auf den Fildern, 2 Stunden südlich von Stuttgart.") The species was not mentioned in the original description, but was afterwards named *Tritylodon fraasi* by Lydekker (Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. v, 261, 1887).

Name preoccupied by *Triglyphus* Loew, 1840, a genus of Diptera.

Extinct. Based on a single upper molar. "Unglücklicherweise existirt das Original jetzt nicht mehr. Nachdem es gezeichnet war verschwand das Unicium auf ganz unerklärliche Weise." (FRAAS.)

Triglyphus: τρι-, three; γλῡφῆ, carving, groove—the grooved tooth resembling a Greek triglyph.

Trigodon AMEGHINO, 1887.

Ungulata, Toxodontia, Toxodontidae.

"Cat. de la Prov. de Buenos Aires en la Exp. Cont. Sud-Amer., 1882 (nomen nudum);" Apuntes prelim. sobre Mamíf. Esting. del Monte Hermoso, pp. 8-9, lám. 1, 1887; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VI, 399-401, 916, pl. xviii fig. 6, 1889.

Trigodon AMEGHINO, Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., Buenos Aires, I, entr. 4a, 240, Aug. 1, 1891 (preoccupied).

Type. *Trigodon gaudryi* Ameghino, from Monte Hermoso, about 40 miles east of Bahía Blanca, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on a lower jaw with the dentition complete.

Trig[on]odon: τριγωνος, triangular; δδων=δδους, tooth—in allusion to the triangular form of the second and third lower incisors.

Trigonias LUCAS, 1900.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidae.

Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIII, No. 1207, pp. 221-223, figs. 1-2, Oct. 9, 1900.

Type: *Trigonias osborni* Lucas, from the Oligocene (lower Titanotherium beds) of South Dakota.

Extinct. Based on the anterior part of the palatal portion of the cranium with teeth, and the left ramus of a jaw including the entire symphyseal portion.

Trigonias: τριγωνος, triangular; + suffix -ias, denoting possession—"in reference to the triangular shape of the cutting portion of the procumbent tooth."

Trigonodon AMEGHINO, 1891.

Ungulata, Toxodontia, Toxodontidae.

Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., Buenos Aires, I, entr. 4a, 240, Aug. 1, 1891.

Emendation of *Trigodon* Ameghino, 1887. The form *Trigodon* is preoccupied by *Trigonodon* Sismonda, 1849, a genus of Pisces; and by *Trigonodon* Conrad, 1852, a genus of Mollusca. Replaced by *Eutrigonodon* Ameghino, 1891.

Extinct.

Trigonodon: τριγωνος, triangular; δδων=δδους, tooth—in allusion to the second and third lower incisors.

Trigonolestes COPE, 1894.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Pantolestidae.

Am. Naturalist, XXVIII, No. 334, p. 868, Oct. 10, 1894; MATTHEW, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XII, 34, 1899.

Type: *Mioclenus brachystomus* Cope, from the Eocene (Wasatch) of the Big Horn Basin, Wyoming.

Extinct.

Trigonolestes: τριγωνος, triangular; + (*Panto*-)*lestes*—in allusion to the tritubercular upper molars.

Trigonolophodon ROTH, 1903.

Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Homalodontotheriidae.

Revista Mus. La Plata, XI, 146-148, 1903.

Species, 3: *Trigonolophodon inflatus* Roth, and *T. elegans* Roth, from the lower Tertiary of Cañadon Blanco; and *T. modicus* Roth, from the upper 'Cretaceous' of Lago Musters, all from the Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.

Extinct.

Trigonolophodon: τριγωνος, triangular; λόφος, crest; δδων=δδους, tooth.

- Trigonostylops** AMEGHINO, 1897. Ungulata, Amblypoda (Trigonostylopidae).
[La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geol., 16, 1897—nomen nudum.]
Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, 492-493, fig. 72, Oct. 6, 1897.
Type: *Trigonostylops wortmani* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.
Extinct.
Trigonostylops: *τρεῖς*, three; *γωνία*, angle; *στῦλος*, pillar; *ὄψ*, aspect.
- Triisodon** COPE, 1881. Creodonta, Triisodontidae.
Palaeont. Bull., No. 33, p. 485, 1881; Am. Naturalist, XV, for Aug., 667-669,
July 27, 1881; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XIX, 485-486, Oct. 21, 1881.
Triisodon COPE, Tert. Vert., 270-277, 1885 (date of publication.)
Type: *Triisodon quivirensis* Cope, from the Puerco Eocene of New Mexico.
Extinct. Based on 'the lower jaw.'
Triisodon: *τρι-*, three; *ῖσος*, equal; *ὀδών* = *ὀδούς*, tooth—in allusion to the
'three similar true molars.'
- Trilatitus** GRAY, 1842. Chiroptera, Vespertilionidae.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., X, 258, Dec., 1842; List. Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp.
xix, 26, 1843.
Trilatitus GERVAIN, Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat., XIII, 213, 1849.
Trilatitus GRAY, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XVII, 90, Feb., 1866.
Species: *Vespertilio hasseltii* Temminck, from the 'district sauvage de Bantam',
Java; *V. macellus* Temminck, from Borneo; *Trilatitus blepotis* Gray, from India;
'and other Asiatic species.'
Trilatitus: Lat. *tralatitius*, usual, common. The original specific name of *Trilatitus*
horsfieldii (= *Vespertilio tralatitius*), which was probably included in the genus
by Gray under the term 'other Asiatic species,' but not mentioned by name
until 1843.
- Trilobodon** ROTH, 1901. Ungulata, Ancylopoda (Trilobodontidae).
Revista Mus. La Plata, X, 253, Oct., 1901 (sep. p. 5).
Type: *Trilobodon brancoi* Roth, from the upper 'Cretaceous' of Cafiadon Colo-
rado, Territory of Chubut, Patagonia.
Extinct.
Trilobodon: *τρι-*, three, *λοβός*, lobe; *ὀδών* = *ὀδούς*, tooth—in allusion to the
upper incisors, which are divided into three ridges by two deep grooves.
- Trilodon** (see **Tribodon**). Glires, Octodontidae.
- Trilophodon** (subg. of *Mastodon*) FALCONER & CAUTLEY, 1846. Ungulata, Elephantidae.
Fauna Antiqua Sivalensis, 54, 1846; FALCONER, Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London,
XIII, pt. 4, pp. 312-314, 316-317, synop. table, pl. xi figs. 3-4, Nov. 1, 1857.
Falconer, in 1857, included 7 species from the upper Miocene and Pliocene:
Mastodon angustidens Cuvier, from France; *M. ohioticus* (Blumenbach), from
North America; *M. humboldtii* Cuvier, from South America; *M. tapiroides*
Cuvier, from France; *M. borsoni* Hays, from Piedmont, Italy; *M. pandionia*
Falconer, from southern India; and *M. pyrenaicus* (Lartet MS.), from France.
Extinct.
Trilophodon: *τρι-*, three; *λόφος*, ridge, crest; *ὀδών* = *ὀδούς*, tooth—from the
three transverse crests on the third premolar and the first and second molars.
- Trilophomys** DEPÉRET, 1892. Glires, Muridae, Murinae.
Mém. Soc. Géol. de France, Paléont., III, fasc. 1, Mém. No. 3, pp. 121-122, pl. XII,
figs. 2, 3, 1892.
New name for *Lophiomys* Depéret, 1890, which is preoccupied by *Lophiomys* Milne-
Edwards, 1867, a genus of Lophiomyidae.
Extinct.
Trilophomys: *τρι-*, three; *λόφος*, crest; *μῦς*, mouse.
- Trimenodon** GLOGER, 1841. Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Lophiodontidae.
Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., 1, pp. xxxii, 124, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag.
Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, Feb. 1, 1895.

menodon—Continued.

Type: *Lophiodon tapirotherium* Blainville (= *L. tapiroides* Cuvier? from the Eocene of Buchsweiler, Alsace, Germany).

Extinct.

Trimenodon: τρι-, three; μήνη, crescent; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the three crescents of the molars.

merodus COPE, 1873.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Agrioceridae.

Palaeont. Bull., No. 16, p. 8, Aug. 20, 1873; "Syn. New Vert. Tert. Col., 14, 1873."

Type: *Trimcerodus cedrensis* Cope, from the Oligocene of Colorado.

Extinct.

Trimcerodus: τριμερής, three-parted, threefold; ὀδούς, tooth.

merostephanos AMEGHINO, 1895.

Ungulata, Ancylopoda, Isotemnidae.

Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XV, cuad. 11-12, p. 646, 1895 (sep. p. 46)

Type: *Trimcerostephanos scabrus* Ameghino, from the Pyrotherium beds in the interior of Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on a fragment of the right mandibular ramus with the last molar.

Trimcerostephanos: τριμερής, three-parted; στέφανος, crown—in allusion to the last lower molar.

mylus ROGER, 1885.

Insectivora, Soricidae.

Bericht Naturhist. Ver. Augsburg, XXVIII, 106-107, Taf. II, figs. 4-7, 1885.

Type: *Trimylus schlösseri* Roger, from the Miocene 'der Reischenau (Zusamthal in Schwaben),' near Breitenbronn and Kutzenhausen, Germany.

Extinct. Based on a left lower jaw.

Trimylus: τρι-, three; μύλη, molar—in allusion to the three lower molars, in contrast with two in *Dimylus*.

inodontomys (subgenus of *Sitomys*) RHOADS, 1894. Glires, Muridae, Cricetinae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Oct., 1894, 256-257 (provisional name).

Type: *Sitomys insolatus* Rhoads, from Oro Grande, Mohave Desert, San Bernardino County, California.

Trinodontomys: τρι-[n], three; ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, tooth; μῦς, mouse—from the trefoil character of the first upper molar.

iodon AMEGHINO, 1875.

Fere, Mustelidae.

Journ. de Zoologie, Paris, IV, No. 6, p. 528, 1875.

Type: *Conepatus mercedensis* Gervais & Ameghino, from the Rio Frias, near Merced, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Name preoccupied by *Triodon* Cuvier, 1829, a genus of Pisces.

Extinct. Based on 'un cráneo casi intacto.'

Triodon: τρι-, three; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth.

iplopus COPE, 1880.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Hyracodontidae.

Am. Naturalist, XIV, for May, 382-383, Apr. 27, 1880; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XIX, 382, 1881; Tert. Vert., 678, 1885 (date of publication); Osborn, Trans. Am. Philos. Soc., new ser., XVI, pt. III, 524-529, pl. XI figs. 6-10, Aug. 20, 1889.

Type: *Triplopus cubitalis* Cope, from the Eocene of the Washakie Basin, southwestern Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on 'the anterior part of the skeleton.'

Triplopus: τριπλός, triple, threefold; πούς, foot—in allusion to the fore feet, which have only three digits.

priodon MARSH, 1889.

Allotheria, Plagiaulacidae.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XXXVIII, 86, pl. II figs. 19-21, July, 1889.

Type: *Tripriodon celatus* Marsh, from the Cretaceous (Laramie) of Wyoming.

Extinct.

Tripriodon: τρι-, three; πριών, saw; ὀδών=ὀδούς, tooth—in allusion to the three rows of elevations of the upper molars.

Triplothomo AMEGHINO, 1884.

Primates, ?

Filogenia, 381, 1884; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 97-98, 1889.

Hypothetical genus defined to show the probable evolution of man. "Tercer antecesor del hombre."

Triplothomo: τρι-, three; πῶτος, first; + *Homo*.

Triptosimia AMEGHINO, 1884.

Primates, ?

Filogenia, 383, 1884; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 98, 1889.

Hypothetical genus—"Tercer antecesor del orangutan."

Triptosimia: τρι-, three; πῶτος, first; + *Simia*.

Tripotroglydites AMEGHINO, 1884.

Primates, ?

Filogenia, 384-385, 1884; Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 99, 1889.

Hypothetical genus—"Tercer antecesor del gorilla y el chimpancé."

Tripotroglydites: τρι-, three; πρὸ, before; + *Troglydites*.

Trirhizodon COPE, 1890.

Cete, Squalodontida.

Am. Naturalist, XXIV, No. 283, p. 603, July, 1890.

Type not mentioned. Includes species having "some of the posterior superior molars three rooted."

Extinct.

Trirhizodon: τρι-, three; ρίζα, root; δῶν=δούς, tooth—in allusion to the upper molars.

Trispondylus COPE, 1884.

Ungulata, Condylarthra, Phenacodontida.

Am. Naturalist, XVIII, No. 9, p. 900 footnote, figs. 20, 21, Sept., 1884 (provisional name).

Type: *Phenacodus vortmanni* (= *Hyracotherium vortmanni* Cope), from the Eocene Bad Lands of Wind River, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on portions of four mandibles.

Trispondylus: τρι-, three; σπόνδυλος, vertebra—in allusion to the presence of three sacral vertebrae, instead of four as in *Phenacodus primævus*.

Tritomodon COPE, 1882.

Marsupialia, Macropodida?

Am. Naturalist, XVI, 521, June, 1882; Tert. Vert., 169, 1885.

Name proposed for a theoretical or fictitious genus. "We must therefore regard *Hypsiprymnus* as the descendant of a type from which the *Plagiularia*s were also derived . . . Such a type would belong to Jurassic and perhaps even to Triassic times, and might well have continued to the Eocene. I call it provisionally by the name *Tritomodon*." (COPE.)

Extinct.

Tritomodon: τρι-, three; τομός, cutting; δῶν=δούς, tooth—in allusion to the supposition that "some of the premolars, as far as the third only, were trenchant."

Tritylodon OWEN, 1884.

Allotheria? Tritylodontida.

Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, XL, pt. 1, No. 157, pp. 146-152, pl. vi figs. 1-7. Feb. 1, 1884; SEELEY, Proc. 4th Int. Congress Zool., 68, 1899 (considered a reptile).

Type: *Tritylodon longævus* Owen, from the Trias of Thaba-Chou, Basuto Land, southeast of the Orange Free State, South Africa.

Extinct. Based on a 'skull . . . lacking the hinder cranial end and the mandible, but retaining with the upper jaw its dentition, though many of the teeth are more or less mutilated.' *

Tritylodon: τρι-, three; τύλος, knob; δῶν=δούς, tooth—in allusion to the trituberculate ridges of the upper molars.

* "I believe that what remains of the skull goes to show that *Tritylodon* was a reptile, and that the skull might be restored upon the Theriodont plan." (SEELEY, Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, for 1894, vol. 185, pt. 11, p. 1027, 1895.)

hictis MEYER, 1842.

Ferae, Mustelidae.

Senes Jahrb. Mineralogie, 1842, 584.

Type: *Trochictia carbonaria* Meyer, from the Miocene 'Braunkohle' of Käfirach, near Zurich, Switzerland.

Extinct. Based on a portion of the left lower jaw with teeth.

Trochictia: τρόχως, badger; ἰκτίς, weasel.

hotherium FRAAS, 1870.

Ferae, Mustelidae.

Fauna von Steinheim, in Jahreshefte Ver. Vaterl. Naturkunde Württemberg, Stuttgart, XXVI, 2te-3te Hefte, 161-164, Taf. iv, figs. 13, 14, 1870.

Type: *Trochotherium cyamoides* Fraas, from the Miocene of Steinheim, near Heidenheim, Württemberg, Germany.

Extinct. Based on fragments of a skull and five single teeth.

Trochotherium: τρόχως, badger; θηπίον, wild beast.

lodytes E. GEOFFROY, 1812.

Primates, Simiidae.

Ann. Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, XIX, 87, 1812; LEACH, Journal de Physique, Paris, LXXXIX, 156, Aug., 1819.

Type: *Trogodytes niger* Geoffroy (= *Simia troglodytes* Linnaeus), from the coast of Angola, Africa. This species has formed the basis for nine distinct generic names; a distinction unequaled by any other mammal. (See p. 785.)

Name preoccupied by *Trogodytes* Vieillot, 1806, a genus of Birds. Replaced by *Pseudanthropus* Reichenbach, 1860, and by *Pongo* Haeckel, 1866 (preoccupied). See *Pan* Oken, 1816; *Minates* Leach, 1820 (preoccupied); *Theranthropus* Brookes, 1828; *Anthropopithecus* Blainville, 1838; *Hylanthropus* Gloger, 1841; and *Engeco* Haeckel, 1866. *Pan* is apparently the earliest available name for the genus.

Trogodytes: τρογυλοδύτης, cave dweller (lit., one who creeps into holes).

gontherium G. FISCHER, 1809.

Glires, Castoridae.

Mém. Soc. Imp. Naturalistes, Moscou, II, 260-268, tab. 23, 1809; * *Zoognosia*, 3d ed., I, 15, 1813; *Zoognosia*, not 3d ed., III, 583-585, 1814.

Trogontherium PIDGEON, Griffith's Cuvier, Anim. Kingdom, V, Foss. Remains Vert. Animals, 130, 1827 (misprint).

Species: *Trogontherium cuvieri* Fischer (from the sea of Azov, near Taganrog?); and *T. verneri* Fischer, from the Pliocene of southern Russia.

Extinct.

Trogontherium: τρώγω, to gnaw; θηπίον, wild beast.

opterus HEUDE, 1898.

Glires, Sciuridae.

Mém. Hist. Nat. Empire Chinois, IV, pt. 1, 1898, 46-47, pl. x figs. 1-1c, 1898.

Species: *Pteromys xanthipes* Milne-Edwards, from northern China; and *Sciuropterus pearsonii* Gray, from Darjiling, India.

Trogopteris: τρώγω, to gnaw; πτερόν, wing—a winged rodent, or flying squirrel.

osus LEIDY, 1871.

Tillodontia, Anchiippodontidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., July 11, 1871, 113-115.

Type: *Trogosus castoridens* Leidy, from the Bridger Eocene, near Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on 'the greater portion of the lower jaw.'

Trogosus: τρώγω, to gnaw; σῦς, hog—'gnawing-hog,' in allusion to "an animal which would appear to have pertained to the stock from which diverged the Rhinoceros and Mastodon, the Pecary, and perhaps the Beaver." (LEIDY.)

gotherium (see *Trogontherium*).

Glires, Castoridae.

icolobus ROCHEBRUNE, 1886-87.

Primates, Cercopithecidae.

Faune de la Sénégambie, Suppl. Vert., 1^{re} fasc., 96, 102-104, pls. II, XXVIII, 1886-87.

This genus may have been described earlier by Fischer, in "Lettre à S. E. Mr. le Strogonoff sur un animal fossile et nouveau, de la mer d'Azov, le *Trogontherium* de sa Collection, Moscou 1808. 4." This paper has not been seen.

Tropicobolus—Continued.

Type: *Colobus rufomitratus* Peters, from the coast of Zanzibar, East Africa.

Tropicobolus: τροπίς, keel; + *Colobus*—in allusion to the transverse crest of long hair between the ears.

Tropodon RAFINESQUE, 1832.

Atlantic Journal, Phila., No. 3, p. 114, autumn of 1832.

New name suggested for *Rhinoceroidea* Featherstonhaugh, 1831. "When this jawbone was exhibited to a large class, as a great geological discovery . . . I did not venture to contradict the assertion . . . but I merely ventured to state that if it was a fossil cast of grit-stone, it was a great anomaly, and to insinuate that whereas there was no proof of the animal having had a nasal horn like the rhinoceros, the name intended, did not well apply, and ought to be changed into *Tropodon*, meaning teeth like a keel. This suggestion was not well received nor attended to." (RAFINESQUE.)

Tropodon: τροπίς, keel; δδών = δδούς, tooth.

Trouessartella COSSMAN, 1899.

Marsupialia, Amphitheriida.

COSSMAN, in Trouessart's Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. VI, pp. 1433 footnote, 1463, June, 1899.

New name for *Trouessartia* Cossman, May, 1899, which is preoccupied by *Trouessartia* Canestrini and Kramer, Jan., 1899, a genus of Arachnida.

Extinct.

Trouessartella: In honor of Dr. Édouard Louis Trouessart, of Paris, 1842—; author of the 'Catalogus Mammalium,' 1897-99, and numerous papers on mammals.

Trouessartia COSSMAN, 1899.

Marsupialia, Amphitheriida.

"Revue crit. Paléont., for Apr., p. 30, May, 1899;" TROUSSERT, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. VI, p. 1433 footnote, June, 1899.

New name for *Odontostylus* Trouessart, 1898, which is preoccupied by *Odontostylus* Gray, 1840, a genus of Mollusca.

Name preoccupied by *Trouessartia* Canestrini and Kramer, Jan., 1899,* a genus of Arachnida. Replaced by *Trouessartella* Cossman, June, 1899.

Extinct.

Trouessartia: In honor of Dr. Édouard Louis Trouessart.

Trucifelis (subgenus of *Felis*) LEIDY, 1868.

Feræ, Felidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1868, 175-176; Synop. Ext. Mamm. N. Am., in Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, 366-367, pl. xxviii figs. 10, 11, 1869 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Felis* (*Trucifelis*) *fatalis* Leidy, from the Pleistocene of Hardin County, Texas.

Extinct. Based on 'an upper sectorial molar, contained in a small fragment of the jaw, which also includes the socket for a single fanged tubercular tooth.'

Trucifelis: Lat. *trux*, *trucis*, fierce, ferocious; + *Felis*.

Trygonycteris LYDEKKER, 1891.

Chiroptera, Pteropodida.

LYDEKKER, in Flower & Lydekker's Mamm., Living & Extinct, 655, 1891.

New name for *Megaloglossus* Pagenstecher, 1885, which is said to be preoccupied by *Megaloglossa* Rondani, 1865, a genus of Diptera.

Trygonycteris: τρύγη, ripe fruit; νυκτερίς, bat—in allusion to the animal's frugivorous habits.

Tucanus RAFINESQUE, 1815.

Glires, Geomyiida?

Analyse de la Nature, 59, 1815 (nomen nudum).

* Bull. Soc. Études Sci. d'Angers, 1898, 59, Jan., 1899; Das Thierreich, Desmodida und Sarcoptida, 119, Apr., 1899.

anus—Continued.

Type: *Talpa* sp. ('*Tucanus* R. sp. do.' [espèce du genre précédent, *Talpa*].) Evidently intended as a generic name for the Tucan of Fernandez, one of the pocket gophers of Mexico.

Tucanus: *Tucan*, Mexican name of a pocket gopher.

tuxa (subgenus of *Seno*) GRAY, 1866.

Cete, Delphinidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, 213; Syn. Whales & Dolphins Brit. Mus., 5, 1868.

Type: *Seno tuxa* Gray, from the Upper Amazon, near Santarem, Brazil (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 2d ser., XVIII, 158, 1857).

Tuxa: *Tucuri*, Brazilian name of this dolphin.

odon (see *Tylodon*).

Creodonta, Hyænodontidæ.

paia RAFFLES, 1822.

Insectivora, Tupaidæ.

Trans. Linn. Soc. London, XIII, pt. 1, 256-257, 1822; ANDERSON, Yunnan Exped., I, 107-137, pl. vii, 1878.

Species: *Tupaia ferruginea* Raffles, and *T. tana* Raffles, from Sumatra.

Tupaia: *Tupai*, a Malay name applied to "various small animals which have the external form and the agility of the squirrel." (RAFFLES.)

turio FLEMING, 1822.

Cete, Physeteridæ.

Philos. of Zool., II, 211, 1822; GRAY, Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 210, 213, 1866 (synonym of *Physeter turio*).

Species: *Tursio vulgaris* and *T. microps* (= *Physeter microps* Linnaeus), from the Arctic Ocean.

Tursio: Lat., a kind of fish resembling the dolphin; a name used by Pliny.

turio WAGLER, 1830.

Cete, Delphinidæ.

Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 34, 1830; GRAY, Zool. Voy. H. M. S. 'Erebus & Terror,' 37, 1846; TRUE, Review Family Delphinidæ, Bull. 36, U. S. Nat. Mus., 77-82, 167-168, 1889.

Type: *Delphinus peronii* Lacépède, from the Antarctic Ocean, south of Tasmania. (Locality fide Lacépède, Cétacées, 316, 1804.)

Name preoccupied by *Tursio* Fleming, 1822, a genus of Physeteridæ. (See *Lissodelphis* Gloger, 1841.)

turio GRAY, 1843.

Cete, Delphinidæ.

List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxiii, 105, 1843; Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., 254-267, 1866.

Type: *Tursio truncatus* (Montague) (= *Delphinus tursio* Fabricius), from the Atlantic Ocean.

Name preoccupied by *Tursio* Fleming, 1822, a genus of Physeteridæ; and by *Tursio* Wagler, 1830, based on *Delphinus peronii*, from the Antarctic Ocean. (See *Tursiops* Gervais, 1855.)

tursiops GÉRYAIS, 1855.

Cete, Delphinidæ.

Hist. Nat. Mamm., II, 323, 1855; FLOWER, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1883, 478-482, 512, fig. 5.

Type: *Delphinus tursio* Fabricius, from the European coast of the Atlantic Ocean.

Tursiops: *Tursio*; ♂, aspect.

choistyllops AMEGHINO, 1901.

Ungulata, Amblypoda (Trigonostylopidae).

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 396, July, 1901 (sep. p. 50).

Type: *Tychostylops marculus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Tychostylops: *τύχη*, chance; *στῦλος*, pillar; *ὄψις*, appearance.

lodon GÉRYAIS, 1848.

Creodonta, Hyænodontidæ.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, XXVI, No. 2, p. 50, Jan.-June, 1848; Zool. et Paléont.

Françaises, II, Expl. pl. xi, fig. 7, 1848-52; 2^e éd., 225, pl. xi, fig. 7, 1859.

Tylodon ZITTEL, Handb. Palæont., IV, Lief. 3, p. 599, 1893.

Type: *Tylodon hambresii* Gervais, from the Eocene near Alais, Dépt. du Gard, France.

Tylodon—Continued.

Extinct. "Établi sur une portion considérable

"Die Gattung *Tylodon* Gervais ist auf einen
lich zusammengesetzten Unterkiefer erricht
IV, 601, 1893.)

Tylodon; *τύλος*, knob; *ὀδών*=*ὀδούς*, tooth—

Tylomys (subgenus of *Hesperomys*) PETERS, 1866

Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 18
Mamm., 143, 149–150, 1881; ALLEN, Bull. An
211–212, Sept. 21, 1893 (raised to generic ran

Type: *Hesperomys* (*Tylomys*) *nudicaudus* Peters

Tylomys: *τύλος*, knob, knot; *μῦς*, mouse—fron
edges of the orbits, which [in the type spe
horizontal shelf, instead of rising into perpe
Oryzomys." (ALSTON.)

Tylonycteris PETERS, 1872.

Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 18

Type: *Vespertilio pachypus* Temminck, from 'le

Tylonycteris: *τύλος*, knob, knot; *ρυκτερίς*, bat
that the under surface of the base of the thu
expanded into fleshy pads.

Tylonyx SCHULZE, 1897.

Mammalia Europea, in Helios, Abhandl. und
wiss., Berlin, XIV, 83, 1897 (sep. p. 11).

Type: *Mus torquatus* Pallas, from the Obi River

Name antedated by *Dicrostonyx* Gloger, 1841
Borioikon Poliakoff, 1881.

Tylonyx: *τύλος*, knob; *ὄνυξ*, claw—in allusio
which are greatly enlarged in winter. (See

Tylostoma GERVAIS, 1855.

Expl. du Comte de Castelnau l'Amérique du
pl. VIII fig. 3, 1855.

Type: *Phyllostoma bidens* Spix, from Brazil.

Name preoccupied by *Tylostoma* Sharpe, 1849,
by *Anthorina* Lydekker, 1891.

Tylostoma: *τύλος*, knob, lump; *στόμα*, mouth
lower lip.

Typhlodon FALCONER, 1868.

Palaeont. Memoirs and Notes, I, 23, 1868.

Nomen nudum. This is probably the anima
Lydekker, in 1878, and based on two rami c
Punjab. (See Mem. Geol. Surv. India, ser.

Typhlodon: *τυφλός*, blind; *ὀδών*=*ὀδούς*, too

Typhlomys MILNE-EDWARDS, 1877.

Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 6^e sér., XII, 1

Type: *Typhlomys cinereus* Milne-Edwards, from

Typhlomys: *τυφλός*, blind; *μῦς*, mouse.

Typhloryctes FITZINGER, 1867.

Sitzungsber. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, Math.-N.
1867.

Species: *Georychus ochraceo-cinereus* Heuglin, 1

Bathorychus caucasicus Lichtenstein, from the

Typhloryctes: *τυφλός*, blind; *ὀρυκτής*, digger
terranean habits.

Typotherium BRAVARD, 1857.

Ungulata, Typotheria, Typotheriidae.

Comptes Rendus, Paris, XLIV, 961, Jan.-June, 1857; "Observations Géol. Bassin de La Plata, Buenos Aires, 1857;" "Cat. Espèces Anim. Foss. Amérique du Sud, Patana, 1860" (fide Gervais, Zool. et Paléont. Gén., I, 132, 134-137, 1867).

Species. 3: *Typotherium protum* Bravard, 1860; *T. medium* Bravard; *T. minutum* Bravard, from La Plata, Argentina. In 1857 the name is merely quoted by Serres under *Mesotherium*: "Un genre nouveau, que nous proposons de nommer *Mesotherium* (désigné provisoirement par M. Bravard sous le nom de *Typotherium*)."

Extinct.

Typotherium: τύπος, type; θύριον, wild beast.

Tyoptera (see **Thyroptera**).

Chiroptera, Natalidae.

Tythoconus PALMER, 1903.

Marsupialia, Dromatheriidae.

Science, new ser., XVII, 873, May 29, 1903.

New name for *Microdon* Osborn, 1886, which is preoccupied by *Microconodus* Traquair, 1877, a genus of Pisces.

Tythoconus: τυθός, small; κώνος, cone—in allusion to the cones on the lower molars. (See *Microconodon*.)

U.

Uacaria (see **Ouakaria**).

Primates, Cebidae.

Udobenus SUNDEVALL, 1860.

Ferre, Pinnipedia, Odobenidae.

(Öfvers. K. Vetensk. Akad. Förhandl., Stockholm, XVI, No. 10, for Dec. 14, 1859, 442 footnote, 1860.

Emendation of *Udobenus* Rafinesque, 1815 (ex Linnaeus, 1735).

"It might be best to take this name [*Udobenus*] as it is, although its meaning is not quite clear. The derivation is not given; but it may be from ὀδούς, -οντος, tooth; in which case the name should read *Odontobenus*, as proposed by Steenstrup, i. e. walking with the assistance of the teeth, which here seems to be correct;—or from ὁδός, way, in which case it ought to read *Hodobenus* (a sea animal which can also walk on a path);—or from οὐδός, field, earth, in which case it should be written *Udobenus*." (SUNDEVALL.)

Uintacyon LEIDY, 1873.

Creodonta, Uintacyonidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., for 1872, 277, Feb. 11, 1873; HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., 759, 1902 (type fixed).

Species: *Uintacyon edax* Leidy (type), and *U. vorax* Leidy, from the Eocene of Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

Extinct.

Uintacyon: Uinta, the Uinta Mountains; κύων, dog—from the type locality.

Uintamastix LEIDY, 1872.

Ungulata, Amblypoda, Uintatheriidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Aug. 1, 1872,* 169.

Uintamastix TROUBESART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., 717, 1898 (in synonymy).

Type: *Uintamastix atrox* Leidy, from the Eocene deposits of Dry Creek Buttes, 40 miles east of Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on 'the upper canine teeth.'

Uintamastix: Uinta, the Uinta Mountains; μάστιξ, whip—in allusion to the type locality.

Uintatherium LEIDY, 1872.

Ungulata, Amblypoda, Uintatheriidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1872, 168-169; MARSH, Mon. U. S. Geol. Surv., X, Dinocerata, App., 219-222, 225, numerous text figs., 1886.

Type: *Uintatherium robustum* Leidy, from the Eocene of Dry Creek Buttes, 40 miles east of Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

*For date of publication, see Marsh, Mon. U. S. Geol. Surv., X, Dinocerata, 225, 1886.

Uintatherium—Continued.

Extinct. Based on 'many fragments of a skeleton . . . including a whole humerus, portions of jaws, and a much crushed and distorted cranium.'

Uintatherium: Uinta, the Uinta Mountains; *θηρίον*, wild beast—from the type locality.

Ulias COPE, 1895.

Cete, Balenidæ.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXXIV, No. 147, pp. 141–143, pl. vi fig. 1, May 29, 1895; Am. Naturalist, XXIX, No. 342, p. 573, June 3, 1895.

Type: *Ulias moratus* Cope, from the Yorktown (Middle) Neocene beds of Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina.

Extinct.

Ulias: οὐλον (pl. οὐλα), the gums; + suffix -ias, denoting possession—in allusion to the alveolar groove, which is continuous with the dental canal and permanently open. "It is probable, then, that this genus possessed teeth during a longer period than the existing Balenidæ, and that they were retained in place by a gum so long that the canal could not close, as is the case in the latter." (COPE.)

Ultrapithecus AMEGHINO, 1901.

Primates, Archæopithecidæ.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 359–360, July, 1901 (sep. pp. 13–14).

Species: *Ultrapithecus rutilans* Ameghino, and *U. rusticulus* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Ultrapithecus: Lat. *ultra*, beyond; + *Pithecus*.

Unaius RAFINESQUE, 1815.

Edentata, Bradypodidæ.

Analyse de la Nature, 57, 1815; GRAY, London Med. Repos., XV, 305, Apr. 1, 1821.

Type: '*Bradypus* sp.,' possibly *Bradypus unau* Link, from tropical America.

Gray's genus has for type *Bradypus didactylus* Linnaeus, from Brazil.

Unaius: *Unau*, native name of the sloth on the Amazon, adopted by Buffon (Hist. Nat., XIII, p. 34, 1765).

Uncia GRAY, 1854.

Ferae, Felidæ.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 2d ser., XIV, 394, Nov., 1854; SEVERTZOW, Revue et Mag. de Zool., 2^e sér., X, 387, 390, Sept., 1858; GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867, 262, fig. 1; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 8-9, fig. 1, 1869.

Species, 5: *Felis irbis* Ehrenberg (= *Felis uncia* Schreber, type), from Tibet; *F. macroscelis* Horsfield, from Sumatra; *F. macrosceloides* Hodgson, from India; *F. marmorata* Martin, from Penang; and *F. charltoni* Gray, from India.

Uncia: From the specific name of the type.

Unicornus RAFINESQUE, 1815.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidæ.

Analyse de la Nature, Addendum, 219, 1815.

New name for *Monoceros* Rafinesque, 1815 (Analyse, p. 56), which is preoccupied by *Monoceros* Meusch, 1787, a genus of Mollusca.

Name preoccupied by *Unicornus* Montfort, 1810, a genus of Mollusca. (See *Rhinoceros* Linnaeus, 1758.)

Unicornus: Lat. *unicornus*, unicorn—in allusion to the single tusk or 'horn' of the male.

Uperoodon (see **Hyperoodon**).

Cete, Physeteridæ.

Uphelognathus FILHOL, 1888.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheridæ.

Bull. Soc. Philomathique, Paris, 7^e sér., XII, No. 4, pp. 143–147, 1888.

Uphelognathus LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1888, XXV, Mamm., p. 53, 1890.

Type: *Uphelognathus quercyi* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France.

Extinct. "Connu seulement par une portion de mandibule inférieure portant la quatrième prémolaire et les trois molaires."

- Upmesodon** KAUF & SCHOLL, 1834. Ungulata, ?
 "Verzeichniss Gypsabgüsse ausgezeichneten urweltlichen Thierresten Grossherzogl. Museum zu Darmstadt, 2te Ausgabe, Darmstadt, 1834" (sive Oken's *Isis*, 1835, 346).
 "Zugleich ist . . . die 2te Auflage von dem Catalog der Gypsabgüsse erschienen, welche der Hofbildhauer Scholl nach den Originalien zu Darmstadt verfertigt . . . Darunter kommen vor Stücke von *Chetis*, *Agnotherium*, *Machairodus*, *Ptilacomyx*, . . . *Upmesodon*." (Oken's *Isis*.)
 Extinct.
- Uranodon** ILLIGER, 1811. Cete, Physeteridae.
Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, 143-144, 1811.
Type: *Delphinus butzkopf* Bonnaterre. Practically a new name for *Hyperoodon* Lacépède, 1804.
Uranodon: *ὠρανός*, palate; *ὄδων* = *ὀδούς*, tooth—in allusion to the papillae on the palate erroneously supposed to be teeth. (Compare *Hyperoodon*.)
- Uranokyrtus** AMEGHINO, 1894. Edentata, Megalonychidae.
Enum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Form. Éocènes de Patagonie, 159-161, Feb., 1894.
Type: *Uranokyrtus bombifrons* Ameghino, from the Eocene of Patagonia.
 Extinct.
Uranokyrtus: *ὠρανός*, palate; *κυρτός*, arched.
- Urga** RAFINESQUE, 1815. Fere, Pinnipedia, Phocidae.
Analyse de la Nature, 60, 1815 (nomen nudum).
Type: *Phoca* sp. ('*Urga* R. sp. do.' [espèce du genre précédent, *Phoca*]).
- Urmatherium** RÖDLER, 1888. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Giraffidae.
Anzeiger Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, XXV, No. 12, pp. 114-115, 1888; *Denkschrift. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien*, LVI, Abth. II, 315-322, Taf. I-IV, 1889.
Type: *Urmatherium polaki* Rödlér, from Ilditschi, on the Karangu River, south-east of Maragha, northwestern Persia.
 Extinct. Based on a fragment of the cranium.
Urmatherium: Urmia, a city and lake in northwestern Persia, the type locality; *ὑπέρ*, wild beast.
- Urocrictetus** (subgenus of *Cricetus*) SATUNIN, 1903. Glires, Muridae, Cricetinae.
Ann. Mus. Zool. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Petersbourg, VII, for 1902, No. 4, pp. 573-575, Apr. 1, 1903.
Species, 3: *Cricetus longicaudatus* Milne-Edwards, from northern China; *C. triton* De Winton, from northern Shantung, China; and *Urocrictetus kumensis* Satunin, from the Mok-tschjun River, Mekong district, Kam Land, southeastern Tibet.
Urocrictetus: *ὠπά*, tail; + *Cricetus*—in allusion to the long tail, equal to half the body length or more.
- Urocryptus** TEMMINCK, 1838-39. Chiroptera, Noctilionidae.
 TEMMINCK, Van der Hoevens, *Tijdschr. Nat. Geschied.*, V, 31-34, pl. II figs. 3, 4, 1838-39; *Mon. Mamm.*, II, 300, 1835-41.
Type: *Urocryptus bilineatus* Temminck, from Surinam, Dutch Guiana.
Urocryptus: *ὠπά*, tail; *κρυπτός*, hidden—in allusion to the diminutive tail, 6 lines in length, which does not extend beyond the interfemoral membrane.
- Urocyon** (subgenus of *Vulpes*) BAIRD, 1857. Fere, Canidae.
 BAIRD, *Mamm. N. Am.*, 121, 138-145, 1857; GRAY, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1868, 521-522 (raised to generic rank); MILLER & REHN, *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.*, XXX, 202-204, Dec., 1901 (type fixed).
Species: *Vulpes* (*Urocyon*) *virginianus* (Schreber) (= *Canis cinereoargenteus* Schreber, type), from the eastern United States; and *Vulpes* (*Urocyon*) *littoralis* Baird, from San Miguel Island, California.
Urocyon: *ὠπά*, tail; *κύων*, dog—'tailed dog'—from the tail, which has "a concealed mane of stiff hairs, without any soft fur intermixed." (BAIRD.)

Uroderma PETERS, 1865.

Chiroptera, Phyllostomata.

Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1865, 567-568 footnote.

Type: *Phyllostoma personatum* Peters (not Wagner) = *Uroderma bilobatum* Peters, from São Paulo, Brazil.*Uroderma*: οὐρά, tail; δέρμα, skin.**Uroleptes** WAGLER, 1830.

Edentata, Myrmecophagida.

Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 36, 1830; PALMER, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XIII, 73, 1890.

Uropeltis ALSTON, Biologia Cent. Am., Mamm., 191, 1879-1882 (misprint).**Type:** *Myrmecophaga tetradactyla* Linnæus, from Brazil. (See *Tamandua* F. Cuvier, 1829.)*Uroleptes*: οὐρά, tail; λήπτῃς, one who takes, or grasps (from λαμβάνω, to grasp)—in allusion to the prehensile tail.**Urolynchus** (subgenus of *Lynchus*) SEVERTZOW, 1858.

Ferae, Felidae.

Revue et Mag. de Zool., Paris, 2^e sér., X, 389, 390, Sept., 1858.**Type:** *Lynchus caracal* (= *Felis caracal* Schreber), from southern Asia and Africa. Name antedated by *Caracal* Gray, 1843.*Urolynchus*: οὐρά, tail; λύγξ, λυγρός, lynx—'tailed lynx'—in allusion to the moderately long tail, which reaches down to the heels.**Uromys** PETERS, 1867.

Glires, Muridae, Murinae.

Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1867, 343-344; GRAY, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., XII, 418-419, Nov., 1873.

Type: *Mus macropus* Gray, from Cape York, Queensland, Australia.*Uromys*: οὐρά, tail; μῦς, mouse—from the naked, scaly tail.**Uronycteris** (subgenus of *Cynopterus*) GRAY, 1862.

Chiroptera, Pteropodidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1862, 262.

Type: *Cynopterus (Uronycteris) albiventer* Gray, from Morty Island, Malay Archipelago.*Uronycteris*: οὐρά, tail; νυκτερίς, bat—from 'the extraordinary length of its tail'.**Uropeltis** (see *Uroleptes*).

Edentata, Myrmecophagida.

Uropsilus MILNE-EDWARDS, 1871.

Insectivora, Talpidae.

Bull. Nouv. Archiv. Mus., VII, 92, 1871; Recherches Mamm., I, 272-277, II, pls. 40 fig. 1, 40A fig. 1, 1868-74.

Type: *Uropsilus soricipes* Milne-Edwards, from the Province of Moupin, Tibet. *Uropsilus*: οὐρά, tail; φίλος, bare—in allusion to the naked tail, in contrast with the hairy tail of *Urotrichus*.**Urotragus** GRAY, 1871.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., VIII, 371-372, Nov., 1871; Cat. Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., 21, 1872.

Type: *Antelope caudata* Milne-Edwards, from northern China.*Urotragus*: οὐρά, tail; τραγός, goat—from "its long tail with a tuft of long hair at the end." (GRAY.)**Urotrichus** TEMMINCK, 1838-39.

Insectivora, Talpidae.

Van der Hoeven's Tijdschr. Nat. Geschied. Physiol., V, 285-286, 1838-39; Mag. de Zool., Mamm., pl. LV, 1842; Fauna Japonica, Mamm., I, 20-22, pl. IV figs. 6-11, 1844.

Type: *Urotrichus talpoides* Temminck, from Japan.*Urotrichus*: οὐρά, tail; τρίξ, τριχός, hair—from the hairy tail.**Ursarcos** HEUDE, 1898.

Ferae, Ursidae.

Mém. Hist. Nat. Empire Chinois, IV, pt. 1, pp. 18, 20, 23, 1898.

Type: *Ursus arctos yezoensis* Lydekker, from the island of Yezo, Japan. "Pour M. R. Lydekker l'*U. arctos* linnéen est un type générique, puisqu'il donne deux épithètes; autant dire *Ursarcos yezoensis*; la nomenclature trivocale ne saurait s'opposer aux faits . . . Le genre *Ursarcos*, parmi les Ursidés est parfaitement défini par la nature et la couleur de son pelage." (HEUDE.)*Ursarcos*: *Ursus* + *Arctos*.

Ursavus SCHLOSSER, 1899.

Ferae, Ursidae.

Paleontographica, XLVI, Lief. 4, pp. 99, 101-105, Taf. xiii figs. 12, 13, 18, 19, 23; xiv figs. 14, 20, Oct., 1899.

Species: *Cephalogale brevirostris* Hofmann, from the upper Miocene of Voitsberg and Steieregg, Styria, Austria; and *Ursus primævus* Gaillard, from Grive-St.-Alban, Isère, France.

Extinct.

Ursavus: Lat., *ursus*, bear; *avus*, grandfather—i. e., an ancestral bear.

Ursinus BOITARD, 1842.

Marsupialia, Dasyuridae.

Le Jardin des Plantes, 1842, 204; new ed., 1845, 290.

New name for *Sarcophilus* F. Cuvier, 1837. Type: *Ursinus hurrisii* Boitard (= *Dasyurus ursinus* Geoffroy, = *Didelphys ursina* Harris), from Tasmania.

Ursinus: Lat., resembling a bear.

Ursitaxus HODGSON, 1835.

Ferae, Mustelidae.

Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, IV, No. 45, pp. 522, 564, Sept., 1835; Asiatic Researches, XIX, pt. 1, 60-68, pl. viii, 1836; Ann. Nat. Hist., I, 153, Apr., 1838.

Ursotulus BLYTH, Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, 1840, 86; new ed., 1849, 86; new ed., 1863, 74.

Type: *Ursitaxus inauritus* Hodgson, from the 'vale of Muckwanpoor,' Nepal, India.

Ursotulus: *Ursus* + *Taxus*—'somewhat of the form of badgers, but rather more like bears in gait and appearance.' (BLANFORD, Mamm. India, 175, 1891.)

Ursus LINNAEUS, 1758.

Ferae, Ursidae.

Systema Naturae, 10th ed., I, 47-48, 1758; 12th ed., I, 69-71, 1766; BRISSON, Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 13, 187-191, 1762.

Species, 4: *Ursus arctos* Linnaeus (type), from northern Europe; *U. hiacus* Linnaeus, from Hudson Strait; *U. medes* Linnaeus, from Europe; and *U. lotor* Linnaeus, from North America.

Ursus: Lat., bear.

Urus FRISCH, 1775.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, 1, Tab. Gen., 1775; SWAINSON, Classif. Quad., 279-280, 1835; OWEN, Rept. Brit. Ass. Adv. Sci., for 1843, 232-233, 1844 (subgenus); Odontography, pt. iii, 533, 535, Desc. Plates, p. 33, pl. 134, 1845.

Species, 3: *Urus vulgaris* Frisch ('der nordischer Auerochs'), of Europe; 'Butrol' ('der Biesamochs'), of Florida; and *Bison latifer* Frisch ('der Wollenochs'), of Canada. The type of Owen's subgenus was *Urus priscus* Bojanus, from the Pleistocene of Europe.

Urus: οὐρος (Lat., *urus*), wild ox.

Urva HODGSON, 1837.

Ferae, Viverridae.

Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, VI, pt. 2, p. 561, July, 1837; Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., I, 152, 1838; GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, 568-569.

Type: *Urva cancrivora* Hodgson (= *Gulo urva* Hodgson), from the southeastern Himalayas, India.

Urva: The original name of the type species; from *urva*, the Nepalese name of this mongoose.

Ussa HERDE, 1888.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidae.

Mém. Hist. Nat. Empire Chinois, II, 8, 20-41, pls. i-xv, 1888; LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1887, XXIV, Mamm., p. 45, 1888; ELERA, Cat. Sist. Fauna, Philippines, I, 34, 1895.

Species, 30. "Provisoirement donc, je nommerai en latin *Ussa* les cerfs de Luçon," Philippine Islands. (HERDE, l. c., p. 8.)

Ussa: A form of *rusa*, a Malay name for deer, in use in the Philippines—"le mot *Roussa* . . . est prononcé Ouça à Luçon." (HERDE.)

Utaetus AMEGHINO, 1902.

Edentata, Dasypodidae.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, 59-60, May, 1902 (sep. pp. 57-58).

Species, 4: *Utaetus buccatus* Ameghino, *U. argos* Ameghino, *U. laxus* Ameghino, and ? *U. deustus* Ameghino, from the Notostylops beds of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Utaetus: Anagram of *Eutatus*.

V.

Valgipes Gervais, 1873.

Edentata, Megatheriida.

"Mém. Soc. Géol. de France, 2^e sér., IX, No. v, 1873;" Journ. de Zool., III, 162-163, pl. v figs. 4-7, 1874.

Type: *Valgipes deformis* Gervais, from a bone cave in Brazil.

Extinct. Based on a calcaneum.

Valgipes: Lat. *valgus*, awry, twisted; *pes*, foot—in allusion to the peculiar form of the calcaneum.

Vampyrella Reinhardt, 1872.

Chiroptera, Phyllostomatida.

Vidensk. Meddelelser, Naturhist. Forening, Kjöbenhavn, 3 Aartis, IV, p. III, 1872 (Overs. for May 10, 1872).

Species: Based on the species of *Schizostoma* which differ from the type [*S. minutum*] in having the ears grown together or connected by a fold of skin.

Name preoccupied by *Vampyrella* Cienkowski, 1865, a genus of Rhizopoda.

Vampyrella: Dim. of *Vampyrus*.

Vampyressa (subg. of *Vampyrops*) Thomas, 1900. Chiroptera, Phyllostomatida.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., V, 270, Mar. 1, 1900; *ibid.*, X, 53, July 1, 1902; Allen, * Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XIV, 184, 1901.

Type: *Vampyrops pusillus* (= *Phyllostoma pusillum* Wagner), from Sapitira, Brazil.

Vampyressa: *Vampyrus*, with diminutive suffix.

Vampyriscus (subg. of *Vampyrops*) Thomas, 1900. Chiroptera, Phyllostomatida.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., V, 270, Mar. 1, 1900.

Type: *Vampyrops bidens* (= *Chiroderma bidens* Dobson), from the Rio Huallaga, upper Amazon, Peru.

Vampyriscus: *Vampyrus*, with diminutive suffix.

Vampyrodes (subg. of *Vampyrops*) Thomas, 1900. Chiroptera, Phyllostomatida.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., V, 270, Mar. 1, 1900.

Type: *Vampyrops caracciola* Thomas, from Trinidad, West Indies.

Vampyrodes: *Vampyrus*; εἶδος, form.

Vampyrops Peters, 1865.

Chiroptera, Phyllostomatida.

Monatsber. K. Preuss. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, 1865, 356; Thomas, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., V, 269, Mar. 1, 1900 (type fixed).

Species: *Phyllostoma lineatum* Geoffroy (type), from Paraguay; and *Artibeus vittatus* Peters, from Puerto Cabello, Venezuela.

Vampyrops: *Vampyrus*; ὄψ, aspect.

Vampyrum Rafinesque, 1815.

Chiroptera, Phyllostomatida.

Analyse de la Nature, 54, 1815.

Type: 'Vampyrum R. do Geof.† sans queue.'

Vampyrum: French vampire, vampire.

Vampyrus Leach, 1821.

Chiroptera, Phyllostomatida.

Trans. Linn. Soc. London, XIII, pt. 1, 79-80, 1821.

Type: *Vespertilio spectrum* Linnaeus, from South America.

Vandeleuria Gray, 1842.

Glires, Muridae, Murinae.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., X, 265, Dec., 1842; Blanford, Fauna Brit. India Mamm., 402-403, 1888-91.

Type: *Mus oleraceus* Bennett, from Madras, India.

* Allen states that *Vampyressa* is antedated by *Tonatia* Gray, 1827, but Thomas (l. c., 1902) shows that this is not the case, *Lophostoma* D'Orbigny, 1838, being the name antedated by *Tonatia*. Both Allen and Thomas inadvertently refer to *Vampyressa* (instead of *Vampyriscus*) as based on *V. bidens*.

† *Vampyrum* Geoffroy has not been found.

ecia GRAY, 1863.

Primates, Lemuridae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1863, 135-136, 1 fig. in text; Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs, & Fruit-eating Bats Brit. Mus., 70-72, fig. 1, 1870.

Species: 4: *Lemur varius* Geoffroy, *L. niger* Geoffroy, *L. ruber* Geoffroy, and *L. leucomyx* Bartlett, from Madagascar.

Varecia: [Formed in analogy with *Pithecia*(?)] from *vari* or *varicosi*, a native name of this lemur in Madagascar, adopted by Buffon (Hist. Nat., XIII, 174, 1765).

rusus HEUDE, 1894.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Suidae.

Mém. Hist. Nat. Empire Chinois, II, pt. 4, pp. 213 footnote; 222, figs. in pls. xx, xx^b, xxvii, xxix, xxix^c figs. 1-4, 1894.

Apparently based on "les sangliers à quatre verrues [qui] forment le groupe le plus nombreux parmi les Suidés insulaires." **Species:** *Sus inconstans* Heude, from —; *S. megulodontus* Heude, from —; *S. effrenus* Heude, from Laguna de Bay, Luzon; *S. arietinus* Heude, from Manila, P. I.

Verrum: French *verru*, wart; + *Sus*—i. e., a 'wart hog.'

perides (subgenus of *Vespertilio*) COUES, 1875. Chiroptera, Vespertilionidae. Rept. Expl. West 100th Merid., V, Mamm., 83, 95, 1875.

Type: *Vespertilio noctivagans* Le Conte, from the eastern United States, exact locality not stated.

Name antedated by *Laniomycteris* Peters, 1865, which is based on the same species.

Vesperides: Lat. *vesper*, evening; *εἶδος*, form.

perimus (subgenus of *Hesperomys*) COUES, 1874. Glires, Muridae, Cricetinae. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1874, 178; ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., III, No. 2, p. 224, May 7, 1891 (raised to generic rank).

Vesperomys ALSTON, Biologia Cent.-Am., Mamm., 142, 1880 (subgenus); ZITTEL, Handb. Paleont., IV, Mamm., 2te Lief., 535, 1893 (genus).

Type: *Hesperomys leucopus* (= *Musculus leucopus* Rafinesque), from the 'Western States,' probably in the Ohio Valley.

Vesperimus: Lat., *vesper*, evening—i. e., western; *mus*, mouse—a Latin equivalent of *Hesperomys*.

pertiliavus SCHLOSSER, 1887.

Chiroptera, Vespertilionidae.

Die Affen, Lemuren, Chiropteren, u. s. w., Europäischen Tertiärs, Theil 1, in Beitr. Palaeont. Oesterreich-Ungarns, VI, 70-75, Taf. 1 figs. 37, 40, 44, 45, 47, 48, 50-60, 1887.

Species: *Vespertilio bourguignati* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, France.

Four unnamed species of *Vespertiliavus* and *Palaeomycteris robustus* Pomel, from the lower Miocene of Langy and St.-Gérard-le-Puy, France.

Extinct.

Vespertiliavus: *Vespertilio*; Lat. *avus*, grandfather—i. e., an ancestral bat.

pertilio LINNÆUS, 1758.

Chiroptera, Vespertilionidae.

Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., I, 31-32, 1758; 12th ed., I, 46-47, 1766; BRISSON, Regnum Animale in Classes IX distrib., 2d ed., 13, 158-161, 1762; MILLER, N. Am. Fauna, No. 13, pp. 18-19, 95-103, figs. 24-26, Oct. 16, 1897 (type fixed).

Species: 7: *Vespertilio vampyrus* Linnæus, from Asia; *V. spectrum* Linnæus, from South America; *V. perspicillatus* Linnæus, from Jamaica; *V. spasma* Linnæus, from Asia; *V. leporinus* Linnæus, from tropical America; *V. auritus* Linnæus, and *V. murinus* Linnæus (type), from Europe.

Vespertilio: Lat., bat, so-called from its flying about in the evening—probably from *vespertinus*, of the evening. (Century Dict.)

perugo KEYSERLING & BLASIUS, 1839.

Chiroptera, Vespertilionidae.

Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., I, 312-318, 1839; Wirbelthiere Europa's, pp. xiv, 45-52, 1840.

Vesperugo—Continued.

Species, 13, from Europe (the first 6 belong to the subgenus *Vesperus*, the others to the subgenus *Vesperugo*): *Vespertilio scrocinus* Schreber, *V. discolor* Natterer, *V. nilssonii* Keyserling & Blasius, *V. savii* Bonaparte, *V. leucippe* Bonaparte, *V. aristippe* Bonaparte, *V. noctula* Schreber, *V. leisleri* Kuhl, *V. kuhlii* Natterer, *V. albolimbatus* Küster, *V. nathusii* Keyserling & Blasius, *V. pipistrellus* Schreber, and *V. alcythoe* Bonaparte.

Vesperugo: Lat., bat, from *vesper*, evening.

Vesperus (subgenus of *Vesperugo*) KEYSERLING & BLASIUS, 1839.

Chiroptera, Vespertilionide.

Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., I, 313–314, 1839; Wirbelthiere Europa's, p. xiv, 1840; GIEBEL, Die Säugethiere, 2d ed., 940, 1859.

Species, 6: *Vespertilio serotinus* Schreber, *V. discolor* Natterer, *V. nilssonii* Keyserling & Blasius, *V. savii* Bonaparte, *V. leucippe* Bonaparte, and *V. aristippe* Bonaparte, from Europe.

Name preoccupied by *Vesperus* Latreille, 1829, a genus of Coleoptera. Replaced by *Adelonycteris* H. Allen, 1892. (See *Eptesicus* Rafinesque, 1820; and *Cnephus* Kaup, 1829.)

Vesperus: Lat., belonging to the evening.

Vetelia AMEGHINO, 1891.

Edentata, Dasypodide.

Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 3a, 162–163, fig. 70, June 1, 1891.

Type: *Vetelia puncta* Ameghino, from the lower Eocene of southern Patagonia. Extinct.

Vetelia: *Vetel*, an Araucanian name of the armadillo.

Vetulus REICHENBACH, 1862.

Primates, Cercopithecidæ.

Vollständ. Naturgesch. Affen, 125–130, pl. xxii figs. 321–326 d, 1862.

Species, 5: *Simia silenus* Gmelin, *Semnopithecus nestor* Bennett, *Presbytis ursinus* Blyth, *P. priamus* Blyth, and *P. thersites* Elliot MS., Blyth (= *Cercopithecus vetulus* Erxleben?), from India and Ceylon.

New name for *Silenus* Lesson, which was supposed to date from 1840, and hence to be preoccupied by *Silenus* Latreille, 1834, a genus of Coleoptera. Both *Silenus* Lesson (which dates from 1834, not 1840), and *Silenus* Latreille are antedated by *Silenus* Goldfuss, 1820.

Name preoccupied by *Vetula* Rafinesque, 1815, a genus of Pisces.

Vetulus: Lat., old, a little old man.

Victorlemoineia AMEGHINO, 1901. Ungulata, Condylarthra, Meniscotheriide.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, 383, July, 1901 (sep. p. 37).

Species: *Victorlemoineia labyrinthica* Ameghino, and *V. emarginata* Ameghino, from the 'Cretaceous' of Patagonia.

Extinct.

Victorlemoineia: In honor of Dr. Victor Lemoine, physician and paleontologist, 1837–97. In 1873 he discovered the wonderful lower Eocene fauna at Cernay, near Reims, France, and described its fossils in a series of more than 25 special papers published between 1878 and 1896.*

Vicugna ('TIEDEMANN'†) LESSON, 1842.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelide.

LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 167, 1842; GRAY, Cat. Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., 101, 1872 (subgenus of *Llama*).

Type: *Camelus vicugna* Molina, from the Andes of the Provinces of Coquimbo and Copiapo (Atacama), Chile.

Vicugna: Peruvian *vicuna*, *vicugna*.

* For a list of these papers, see the biographical sketch of Lemoine by Gaudry, in Bull. Soc. Géol. de France, 3^e sér., XXVI, 300–310, 1898.

† *Lacma* and not *Vicugna* is used by Tiedemann.

vicunia RAPINESQUE, 1815.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Camelidæ.

Analyse de la Nature, 55, 1815.

New name for *Lama Cuvier*, 1800 = *Lama* Frisch, 1775 ('*Vicunia* R. *Lama* Cuv.').**viscaccia** OKEN, 1816.

Glires, Chinchillidæ.

[*Viscacia* RAPINESQUE, Analyse de la Nature, 56, 1815—nomen nudum.]

OKEN, Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., 835-837, 1816; SCHINZ, Cuvier's Thierreich, IV, 429-431, 1825; THOMAS, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XIV, 25, 1901.

Viscacia SCHINZ, Naturgesch. und Abbild. Säugeth., 243-244, 1824(?); PALMER, Science, new ser., VI, 21, 1897.*Viscacia* RENGGER, Naturgesch. Säugeth. Paraguay, 372 footnote, 1830.**Species:** *Lepus chilensis* Molina, and *Mus laniger* Molina, from Chile.*Viscaccia*: Am. Sp. *viscacha*, *bizcacha*, prob. of Peruvian origin. (Century Dict.)**Vahnutherium** LYDEKKER, 1876.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Giraffidæ.

Records Geol. Surv. India, IX, pt. 3, pp. 91, 103, Aug., 1876.

Type: *Vahnutherium iravadicum* Lydekker, from Burma.

Extinct. Based on part of a left mandible containing the first and second true molars.

Vahnutherium: *Vishnu*, the Preserver, the supreme god of the Hindu pantheon; *gnptov*, wild beast.**vison** GRAY, 1843.

Ferae, Mustelidæ.

List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xx, 64-65, 1843; Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, 115.

Type: *Mustela lutreola* Linnaeus, from Eurasia.Name antedated by *Lutreola* Wagner, 1841.*Vison*: Lat., seout (Jordan's Man. Vert., 8th ed., 344, 1899).

Origin unknown (Century Dict.).

viverra LINNÆUS, 1758.

Ferae, Viverridæ.

Systema Nature, ed. x, 43-44, 1758; ed. xii, 63-66, 1766; W. L. SCLATER, Mamm. S. Africa, I, 50-52, 1900 (fixed type).

Species, 5: *Viverra ichneumon* Linnaeus, from Egypt; *V. mephitis* Linnaeus, and *V. zibetha* Linnaeus (type), and *V. genetta* Linnaeus, from India.*Viverra*: Lat., ferret.**viverravus** MARSH, 1872.

Creodonta, Viverravidæ.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 127, Aug., 1872 (sep. issued July 22).

Type: *Viverravus gracilis* Marsh, from the Eocene of Grizzly Buttes, near Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on 'two lower jaws with teeth, and a sectorial upper molar of one individual, and portions apparently of several others.'

Viverravus: *Viverra*; Lat. *avus*, grandfather—i. e., an ancestral *Viverra*.**viverriceps** GRAY, 1867.

Ferae, Felidæ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867, 268, figs. 5, 6; Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., 16-18, figs. 5, 6, 1869.

Species, 4: *Viverriceps bennettii* Gray (= *Felis viverrinus* Bennett), from India; *Felis planiceps* Vigors & Horsfield, from Sumatra; *Leopardus elliotti* Gray, and *Felis rubiginosa* Geoffroy, from India.*Viverriceps*: *Viverra*; + *-ceps* (Lat. *caput*), head.**viverricula** HODGSON, 1838.

Ferae, Viverridæ.

Ann. Nat. Hist., I, 152, Apr., 1838; Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, X, pt. 2, p. 909, 1841; ANDERSON, Zool. & Anat. Researches, I, 166, 1878.

Species: *Viverra indica* Geoffroy (= *V. malaccensis* Gmelin), and *V. rafe* [rasse Horsfield], from India and Malaysia.*Viverricula*: Dim. of *Viverra*.

Name preoccupied by *Voluccella* Geoffroy, 1764; and by *Voluccella* a genus of Diptera. Replaced by *Petauroides* Thomas, 1888.

Voluccella: Dim. of Lat., *volucer*, flying, fitted for flight—in allusion to membrane.

Vombatus GEOFFROY, 1803.

Marsupialia, I

Bull. Soc. Philomatique, Paris, III, 185, Mar., 1803; THOMAS, Monotrem. Brit. Mus., 213, 215, 1888.

Wombatus FROBIEP, Dumeril's *Analyt. Zool.*, aus FRANZ. mit Zusätzen
Wombatus TIEDEMANN, *Zoologie*, 433, 1808; RAFINESQUE, *Analyse* 55, 1815; DESMAREST, *Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat.*, new ed., XXV, 1 XXXVI, 296-298, 1819.

Type: *Didelphis ursina* Shaw, from Tasmania. "M. Bass vient de les îles de Fumeaux et aux environs du port Jackson, un nouveau que les naturels du pays connoissent sous le nom de Wombat."

See *Phascolomis* Geoffroy, 1803.

Vombatus: *wombat*, corruption of *wombach* or *wombach*, the native A

Vormela (subgenus of *Fretorius*) BLASIUS, 1884.

F

Bericht Naturforsch. Gesellschaft in Bamberg, XIII, pp. 9-10, 1.

Type: *Fretorius sarmaticus* (Pallas), from Europe.

Vormela: Latin derived from the German: "Animal cujus AGRICOLA *Vormela* (Germanice *Wormlein*) mentionem fecit." (PALLAS, fasc. XIV, 80, 1780.)

Vulpavus MARSH, 1871.

Creodonta,

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., II, 124, Aug., 1871 (sep. issued).

Type: *Vulpavus palustris* Marsh, from the Eocene near Fort Bridger Extinct. Based on 'several upper molar teeth, and other fragments

Vulpavus: *Vulpes*; Lat., *avus*, grandfather—i. e., an ancestral fox

Vulpes FRISCH, 1775.

[BRISSON, *Regn. Anim.*, 2d ed., 173-175, 1762—not a generic name

FRISCH, *Das Natur-System vierfüß. Thiere*, in *Tabellen*, Tab. G

DICH, *Anal. Nat. Class. Mamm.*, 40, 1821; RICHARDSON, *Fauna* 83, 1829; GRAY, *List. Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus.*, pp. xx, 59-

SCLATER, *Mamm. S. Africa*, I, 97-98, fig. 24, 1900 (type given in

W.

Wagneria JENTINK, 1886.

Fene, Procyonidae.

Notes from Leyden Museum, VII, 127-129, pls. 4-5, Mar., 1886; TROUVERSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. II, 249, 1897.

Type: *Paralocurus umulatus* Wagner. Locality unknown, but supposed to be Central America.

Name preoccupied by *Wagneria* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830, a genus of Diptera; and by *Wagneria* Alenitzin, 1873, a genus of Protozoa.

Wagneria: In honor of Johann Andreas Wagner, 1797-1861, formerly professor of zoology at the University of Munich; author of the Supplement to Schreber's Säugethiere, 1840-55, and many papers on mammals.

Washakius LEIDY, 1873.

Primates, Anaptomorphidae.

Rept. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., I, 123-124, pl. XXVII figs. 3, 4, 1873.

Type: *Washakius insignis* Leidy, from the Eocene (Bridger) of Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on a jaw fragment containing the last two molars.

Washakius: In honor of Washakie, a chief of the Shoshone Indians of Wyoming.

Wombatus TIEDEMANN, 1808.

Marsupialia, Phascolomyidae.

Zoologie, 433, 1808; RAPINESQUE, Analyse de la Nature, 55, 1815; DESMAREST, Nouv. Diet. Hist. Nat., new ed., XXV, 500, 1817; *ibid.*, XXXVI, 296-298, 1819 (no species given).

Emendation of *Wombatus* É. Geoffroy, 1803. "Le Wombat (*Wombatus fossor*), dont M. Geoffroy avait d'abord formé un genre provisoire, a été admis et appelé *amblyotis* par Illiger." (DESMAREST, p. 500.)

Wombatus: *wombat*, corruption of *womback* or *wombach*, the native Australian name.

Wombatus (see *Wombatus*).

Marsupialia, Phascolomyidae.

Wortmania HAY, 1899.

Edentata, Ganodonta, Stylinodontidae.

Science, new ser., IX, 593, Apr. 21, 1899.

Wortmannia LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1899, XXXVI, Mamm, 32, Index New Genera, 16, 1900.

Type: *Hemignathus otariidens* Cope, from the Puerco Eocene of northwestern New Mexico.

Extinct.

Wortmania: In honor of Dr. Jacob Lawson Wortman, 1856—, "in recognition of the valuable work . . . done in vertebrate paleontology." (HAY.)

Wynyardia SPENCER, 1901.

Marsupialia, ?

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1900, pt. IV, 776-795, pls. XLIX-L, figs. 1-4 in text, Apr. 1, 1901.

Type: *Wynyardia bassiana* Spencer, from the Tertiary beds of Table Cape, near Wynward township, northern Tasmania.

Extinct. Based on a skull, limb bones, pelvic girdle, and other bones.

Wynyardia: From Wynyard, Tasmania, the township near which the remains were found.

X.

Xantharpyia GRAY, 1843.

Chiroptera, Pteropodidae.

List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xix, 37-28, 1843; Zool. Voy. H. M. S. 'Sulphur,' 30, 1844; MATSCHIE, Fledermäuse Berl. Mus. Naturkunde, Lief. 1, Megachiroptera, 65-68, 1899 (type fixed).

Species, 3: *Pteropus amplexicaudatus* Geoffroy (type), from Timor; *P. aegyptiacus* Geoffroy, from Egypt; and *P. stramineus* Temminck,* from Africa.

Xantharpyia: ξανθός, yellow; + *Harpypia*—from the characteristic color.

*According to Dobson (Cat. Chiroptera Brit. Mus., 77, 1878), *P. stramineus* Temminck = *P. stramineus* Geoffroy, which is said to have come from Timor.

Xapus (see **Zapus**).

Glires, Za

Xenelaphus GRAY, 1869.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, C

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1869, 496-498, 2 figs. in text; Cat. Ruminant Brit. Mus., 88-90, 1872.

Type: *Xenelaphus huamel* Gray, from Tinta, southern Peru (referred to *leucotis* Gray, but afterwards renamed *Xenelaphus anomalocera*—Ann. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., X, 445, Dec., 1872).

New name for *Anomalocera* Gray, 1869, which is preoccupied by *Anomaloclepton*, 1837, a genus of Crustacea.

Xenelaphus: ξένος, strange; ἔλαφος, deer—in allusion to the horns, w unlike those of any other deer.

Xenochirus GLOGER, 1841.

Marsupialia, Phala

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, pp. xxx, 85, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 190, Feb. 1, 1895.

Type: *Didelphis sciurea* Shaw, from eastern Australia.

Name antedated by *Belideus* Waterhouse, 1839.

Xenochirus: ξένος, strange; χεῖρ, hand—in allusion to the fact that the on the forefoot, contrary to the usual rule, is the longest.

Xenomys MERRIAM, 1892.

Glires, Muridae, Neo

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., VII, 160-163, Sept. 29, 1892.

Type: *Xenomys nelsoni* Merriam, from Hacienda Magdalena, Colima, Me *Xenomys:* ξένος, strange; μῦς, mouse—from the combination of char skull and teeth, which are unlike those of any other known rodent.

Xenurus WAGLER, 1830.

Edentata, Dasy

Nat. Syst. Amphibien, 36, 1830; GRAY, Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & I Mamm. Brit. Mus., 383-384, 1869.

Type: *Dusypus gymnurus* Maximilian (= *D. uncinatus* Linnæus), from B Name preoccupied by *Xenurus* Boie, 1826, a genus of Birds. Replaced by Ameghino, 1891. (See also *Cabassous* McMurtrie, 1831; *Arizotus* 1841; and *Tatoua* Gray, 1865.)

Xenurus: ξένος, strange; οὐρά, tail—in allusion to the slender, nearly ns which is covered with only a few small dermal plates.

Xeromys THOMAS, 1889.

Glires, Muridae, Hydr

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, Oct. 1, 1889, 248, pl. xxix.

Type: *Xeromys myoides* Thomas, from Port Mackay, Queensland.

Xeromys: ξηρός, dry (ξηρά, dry land); μῦς, mouse—"obviously a is not a water-animal and on this account, in contradistinction to its ally *Hydromys*, I propose to call it *Xeromys*." (THOMAS.)

Xerospermophilus (subgenus of *Spermophilus*) MERRIAM, 1892.

Glires, S

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., VII, 27, Apr. 13, 1892; TROUSSART, Cat. Mamm. ed., fasc. II, 437, 1897.

Type: *Spermophilus mohavensis* Merriam, from the Mohave River, near San Bernardino County, California.

Xerospermophilus: ξηρός, dry, parched; + *Spermophilus*—i. e., a desert sper

Xerus (subgenus of *Sciurus*) HEMPRICH & EHRENBURG, 1832.

Glires, S

Symbolæ Physicæ, Mamm., I, sig. ee, pl. ix [5 pp. text], Aug., 1832; Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 110-111, 1842 (under *Spermus* GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxv, 144, 1843 (raised to rank); Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XX, 271, Oct., 1867; 332-3 1867; TROUSSART, Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Rodentia, 1^{re} part., 84- THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1887, 933 (type mentioned).

Xerus—Continued.

Type: *Sciurus* (*Xerus*) *brachyotus* Hemprich & Ehrenberg (= *X. rutilus* Cretzschmar, 1826), from the Gedam Mountains, Abyssinia.

Xerus: ξηρός, dry—so called from the character of the fur, which is harsh and often spiny.

Xesmodon BERG, 1899.

Ungulata, Litopterna, Proterotheriidae.

Comun. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, I, No. 3, p. 79, May 24, 1899.

New name for *Glyphodon* Roth, 1899, which is preoccupied by *Glyphodon* Günther, 1858, a genus of Reptilia.

Extinct. Based on a skull containing the last two upper molars.

Xesmodon: ξέσμουα, that which is scraped or smoothed; δδών=δδούς, tooth.

Xiphacodon (see *Ziphacodon*).

Creodonta, Uintacyonidae.

Xiphias, Xiphius (see *Ziphius*).

Cete, Physeteridae.

Xiphodon (subg. of *Anoplotherium*) CUVIER, 1822.

Ungulata, Anoplotheriidae.

Recherches Ossem. Foss., nouv. éd., III, 60-62, pl. LII, 1822; DESMAREST, Mammalogie, II, Suppl., 545, 1822; Gervais, Comptes Rendus, XXX, 603, Jan.-June, 1850 (raised to generic rank).

Xiphodon KAUF, Class. Säugethiere und Vögel, 82, 1844.

Type: *Anoplotherium gracile* Cuvier, from the Eocene of the Paris basin, France. Extinct.

Xiphodon: ξίφος, sword; δδών = δδούς, tooth—"que je tire de la forme tranchante d'une partie de ses dents." (CUVIER.)

Xiphodontherium FILHOL, 1877.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidae.

Ann. Sci. Géol. de Paris, VIII, art. No. 1, pp. 198-205, pl. 19 figs. 317-323, 1877. *Xiphodontherium* DALTON, Geol. Record, for 1877, Index new names, p. 385, 1880.

Species: *Xiphodontherium primævum* Filhol, and *X. secundarium* Filhol, from the Phosphorites of Quercy, near Mouillac, France.

Xiphodontherium: *Xiphodon*; θηπιον, wild beast.

Xotodon AMEGHINO, 1887.

Ungulata, Toxodontia, Toxodontidae.

Oba. Gen. sobre Mamíf. Estinguidos llamados Toxodontes, 53, May, 1887.

Xotodon LYDEKKER, Nat. Sci., IV, p. 30, Jan., 1894.

Type: *Toxodon forficuratus* Ameghino, from the vicinity of the city of Paraná, Entre Ríos, Argentina.

Extinct. Based on the lower jaw.

Xotodon: Anagram of *Toxodon*.

Xotoprodon AMEGHINO, 1891.

Ungulata, Toxodontia, Nesodontidae.

Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, entr. 4a, 241, Aug. 1, 1891.

Type: *Xotoprodon solidus* Ameghino, from the Eocene of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Xotoprodon: Anagram of *Protoxodon*.

Xylomys (subgenus of *Heteromys*) MERRIAM, 1902.

Glires, Heteromyidae.

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XV, 43-44, Mar. 5, 1902.

Type: *Heteromys* (*Xylomys*) *nelsoni* Merriam, from Pinabete, Chiapas, Mexico.

Xylomys: ξύλον, wood; μῦς, mouse—in allusion to its habitat in humid forests on mountain slopes.

Xylotherium MERCERAT, 1891.

Ungulata, Astrapotheroidea, Astrapotheriidae.

Revista Mus. La Plata, I, 254-255, 1890-91.

Type: *Xylotherium mirabile* Mercerat, from the Eocene of Santa Cruz, Patagonia.

Extinct. Based on 'un maxilar inferior, al que le falta la parte proximal; el borde incisivo también está destruido.'

Xylotherium: ξύλον, wood; θηπιον, wild beast.

Xyophorus AMEGHINO, 1887.

Edentata, Megalonychida.

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 23, Dec., 1887.

Species: *Xyophorus rostratus* Ameghino, and *X. simus* Ameghino, from the lower Tertiary of southern Patagonia.

Extinct.

Xyophorus: ξύω, to scrape, to polish; φopós, bearing.**Xyphodon** (see **Xiphodon**).

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriida.

Y.

Yak ? 1845.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovida.

London Encyclopædia, XXII, 752, 1845 (art. Zoology).

Yak is here used as a generic and not as a common name. The genus is described in an unsigned article without mention of species, but is evidently based on *Bos grunniens* of Tibet. (See *Poephagus* Gray, 1843.)*Yak*: Tibetan, *gyak*, *yak*.**Yarkea** (subgenus of *Pithecia*) LESSON, 1840.

Primates, Cebida.

Spécies Mammifères, 176-178, 1840; Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., 8, 1842; REICHENBACH, Vollständ. Naturgesch. Affen, 26-29, 1862 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Simia leucocephala* Audebert, from French Guiana.*Yarkea*: *Yarké* or *yarqué*, a native name of this monkey in French Guiana, published by Buffon, in 1789, on the authority of M. de la Borde, Médecin du Roi in Cayenne. "M. de la Borde appelle *yarqué* cette même espèce que nous avons appelée saki, et c'est peut-être son véritable nom que nous ignorons." (Hist. Nat., Suppl., VII, 113.)**Yerbua** FORSTER, 1778.

Glires, Dipodida.

K. Vetensk. Acad. Handlingar, Stockholm, XXXIX, 108-119, Tab. III, Apr.-June, 1778; SPARRMAN, *ibid.*, 119-120, 1778.*Gerbua* F. CUVIER, Dents Mammifères, 254, 1825 (synonym of *Helamys*).**Species**, 8: *Yerbua tarsata* Forster, *Y. sibirica* Forster, *Y. capensis* Forster, *Y. meridianus* Pallas, *Yerbua kanguru* Forster, *Mus longipes* Linnaeus, *M. javalus* Pallas (not Linnæus), and *M. sagitta* Pallas.(*Yerbua tarsata* = *Tarsius spectrum*; *Y. capensis* = *Pedetes caffer* and *Y. kanguru* = *Macropus giganteus* of modern authors.)*Yerbua* (= *Jerboa*): "Arabic *yarbū*, the flesh of the back and loins, an oblique descending muscle . . . in reference to the strong muscles of the hind legs" (Century Dict., under *Jerboa*.)

Z.

Zaëdyus AMEGHINO, 1889.

Edentata, Dasypodida.

Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VI, 867-868, pl. LXVIII figs. 45-50, 1889.

Zaëdyus LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1889, XXVI, Mamm., p. 50, 1890.*Zaëdius* LYDEKKER, Nat. Science, IV, 123, Feb., 1894.**Type:** *Dasypus minutus* Desmarest, from Port Desire, Patagonia.*Zaëdyus*: ζα-, intensive particle; ἡδύς, pleasant, agreeable.**Zaglossus** GILL, 1877.

Monotremata, Tachyglossida.

Ann. Record Science & Industry for 1876, p. clxxi, May 5, 1877;* Ann. Rept. Smithsonian Inst., for 1884, 642-643, 1885; COUES, Century Dict., I, 29, 1890 (under *Acanthoglossus*); II, p. 1831, fig. under *Echidnida*, 1889; VI, p. 708, 1891; PALMER, Science, new ser., I, No. 19, pp. 518-519, May 10, 1895 (name revived).

* Date of publication from a letter dated Mar. 8, 1895, from Harper & Bros., publishers of the Record.

Aglossus—Continued.

Type: *Tachyglossus bruijnii* Peters, from a peak of the Arfaks called Mickerbó, New Guinea.

Zaglossus antedates *Proechidna* Gervais, Nov. 30, 1877, based on the same species.

Zaglossus: ζα-, intensive prefix; γλῶσσα, tongue—in allusion to the long, slender extensible tongue.

Alabis COPE, 1879.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla, Rhinocerotidae.

Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., V, No. 2, pp. 229, 232, Sept. 6, 1879; Am. Naturalist, XIII, No. 12, p. 771b, Dec., 1879.

Type: *Rhinoceros sivalensis* Falconer & Cautley, from the upper Miocene of the Siwalik Hills, India.

Extinct.

Zalabis: ζα-, intensive prefix; λαβίς, handle, forceps—in allusion to the number of incisors (1), which was greater than that of most members of the family then known.

Allophus GILL, 1866.

Ferse, Pinnipedia, Otariidae.

Proc. Essex Inst., V, Communications, 7, 11, July, 1866; ALLEN, Mon. N. Am. Pinnipeds, 275-312, 1880.

Type: *Otaria gilliespi* Macbain (= *Otaria californiana* Lesson), from the coast of California.

Zalophus: ζα-, intensive prefix; λόφος, crest—from the high parietal crest or ridge of the skull.

Amicrus AMEGHINO, 1889.

Edentata, Megatheriidae.

Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 681-682, pl. xli figs. 7-8, 1889.

Type: *Zamicros admirabilis* Ameghino, from the Eocene of the barrancas of the Rio Santa Cruz, southern Patagonia.

Extinct. "Conozco de este animal la dentadura inferior, compuesta de cuatro muelas á cada lado."

Zamicros: ζα-, intensive prefix, very; μικρός, small—in allusion to the small size of the molars.

Amphilus AMEGHINO, 1889.

Edentata, Glyptodontidae (Hoplophoridae).

Cont. Conocimiento Mamíf. Fósil. Repúb. Argentina, in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, 828, pl. lxxxiii figs. 1, 2, 1889.

Type: *Zaphilus burrañagui* Ameghino, from the Pampean formation of Uruguay.

Extinct. "Conocido hasta ahora por el dibujo de un tubo caudal."

Zaphilus: ζα-, intensive prefix, very; φίλος, dear.

Xapus COUES, 1875.

Glires, Zapodidae.

Bull. U. S. Geol. Surv. Terr., 2d ser., No. 5, p. 253, 1875.

Xapus WALLACE, Island Life, 48, 1880 (misprint).

Type: *Dipus hudsonius* Zimmermann, from Hudson Bay.

Zapus: ζα-, intensive prefix; πούς, foot—in allusion to the long hind legs and feet.

Zarhachis COPE, 1868.

Cete, Platanistidae.

Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1868, 186, 189; *ibid.*, 1869, 9-10.

Zarhachis VAN BENEDEN & GERVAIS, Ostéog. Cétacés, 512, 1880.

Type: *Zarhachis flagellator* Cope, from the Miocene of Charles County, Maryland.

Extinct. "Established on vertebrae."

Zarhachis: ζα-, intensive prefix; ράχis, backbone—in allusion to the flat, broad diapophyses of the caudal vertebrae.

Zati (subgenus of *Cynamolpus*) REICHENBACH, 1862.

Primates, Cercopithecidae.

Vollständ. Naturgesch. Affen, 130-133, pl. xxiii figs. 327-331, 1862.

Species, 3: *Zati sinicus* (= *Simia sinica* Linnaeus), *Z. pileatus* (= *S. pileata*, Shaw, nec Desmarest), and *Z. audebertii* (= *Simia sinica* Audebert), from India and Ceylon.

Zati: *Elet* Indian name. (REICHENBACH.)

- Zebu** ? 1845. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, B
London Encyclopædia, XXII, 752, 1845 (art. Zoology).
Zebus BLYTH, Journ. Asiatic Soc., Bengal, XXIX, No. III, 283, 1860; Cat. Mus. Asiatic Soc., 159, 1863.
The genus was first described in an unsigned article in the London Encyclopædia and was evidently based on *Bos indicus*, although no species was mentioned. Blyth's genus was based on "the Zebu or humped cattle of the regions of Asia and Africa."
Zebu: French *zébu*, a name adopted by Buffon and supposed by him to be an African word. If not invented, it is probably intended to represent East Indian *zobo*, the name of a breed of cattle supposed to be a cross between the zebu and yak. (Century Dict.)
The origin of the name *zebu* is quite unknown, it being foreign to all the languages of India. (LYDEKKER, Wild Oxen, Sheep, and Goats of All India, 1898.)
- Zebua** ('ERLEBEN') GRAY, 1837. Marsupialia, Macrotheria
Charlesworth's Mag. Nat. Hist., I, 582, 1837.
Possibly a misprint for *Yerboa* Zimmermann, 1777. Gray gives the name in the form "*Macropus major* Shaw. *Zebua gigantea* Erxl." Erxleben used the name *Jaculus gigantea*, but Zimmermann in the same year (1777) used the term *Yerboa gigantea* for the same species.
- Zebus** BLYTH, 1860. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, B
Journ. Asiatic Soc., Bengal, XXIX, No. III, 283, 1860; Cat. Mamm. Mus. Asiatic Soc., 159, 1863.
Based on 'the zebu or humped cattle of the hotter regions of Asia and Africa.'
Zebus: zebu.
- Zenkerella** MATSCHIE, 1898. Glires, Anomalu
Sitzungsber. Ges. Naturforsch. Freunde, Berlin, No. 4, pp. 23-30, 3 figs. i May 17, 1898; *ibid.*, No. 5, p. 53, 1898.
Type: *Zenkerella insignis* Matschie, from Yaunde, Cameroon District, West Africa.
Zenkerella: In honor of the collector, G. Zenker, director of the 'Yaunde Station,' West Africa.
- Zetodon** COPE, 1883. Ungulata, Amblypoda, Peripatid
Am. Naturalist, XVII, 968, Sept., 1883; Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1883, 169-170.
Type: *Zetodon gracilis* Cope, from the Eocene Puerco beds of New Mexico. Extinct. Based on 'a broken lower jaw which contains the second and third of the first true molars, and the fourth premolar.'
Zetodon: ζητέω, to seek; δδών = δδούς, tooth.
- Zeuglodon** OWEN, 1839. Cete, Basilosau
Proc. Geol. Soc. London, III, No. 60, pp. 24-28, 1839; London & Edinburgh Philos. Mag., 3d ser., XIV, 302-307, Apr., 1839; Ann. Nat. Hist., III, pp. 210-213, May, 1839.
Zygodon OWEN, Athenæum, London, No. 585, pp. 35-36, Jan. 12, 1839; Éclaircissement, Paris, 6^e Ann., No. 405, p. 44, Jan. 19, 1839; BUCKLEY, Am. Sci. & Arts, XLIV, No. 2, pp. 409-412, Apr., 1843; Edinb. New Philos. Mag., XXXV, 77, 1843.
Zugodon SCUDDER, Nomenclator Zool., pt. 1, 357, 1882.
New name for *Basilosaurus* Harlan, 1824, supposed by the describer to have been a genus of saurians. Owen having demonstrated the Mammalian nature of the teeth on which the genus was based, "in compliance with the suggestion of Dr. Harlan, . . . proposes to substitute for the name *Basilosaurus* *Zeuglodon*, suggested by the form of the posterior molars, which resemble teeth tied or yoked together."
- Extinct.
Zeuglodon: ζεύγλη, the strap or loop of a yoke; δδών = δδούς, tooth.

Zibellina KAUP, 1829.

Ferae, Mustelidae.

Eotw.-Gesch. und Natürl. Syst. Europ. Thierwelt, I, 31, 34, 1829.

Type: *Mustela zibellina* Linnæus, from Europe.*Zibellina*: Italian *zibellino*, from M. Lat. *sabellinus*, from *sabellum*, sable.**Zibetha OKEN, 1816.**

Ferae, Viverridae.

Lehrbuch Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, 2te Abth., 1007, 1816.

Species: *Zibetha orientalis* Oken (= *Viverra zibetha* Linnæus), from India; and *Z. africana* Oken (= *Viverra civetta* Schreber), from Africa.*Zibetha*: German *zibeth*, civet.**Zibethailurus (subgenus of Felis) SEVERTZOW, 1858.**

Ferae, Felidae.

Revue et Mag. de Zool., Paris, 2^e sér., X, 387, 390, Sept., 1858; TROUSSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. II, 355-357, 1897.**Type:** *Felis vicerrinus* Bennett, from India.*Zibethailurus*: German *zibeth*, civet; *αἰλουρος*, cat.**Ziphacodon MARSH, 1872.**

Creodonta, Uintacyonidae.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, 216, Sept., 1872 (sep. issued Aug. 13).

Ziphacodon SCHLOSSER, Beitr. Palaeont. Oesterreich-Ungarns, VIII, 450, 1890 (sep. p. 64).**Type:** *Ziphacodon rugatus* Marsh, from the Eocene in the vicinity of Henry Fork of Green River, Wyoming.

Extinct. Based on 'the anterior part of a lower jaw.'

Ziphacodon: *ἔιφος*, sword; *ἀκμή*, point; *ὀδών* = *ὀδός*, tooth—in allusion to the main cusps of the premolars, which are 'peculiarly sharp and effective.'**Ziphila GRAY, 1873.**

Edentata, Dasypodidae.

Hand-List Edentate, Thick-skinned & Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., 22-23, 1873.

Type: *Ziphila lugubris* Gray, based on two specimens, one from St. Catherine's, Brazil, the other from Demerara, Dutch Guiana.**Ziphioides PROBST, 1886.**

Cete, Physeteridae.

Jahresheft Ver. Vaterländ. Naturkunde Württemberg, Stuttgart, XLII, 109-116, Taf. III figs. 7, 8, May 1, 1886.

Species: *Ziphioides triangularis* Probst, and *Z. obliquus* Probst, from the Miocene 'Molasse' of Baltringen, Württemberg, Germany.

Extinct. Based on teeth.

Ziphioides: *Ziphius*; *εἶδος*, form.**Ziphiola ('VAN BENEDEN') VAN DEN BROECK & MILLER, 1874.**

Cete, Physeteridae.

VAN DEN BROECK & MILLER, Ann. Soc. Malacol. Belgique, IX, 146, 1874.

"Ziphiola clepsydra Van Beneden," occurs under the 'Cétacés ziphioides' in a list of vertebrates 'des Sables inférieurs d'Anvers,' without reference to place or year of publication. The name may have been taken from a museum label.

Extinct.

Ziphiola: Dim. of *Ziphius*.**Ziphiopsis DU BUS, 1868.**

Cete, Physeteridae.

Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. de Belgique, 2^e sér., XXV, No. 5, pp. 628-629, 1868.**Species:** *Ziphiopsis phymatodes* Du Bus, and *Z. servatus* Du Bus, from the Antwerp Crag, Belgium.

Extinct.

Ziphiopsis: *Ziphius*; *ὄψις*, appearance**Ziphiorrhynchus BURMEISTER, 1865.**

Cete, Physeteridae.

"Revista Farmacéutica, Oct., 1865" (fide Bull. Acad. Belg.); Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XVII, 94-98, pl. III, Feb., 1866.

Ziphiorrhynchus VAN BENEDEN, Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. de Belgique, 2^e sér., XXV, 96, 1868.**Type:** *Ziphiorrhynchus cryptodon* Burmeister, from Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Ziphiorrhynchus—Continued.

Name preoccupied (?) by *Ziphiorrhynchus* Swainson, 1837, a genus of Birds.

Ziphiorrhynchus: *Ziphius*; ῥύγχος, snout—from "the general external form of the head [which] exactly resembles that of *Ziphius*." (BURMEISTER.)

Ziphirostrum (VAN BENEDEN) DE BR., * 1868.

Cete, Physeteridae.

[Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, XX, 396, Nov. 1, 1864, † nomen nudum.]

[*Ziphirostris* VAN BENEDEN, Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. de Belgique, 2^e sér., XXV, No. 6, p. 114, 1868—*Z. hemizemi*, nomen nudum.]

Ziphirostrum DE BR., ibid., XXV, No. 6, pp. 622–625, 1868.

Species, 5: *Ziphirostrum turninense*, *Z. tumidum*, *Z. marginatum*, *Z. levigatum*, and *Z. gracile*, from the Antwerp Crag, Belgium.

Extinct.

Ziphirostrum: *Ziphius*; Lat. *rostrum*, beak, snout.

Ziphius G. CUVIER, 1823.

Cete, Physeteridae.

Recherches Ossem. Foss., nouv. éd., V, pt. 1, 350–357, pl. xxvii, figs. 3, 4, 7, 9, 1823; FLOWER & LYDEKKER, Mamm., Living & Extinct, 254, 1891 (type fixed).

Xiphias ('EICHWALD') MURCHISON, Philos. Mag., new ser., XXII, 560, Jan.–June, 1843.

Xiphias AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., Index Univ., 389, 392, 1846; WALLACE, Geog. Dist. Animals, II, 208, 1876.

Species, 3: *Ziphius carirostris* G. Cuvier (type), from Fos, Bouches-du-Rhône, France; *Z. planirostris* G. Cuvier, from the Antwerp basin, Belgium; and *Z. longirostris* G. Cuvier, locality not stated.

According to Cope (Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXXIV, 137, 1895), the name is preoccupied—by *Xiphias* (?) Linnæus, a genus of Pisces.

Ziphius: ξιφίος, swordfish.

Zonoplites GLOGER, 1841.

Edentata, Dasypodidae.

Hand- u. Hilfsbuch Naturgesch., I, p. 114, 1841; THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 6th ser., XV, 191, Feb. 1, 1895.

Species: The armadillos with four toes on the fore feet, the two middle toes being larger than the others.

Zonoplites: ζώνη, belt, girdle; ὀπλίτης, armed—in allusion to the movable bands of the carapace.

Zooligis AYMARD, 1853.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Anoplotheriidae.

AYMARD, in Pictet's Traité Paléont., 2^e éd., I, 340, 1853; Comptes Rendus, Paris, XXXVIII, 675, 1854.

Type: *Zooligis picteti* Aymard, from the deposits of Puy, France.

Extinct.

Zooligis: ζώον, animal; ὀλιγος, ὀλίγον, small—in allusion to its size, "un peu plus petit que le daman."

Zorilla OKEN, 1816.

Feræ, Mustelidae.

Lehrb. Naturgesch., 3ter Theil, Zool., 2te Abth., pp. xi, 1000, 1816 (subgenus of 'Muffer'); I. GEOFFROY, Dict. Class. Hist. Nat., X, 215–216, June, 1826;

F. CUVIER, Dict. Sci. Nat., LIX, 449, 1829 (raised to generic rank).

Type: *Liverra zorilla* Erxleben, from South Africa.

Zorilla: Span. *zorilla*, *zorillo*, dim of *zorra*, *zorro*, fox.

Zotodon (see *Xotodon*).

Ungulata, Toxodontia, Toxodontidae.

Zugodon (see *Zeuglodon*).

Cete, Basilosauridae.

Zyganocephalus MURRAY, 1862.

Chiroptera, Pteropodidae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1862, pl. 1.

* This genus is credited to Van Beneden, but published in an article by Du Bus (622). It is not clear whether the species are described by Van Beneden or Bus.

Quoted by Huxley from Van Beneden's paper, as 'not yet published.'

ænocephalus—Continued.

Apparently a lapsus for *Sphyrocephalus* in the name on the plate. In the description (pp. 8–11), the species is given as *Sphyrocephalus lubrovis*, from Old Calabar River, West Africa.

Zygænocephalus: ζύγαινα, the hammer-headed shark; κεφαλή, head—from the massive, hammer-shaped head. (See *Sphyrocephalus*.)

odon OWEN, 1839.

Cete, Basilosauriæ.

Athenæum, London, No. 585, pp. 35–36, Jan. 12, 1839; Écho du Monde Savant, Paris, 6^e ann., No. 405, p. 44, Jan. 19, 1839; BUCKLEY, Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, XLIV, No. 2, pp. 409–412, Apr., 1843; Edinb. New Philos. Journ., XXXV, 77, 1843.

New name for *Basilosaurus* Harlan, 1824, which was considered inappropriate.

Zygodon probably antedates *Zeuglodon* Owen, 1839, although the latter was the name finally adopted by Owen, and the one which has been generally accepted.

Extinct.

Zygodon: ζυγόν, yoke; δδών=δδούς, tooth—in allusion to the posterior molars, which resemble two simple teeth tied together.

odontomys ALLEN, 1897.

Glires, Muridæ, Cricetinae.

Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., IX, 38, pl. 1 figs. 1–7, Mar. 11, 1897.

Type: *Oryzomys cherriei* Allen, from Boruca, Costa Rica.

Zygodontomys: ζυγόν, yoke; δδούς, tooth; μῦς, mouse—from the character of the molars. "The cross furrows between the successive pairs of cusps are cut off by a longitudinal bar of enamel, yoking together the pairs of cusps on the median line of the tooth. Thus the anterior cone of M.¹ is connected with the succeeding pairs of cones by a median longitudinal ridge, and the two pairs of cones in M.² are similarly connected. The same structure also characterizes the lower molars." (ALLEN.)

zogeomys MERRIAM, 1895.

Glires, Geomyiæ.

N. Am. Fauna, No. 8, pp. 24, 26, 195–198, numerous pls. and figs., Jan. 31, 1895.

Zygogeomys ALLEN, Science, new ser., I, No. 9, p. 242, Mar. 1, 1895 (misprint).

Type: *Zygogeomys trichopus* Merriam, from Nahuatzin, Michoacan, Mexico.

Zygogeomys: ζυγόν, yoke; + *Geomys*—"in reference to the unique character of the zygomata." (MERRIAM.)

zolestes AMEGHINO, 1898.

Marsupialia, Epanorthidæ.

Segundo Censo Nac. Repúb. Argentina, 243 footnote, 1898; *ibid.*, Supl., Sinop.

Geol.-Paleont., July, 1899 (sep. p. 7).

Type: *Zygolestes paranensis* Ameghino, from Argentina.

Extinct.

Zygolestes: ζυγόν, yoke; λῥστής, robber—in allusion to its intermediate position between the Garzonidæ and Ctenolestidæ.

zolphodon VACEK, 1877.

Ungulata, Proboscidea, Elephantidæ.

Abhandl. K. K. Geol. Reichsanstalt, Wien, VII, Heft 4, p. 45, July 1, 1877.

Species, 4: *Mastodon borsoni* Hays, from the Pliocene of Asti, Italy; *M. turicensis* Gaudry, from the Miocene of southern Russia; *M. tapiroides* Cuvier, and *M. pyrenaicus* Lartet, from the Miocene of France.

Extinct.

Zygzolphodon: ζυγόν, yoke; λόφος, crest; δδών=δδούς, tooth—in allusion to the continuous ridges of the transverse crests of the molars.

zomaturus MACLEAY, 1857.

Marsupialia, Diprotodontidæ.

"Sydney, Australia, Morning Herald, 1857" (fide OWEN, Extinct Mammals of Australia, 250, 1877); KREFFT, Mamm. Australia, Introd., p. 3, 1871; TROUES-

SART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. v, 1175, Nov., 1898.

Type: *Zygomaturus trilobus* MacLeay, from Australia (fide Trouessart).

Extinct. "Founded on a perfect skull."

Zygomaturus: ζύγωμα, ζυγάματος, zygoima; οὐρά, tail.

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ART II.—FAMILY AND SUBFAMILY NAMES OF M

INTRODUCTION.

Family has been defined as “a group of animals intermediate between the genus and order based on structural features of a higher rank than the genus, while the limits are determined by the range and extent of the differential characteristics which connect the typical form and the next allied. A family may therefore be monotypic (i. e., limited to a single known species) or exceed-polymorphic (i. e., embracing thousands of species).”^a

HISTORY.^b

In the system of classification adopted by Linnæus in 1758 only three categories of organisms were recognized—classes, orders, genera, and species. In 1780 the number was increased to 11 by Storr, and numerous additions have since been suggested to meet the requirements of modern systematists. In fact, as shown by Gill, no less than 31 categories have been proposed in the series beginning with the kingdom and ending down to the individual.^c Of these 20 have been actually used in the class Mammalia, and 18 in the class Pisces. Between the order and genus the subdivisions, omitting the suborder, are 7 in number. Of these, however, none have come into general use except family and subfamily.

The term family as a subdivision of an order was apparently first used by Latreille, in 1796, in his ‘*Précis des Caractères génériques des insectes.*’ But the groups to which he gave the name were designated merely by numbers, and it was not until ten years later, in his ‘*Éra Crustaceorum et Insectorum,*’ published in 1806, that the families were systematically named. Meanwhile, in 1798, Cuvier, in ‘*Tableau Élémentaire de l’Histoire Naturelle des Animaux,*’ had divided two orders (one unnamed, the other Neuroptères) into families

^aL. Johnson’s *Universal Cyclopædia*, new ed., III, p. 283, 1894.

^bThese facts in the following brief résumé have been drawn chiefly from an address delivered by Dr. Theo. Gill before the Buffalo meeting of American Association for the Advancement of Science, Proc. A. A. S., XLV, p. 24 et seq., 1896.

^cIt suggests that a happy mean may be obtained by adopting 13 divisions in the kingdom—branch and subbranch, and species and subspecies for the lowest—while the intermediate groups, order, family, and genus, are each accompanied by a *super* and a *sub* group.

...into general use.

To William Kirby, an English entomologist, is due the suggestion that family names should have a uniform termination. In a paper published in 1815 entitled "Strepsiptera, Insects Proposed," he says:

I think if each order were divided into denominate sections (by sections that have a name) it would be a great improvement, and very useful to the study of this science. M. Latreille has led the way here and but as is often the case with new inventions, his system is not suitable for general use; his names, likewise, have not that harmony and uniformity which is necessary to make them easily retained by the memory. A patronymic appellation for these sections, for instance, *Coleoptera staphylinidæ*, *Coleoptera sphacridiæ*, *Orthoptera gryllidæ*, etc., is without objection of this kind.^a

The advantages of uniformity in distinctive terminations were so evident that Kirby's suggestion speedily found favor and was generally accepted; but for many years there was no uniform termination for each of these groups, different rules governed by different rules. Agassiz made no distinction between families and subfamilies, but applied the ending *oidæ* to those of French origin, and *inæ* to those of Latin origin. Burmeister called the groups thus distinguished subfamilies. Others adopted the termination *idæ*; other zoologists used *idæ* or *ida*, and still others *ini* or *ina*. At present, however, uniform terminations effectually distinguish the family and subfamily.

'Nomenclator Zoologicus,' published in 1842-46, but since then apparently no attempt has been made to index the family and subfamily names of mammals.

STABILITY.

A family name differs radically from that of a species, genus or order, in being based on the name of one of its subordinate groups, its validity depending on whether its type genus is recognized or not. It carries its type, so to speak, within itself, and therefore can not be a *nomen nudum* in the sense in which a generic name may be, except when the genus on which it is based is a *nomen nudum*. Moreover, family names are rarely preoccupied, since there can not be two valid generic names having the same form in use at the same time. Occasionally it happens that a subfamily name of mammals may be preoccupied by a similar name in another group, for example, *Ellobiinae* Gill, 1872, a subfamily of murine rodents, is preoccupied by *Ellobiinae* Adams, 1858, a subfamily of mollusks; the former is based on *Ellobius*, the latter on *Ellobium*, but the form of the subfamily name is identical in both cases. There is also the case of *Gliridae* Thomas, 1896, a family of dormice, preoccupied by *Gliridae* Ogilby, 1837. However, in the latter case the earlier name is a descriptive term, and was not based on a generic name belonging to the same group.

RELATIVE RANK.

The relative values assigned to families and subfamilies by different authors have been almost as varied as the terminations employed. In some cases, names ending in 'ina' have been employed for groups higher than modern families—almost subordinal in rank. In other cases, they have been employed for tribes or groups subordinate to the subfamily. Owing to the resulting difficulty in indicating the relative rank the expedient has here been adopted of including all names between the genus and the order that end in 'idi,' 'idae,' 'ida,' as well as those that end in 'ini,' 'inae,' and 'ina.' The former are treated as families and the latter as subfamilies, irrespective of whether the *id* names are termed subfamilies or the *in* names tribes or families. As in the Index of Genera no distinction is made between genera and subgenera, so here families and subfamilies are treated alike, except when a group has been proposed as a subfamily (with ending 'ini,' 'inae,' or 'ina') and later on raised to family

third declension take *idae* and *idae*. Blanchard has also called attention to the fact that family names in *idae* and *idae* are masculine, while those of subfamilies in *inae* are feminine (Deux. Rapport Nomenclature Êtres Organisés, présenté au Congrès Int. Zool. Moscou, pp. 30, 57, 1893). To overcome these difficulties, he proposed at the meeting of the International Zoological Congress, held in Moscow in 1892, six modifications to the rule for the formation of family names, but these modifications were not adopted.

rank. In such cases the reference for the first put 'idæ' is also included.

RULES CONCERNING FAMILY NAMES

In the use of designations of higher groups is allowed than in the case of either genera or species points modern codes of nomenclature are silent. This will be apparent on comparing the provisions of the four principal zoological codes, namely, the St 1837-42, the code of the American Ornithologists rules of nomenclature adopted by the International Zoology (the Paris-Moscow Code, 1889-92), and International Commission for Zoological Nomenclature the Fourth International Congress, 1898.

Stricklandian Code, 1837.^a—Rule 16. The names of families, and subfamilies should each have a distinctive name. (Swainson.)

18. The names of families and subfamilies should be the most typical genus in them. (Swainson.)

These rules were modified in 1842^b as follows:

B. It is recommended that the assemblages of genera should be uniformly named by adding the termination 'inæ' to the name of the earliest-known or most typically characteristic genus in them, and that their subdivisions, termed subfamilies, should be similarly constructed, with the termination 'inæ.'

These words are formed by changing the last syllable of the generic name into 'idæ' or 'inæ,' as *strix*, *strigis*, *bucerotis*, *bucerotidæ*; not *strixidæ*, *buceridæ*.

A. *O. U. Code, 1886.*—Canon 5. Proper names of families take the tenable name of some genus, present in one, which these groups, respectively, contain, and the name is put into 'idæ' or 'inæ.' When the generic name is a synonym, a current family or subfamily name becomes untenable.

Canon 16. The law of priority is only comparative in its relation to names of groups higher than genera, and is not applicable to names which are strictly synonymous.^c

^a Charlesworth's *Mag. Nat. Hist.*, I, p. 175, 1837.

^b *Rept. Brit. Ass. Adv. Sci.*, p. 119, 1843.

^c "A time will doubtless arrive when mutations in the names of particularly families, will be as unnecessary as they are under the present system, at that time has not yet come.

"It should be clearly borne in mind that such changes as are made by mutation of the characters, or through newly discovered facts, which has become glaringly erroneous or liable to introduce confusion into science. In family names, this occurs most often when a name that of the family must have been taken is removed from it.

Paris-Moscow Code, 1889-92.—Art. 42. Les noms de famille sont formés en ajoutant la désinence *idæ* au radical du genre servant de type. On dénommera les subdivisions de la famille en ajoutant la désinence *inæ* au nom du genre servant de type.

Art. 43. Un nom de famille doit disparaître et être remplacé, si le nom générique, aux dépens duquel il était formé, tombe en synonymie et disparaît lui-même de la nomenclature.

Art. 46. La loi de priorité est applicable aux noms de familles ou de groupes plus élevés, tout aussi bien qu'aux noms de genres et d'espèces, la condition qu'il s'agisse de groupes ayant même extension.

Report of the Fourth International Congress, 1898.—Section 31.

The name of a family is formed by adding the ending *idæ*, the name of a subfamily by adding *inæ* to the root of the name of its type genus.

Section 32. The name of a family or subfamily should be changed when the generic name serving as type is changed.

APPLICATION OF RULES.

In one respect the various codes are in complete agreement, viz, in declaring that families should be based on valid genera, and should have the termination 'idæ,' while subfamilies should end in 'inæ.' But as to the names to which these terminations are to be applied there is room for considerable diversity of opinion. The Stricklandian Code declares that the family should be based on "the earliest known or most typically characterized genus;" the A. O. U. Code on the "tenable name of some genus, preferably the leading one;" the International Code, "au radical du genre servant de type." Again the A. O. U. Code declares that the law of priority applies only where names are strictly synonymous and is at best only partially operative, while the International Code states that the law is applicable to the names of groups of the same extent, but implies that it is not mandatory as in the case of genera and species.

A few examples will show the difficulty of applying these rules. The chinchillas form a homogeneous group of three genera, the viscachas, *Viscaccia*, 1816 or *Lagostomus*, 1828; the true chinchillas with five toes on the front feet, *Chinchilla*, 1829, or *Eriomys*, 1829; and the four-toed chinchillas, *Lagidium*, 1833. The first is restricted to the pampas of Argentina and the last two are confined to the Andes of Peru and Chile. Thus there are five names—*Viscaccia*, *Lagostomus*, *Chinchilla*, *Eriomys*, and *Lagidium*—for three genera, and four of these five generic names have been used as the basis of the four corresponding family names, Viscachideæ 1842, Chinchillidæ 1833, Eriomyidæ 1854, and

majority of the genera which that family has included, and that genus is inserted in another family. Also, when a large number of genera are redistributed into families, widely differing in their limits from those in which they had previously been known. In either of these cases, liability to error may be so great as to render a new name desirable." (Dall, Rept. Am. Ass. Adv. Sci., 1877, p. 27.)

Lagostomidae 1838. Moreover, Chinchillidae, Estomidae are in more or less common use and a group. It is now known that *Viscaccia* antec twelve years; and it can be shown that *Eriomys* published in the same year, but that the latter was and hence is better entitled to recognition; *Lag* being thus reduced to synonymy, Lagostomidae not be considered. Of the other two, Chinchilli the earliest family name, whereas Viscachidae 1 earliest genus. The A. O. U. Code furnishes litt of this question, since it is difficult to say wheth *caccia* is the leading genus. Under the Strickland difficult to determine which is the most typically but there is no doubt that *Viscaccia* was the ea under the second requirement of that code, th become Viscacciidae—a term scarcely ever-used.

The American kangaroo rats and pocket mice genera *Dipodomys*, *Perodipus*, *Microdipodop*, *Heteromys*, have long been known under the fi myidae, but *Saccomys* has been dropped as unide Heteromyidae has been adopted for the family. genera, including *Heteromys*, had been previousl higher groups: In 1853 Gervais named the fai 1868 Gray recognized two tribes, Dipodomyin and in 1875 Coues separated the subfamily, Per the A. O. U. Code, any one of the three gener *omys*, and *Perognathus* would have claims to reco genus, though *Dipodomys* is usually considered t by selecting the family names according to pr and without reference to the date of the genus, be the proper name. But Allen, in adopting H the Stricklandian Code literally, basing the fam described genus, although this action transferred t to one of the most aberrant members of the grou

These examples illustrate the two main di rules for family names: (1) Confusion due t names all of which may be applicable to the sar in type, which sometimes occurs when the famil based on the first-described genus. Were ma the earliest genus as a basis for the family nan necessitate a number of changes; thus, in the Gl 1766) would become Hydrochceridae (*Hydrochærus*, (*Dasyprocta*, 1811) would become Agoutidae (*Ago* tidæ (*Erethizon*, 1822) would become Coendidae Octodontidae (*Octodon*, 1832), would become Myc 792).

INDEX OF FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

NOTE.—An asterisk (*) indicates that the group is extinct. A double dagger (‡) indicates that the name is not available on account of being a descriptive term not based on a genus, or because the generic name from which it is formed is preoccupied.

‡ attempt is made to mark names which are unavailable because the genera on which they are based have lapsed into synonymy.

Small black-face type is used for names originally proposed as subfamilies and afterwards raised to family rank.

Italic type is used for variants of both family and subfamily names.

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Abderitesidae AMEGHINO, 1889. Marsupialia.

Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, pp. 268, 269, 1889.

Abderitida LYDEKKER, Zool. Record for 1890, XXVII, Mamm., p. 51, 1892.

Acanthionidae SCHULZE, 1900. Insectivora.

Zeitschr. für Naturwiss., Stuttgart, LXXIII, p. 214, Dec. 19, 1900.

Includes *Erinaceus*.

Acaremyinae AMEGHINO, 1902. Glires, Erethizontidae.

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Handb. Palaeont., IV, 2te Lief., p. 334, 1893.

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T. siacensis, *Dryopithecus*, *Pithecanthropus erectus*, *Hon-*

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Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 340, Nov., 1825.

Enhydridae H. SMITH, Nat. Library, Mamm., I, p. 248, 1

Enhydrinae GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 6, 66

***Entelodontidae LYDEKKER, 1883.**

Palæont. Indica, ser. X, II, pt. 5, p. 146, 1883.

***Entelopsidae AMEGHINO, 1889.**

Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, pp. 654, 895, 925, 1

***Eobasileidae COPE, 1873.**

Palæont. Bull., No. 13, pp. 3, 4, July 25, 1873.

***Eocardidae AMEGHINO, 1891.**

Revista Argentina, I, entr. 3, p. 145, June, 1891.

***Eohyidae MARSH, 1894.**

Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XLVIII, p. 260, Sept., 1894.

***Eomericidae MARSH, 1894.**

Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XLVIII, p. 267, Sept., 1894.

***Eomyini WINGE, 1887.**

E Museo Lund, I, 1888, pp. 109, 122 (author's sep. issu

***Epanorthidae AMEGHINO, 1889.**

Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, pp. 268, 270, 1889.

Epiodontina GRAY, 1865.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, p. 528.

Epiodontidae GRAY, Synop. Whales & Dolphins, p. 9, 186

Epomophorina GRAY, 1866.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, p. 65.

Equidae GRAY, 1821.

London Med. Repos., XV, p. 307, Apr. 1, 1821.

Erethyzonina BONAPARTE, 1845.

Cat. Met. Mamm. Europ., p. 5, 1845.

Erethizontina BONAPARTE, Conspectus Syst. Mastozool.,

Erethizontidae THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 189

Erinacini G. FISCHER, 1817.

Mém. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, V, p. 372, 1817.

Erinacidae GRAY, London Med. Repos., XV, p. 300, Apr

Erinacidae BONAPARTE, Syn. Vert. Syst., in Nuovi Ann
p. 111, 1838 (sep. p. 7).

- riomyidæ** BURMEISTER, 1854. Glires.
 Syst. Uebersicht Thiere Brasil., I, p. 188, 1854.
- Eschatiidæ** COPE, 1887. Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
 Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXIV, p. 379, Nov. 29, 1887.
- Esthonychidæ** COPE, 1883. Tillodontia.
 Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., May 22, 1883, p. 80.
- Libalaenida** HAECKEL, 1895. Cete.
 Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., p. 560, 1895.
 Entalaenida or Liobalaenae includes *Balaenotus* and *Balæna*.
- Lachoreutinae** LYON, 1901. Glires.
 Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XXIII, No. 1228, p. 666, May 2, 1901.
- Lamtopiina** GRAY, 1869. Feræ, Pinnipedia.
 Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., IV, p. 269, Oct., 1869.
- Lepleridæ** ('I. GEOFFROY') CHENE, 1850-58. Feræ.
 Encyclopédie Hist. Nat., II (Carnassiers), p. 165, 1850-58; GILL, Arrangement
 Fam. Mamm., pp. 5, 63, Nov., 1872.
- Leurhinodelphidæ** ABEL, 1901. Cete.
 Mém. Mus. R. Hist. Nat., Belgique, I, 1901 (sep. p. 60).
- Eurytheriidæ** COPE, 1889. Ungulata, Perissodactyla.
 Am. Naturalist, XXIII, p. 877, Oct., 1889 (name only).
- Eustichotherida** HAECKEL, 1895. Monotremata.
 Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., III, p. 474, 1895.
 Hypothetical family, including forms with 3 tooth rows in the upper jaw and 2
 in the lower jaw.
- Eutrachytheriidæ** AMEGHINO, 1897. Ungulata, Typotheria.
 Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, p. 427, Oct. 6, 1897.

F.

- Felini** G. FISCHER, 1817. Feræ.
 Mém. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, V, p. 372, 1817.
- Felidæ** GRAY, London Med. Repos., XV, p. 302, Apr. 1, 1821.
- Felivinae* LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 48, 1842.
- Furiinae** GILL, 1872. Chiroptera.
 Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 18, Nov., 1872.
- Furipterina** GRAY, 1866. Chiroptera.
 Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XVII, p. 91, Feb., 1866.

G.

- Galagonina** GRAY, 1825. Primates.
 Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 338, Nov., 1825.
Galagininæ MIVART, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, p. 637.
- Galaginidæ** ALSTON, Zool. Record for 1876, XIII, Mamm., p. 10, 1878.
- Galechinidæ** ('POMEL') MURRAY, 1866. Insectivora.
 [*Galerices* POMEL, Archiv. Sci. Phys. et Nat., Bibl. Univ. Genève, IX, p. 249,
 1848.]
 MURRAY, Geog. Dist. Mamm., p. 319, 1866.
- Galeidæ** SCHULZE, 1900. Feræ.
 Zeitschr. Naturwiss., Stuttgart, LXXIII, p. 220, Dec. 19, 1900.

Galeopithecidae GRAY, 1821.

London Med. Repos., XV, p. 300, Apr. 1, 1821.

Galidictinæ MIVART, 1882.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1882, p. 143.

Galidiina GRAY, 1864.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, pp. 508, 522.

Galidiinae GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 4, 62,

*** Garzonidae AMEGHINO, 1891.**

Nuevos Restos Mam. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 21, *Atina* Hist. Nat., I, entr. 5a, p. 307, Oct. 1, 1891.

Gazellinæ COUES, 1889.

Century Dict., III, p. 2474, 1889.

*** Gelocidae SCHLOSSER, 1886.**

Morphol. Jahrb., XII, Heft 1, p. 41, 1886.

Genettina GRAY, 1864.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, pp. 507, 515.

Genettidae ('GRAY') ROCHEBRUNE, Faune Sénégal, I, 1

† Genuina EICHWALD, 1831.

Zoologia Specialis, III, p. 373, 1831.

Used as a family to include *Didelphis* and *Phalangista*.

† Genuina BURMEISTER, 1837.

Handb. Naturgesch., p. 795, 1837; Verzeichn. Zool. M berg, Säugeth., etc., p. 21, 1850.

Includes *Tapirus*, *Hyrax*, *Rhinoceros*, *Hippopotamus*.

Geogalinæ TROUSSART, 1879.

Revue et Mag. de Zool., Paris, 3^e sér., VII, p. 275, 1879

Geogalidae GILL, Bull. Philos. Soc. Wash., V, p. 120, 18

Geomina BONAPARTE, 1845.

Cat. Met. Mamm. Europ., p. 5, 1845.

Geomyina BONAPARTE, Conspectus Syst. Mastozool., 185

Geomyina BAIRD, Mamm. N. Am., pp. xxx, 366, 1857.

Geomyidae GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 21, Nov

Geopithedæ BURNETT, 1828.

Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXVI, pp. 306, 307, O

Includes *Pithecia*, *Aotus*, *Callithrix*.

Georychina GRAVENHORST, 1843.

Vergleich. Zool. 12te Uebers, facing p. 502, 1843; Das Verwandtschaften, p. 49, 1845.

Georhychinae GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 20, 2

Georychidae (?), Verzeich. Provinz.-Mus. Hannover, Säu

Includes *Spalax* and *Phascolumys*. (GRAVENHORST.)

Gerbillina GRAY, 1825.

Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 342, Nov., 1825.

Gerbillidae DE KAY, Nat. Hist. New York, Zool., pt. 1, p

† Gerboidæ WATERHOUSE, 1839.

Charlesworth's Mag. Nat. Hist., III, p. 186, Apr., 1839.

Giraffidae GRAY, 1821.

London Med. Repos., XV, p. 307, Apr. 1, 1821.

Gliridae OGILBY, 1837.

Charlesworth's Mag. Nat. Hist., I, p. 523, Oct., 1837.

Based on *Cheiromys*.

Gliridæ THOMAS, 1897.

Glires.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London for 1896, p. 1016, 1897; PALMER, Science, new ser., X, pp. 412-413, Sept. 22, 1899.

Name preoccupied by Gliridæ Ogilby, 1837, which is based on *Cheiromys*. See Muscardinidæ Palmer, 1899.

Glirini MUIRHEAD, 1819.

Glires.

Brewster's Edinburgh Encyclop., XIII, p. 433, 1819^a (used as a family).

Glirina DEGLAND, Cat. Mus. Hist. Nat. Lille, I, Mamm., p. 95, 1854. (Includes *Myoxus*.)

Glirina WIEGMANN, 1832.

Marsupialia.

WIEGMANN, in Wiegmann & Ruthe's Handb. Zool., p. 52, 1832.

Based on *Phascolumys*.

Glisoricina POMEL, 1848.

Insectivora.

Archiv. Sci. Phys. et Nat., Bibl. Univ. Genève, IX, p. 250, Nov., 1848.

Glisoricina MURRAY, Geog. Dist. Mamm., p. 319, 1866.

Hobiocephalidæ GRAY, 1850.

Cete.

Cat. Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. 1, Cetacea, pp. 62, 313, 1850.

Glossophagina BONAPARTE, 1845.

Chiroptera.

Cat. Met. Mamm. Europ., p. 5, 1845.

Glossophaginae GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 17, 1872.

***Glyptodontidæ BURMEISTER, 1879.**

Edentata.

DESK. Phys. Répub. Argentine, III, Mamm., p. 421, 1879.

Grampidæ GRAY, 1871.

Cete.

Suppl. Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., p. 82, 1871.

Graphiurini WINGE, 1887.

Glires.

E Museo Lundi, I, pp. 109, 123, 1888 (sep. issued Dec., 1887).

Guepardina GRAY, 1867.

Feræ.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867, p. 277.

Guepardidæ GRAY, Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. 39, 1869.

Gulonina GRAY, 1825.

Feræ, Mustelidæ.

Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 339, Nov., 1825.

***Gymnoptychini WINGE, 1887.**

Glires.

E Museo Lundi, I, pp. 109, 138, 1888 (sep. issued Dec., 1887).

Gymnorhina WAGNER, 1843.

Chiroptera.

Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., 1843, Bd. 2, p. 24.

Gymnorhinidæ FATIO, Faune Vertébrés de la Suisse, I, pp. 39, 97, 1869.

Wagner's group includes *Vespertilio*, *Vesperugo*, *Noctulinia*, *Trilatitus*, *Kerivoula*, etc.

***Gymnorhinidæ BRANDT, 1873.**

Cete.

Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Petersbourg, 7^e sér., XX, No. 1, pp. vii, 313, 1873.

Equals *Squalodontidæ*: "Gymnorhinidæ seu Squalodontidæ."

Gymnuridæ ('I. GEOFFROY') CHENU, 1850-58.

Chiroptera.

Encyclopédie Hist. Nat., II (Carnassiers), p. 148, 1850-58.

Gymnuridæ AMEGHINO, 1889.

Chiroptera.

Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, pp. 351, 956, 1889.

Includes *Nyctinomus* and *Promops*.

Gymnurinae GILL, 1872.

Insectivora.

Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 19, 1872.

^a For date, see XIII, last page; for authority, see I, 'List of authors.'

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., IV., p. 345, Nov., 1869; Suppl. Whales Brit. Mus., pp. iii, 3, 1871.

Halicoridæ GRAY, 1825.

Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 341, Nov., 1825.

***Halitherida CARUS, 1868.**

CARUS & GERSTÄCKER, Handb. Zool., I, p. 168, 1868.^a

Halitheriidae GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 13, 92, 1872.

Halmaturini GOLDFUSS, 1820.

Handb. Zool., II, pp. xxiii, 445, 1820.

Halmaturidae BONAPARTE, Saggio Dist. Met. Anim. Vert., p. 19, 183

Hapalemurina GRAY, 1870.

Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-Eating Bats Brit. Mus., p. 131, 187

Hapalidæ (see Harpaladæ).

Haploodontini BRANDT, 1855.

Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Petersbourg, 6^e sér., VII, Sci. Nat., pp.

Haploodontidae LILLJEBORG, Syst. Öfversigt Gnag. Däggdjuren, pp. 1

Aplodontiidae THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1896, p. 1015, 1

Harpaladæ GRAY, 1821.

London Med. Repos., XV, p. 298, Apr. 1, 1821.

Hapalina BONAPARTE, Syn. Vert. Syst., in Nuovi Ann. Sci. Nat.,
p. 110, 1838.

Hapalidae WAGNER, Suppl. Schreber's Säugthiere, I, p. 238, 1839.

Hapalinea LESSON, Species Mamm., p. 183, 1840; Nouv. Tableau R
Mamm., p. 8, 1842.

†Harpyidæ H. SMITH, 1842.

Jardine's Nat. Library, Mamm., I, p. 115, 1842.

Harpyiana GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, p. 64.

***Hathlyacynidae AMEGHINO, 1894.**

Enum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Éocènes Patagonie, p. 126, Feb., 1894.

***Hecetotheridæ AMEGHINO, 1894**

Hecetot-

Helictidina GRAY, 1864.

Ferae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, pp. 103, 152.

Helictidinae GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 6, 66, Nov., 1872.**Helladotheridae ('GAUDRY') DAWKINS, 1868.**

Ungulata, Artiodactyla.

"GAUDRY, Anim. Foss. et Géol. Attique, part 1, Anim. Foss., Paris, 1867" ? (fide DAWKINS, Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, XXIV, pt. 2, p. 4, 1868).

Helladotheridae GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 10, 81, Nov., 1872.**Helohyidae MARSH, 1877.**

Ungulata, Artiodactyla.

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XIV, p. 364, Nov., 1877.

Helopithedæ BURNETT, 1828.

Primates.

Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXVI, p. 306, Oct.-Dec., 1828.

An alternative for *Stenotridæ* Burnett, 1828, suggested but not used.**Hemigalina GRAY, 1864.**

Ferae.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, pp. 508, 524.

Hemigalinae GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 4, 62, Nov., 1872.**Henricosbornidae AMEGHINO, 1901.**

Primates.

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, p. 357, July, 1901 (sep. p. 11).

Herpestina BONAPARTE, 1845.

Ferae.

Cat. Met. Mamm. Europ., p. 3, 1845; GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, pp. 508, 547.

Herpestidae GRAY, Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. 143, 1869.**Herpetotherinæ TROUSSART, 1879.**

Marsupialia.

Revue et Mag. de Zool., 3^e sér., VII, pp. 223, 279 footnote, 1879.**Hesperomyinae MURRAY, 1866.**

Glires.

Geog. Dist. Mamm., pp. xv, 358, 1866.

Hesperomyidae AMEGHINO, Mam. Fós., in Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, p. 109, 1889.**Heterodontidae GIRARD, 1852.**

Cete.

Proc. Am. Assoc. Adv. Sci., VI, p. 319, 1852.

† Heterodontina BRANDT, 1873.

Cete.

Bull. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Petersbourg, XVIII, p. 575, July, 1873.

Equals *Diaphorodontina*, which see.**Heteromyina GRAY, 1868.**

Glires.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1868, p. 201.

Heteromyinae ALSTON, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1876, p. 88.*Heteromyidae* ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., V, p. 233, Sept. 21, 1893.**Hippidae SCHULZE, 1900.**

Ungulata.

Zeitschrift Naturwiss., Stuttgart, LXXIII, p. 197, Dec. 19, 1900.

Includes *Equus*.**† Hippodontinæ (seu Elasmotherinæ) BRANDT, 1878.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla.Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Petersbourg, 7^e sér., XXVI, No. 5, p. 63, 1878.**Hippopotamidæ GRAY, 1821.**

Ungulata, Artiodactyla.

London Med. Repos., XV, p. 306, Apr. 1, 1821.

Hippopotamidæ LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 158, 1842.**Hipposiderinæ LYDEKKER, 1891.**

Chiroptera.

LYDEKKER, in Flower & Lydekker's Mamm., Living & Extinct, p. 657, 1891;

BLANFORD, Fauna of Brit. India, Mamm., p. 280, 1891.

- * **Hippotheriina** BONAPARTE, 1850. U
 Conspectus Syst. Mastozool., 1850.
Hippotheriinae COPE, Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XIX, p. 399
Hippotherida HAECKEL, Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., pp. 1
- Hippotragina** ('SUNDEVALL') RETZIUS & LOVÉN, 1845.
 Archiv Skand. Beitr. Naturgesch., Greifswald, I, p. 445, 1
Hippotragidae ('GRAY') ROCHEBRUNE, Faune Sénégalamb.
 155, 1883.
- Hircidae** BROOKES, 1828. 1
 "Cat. Museum, p. 72, 1828" (fide GRAY, Cat. Mamm. B.
 lata, p. 143, 1852); BURNETT, Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. &
 Dec., 1829, p. 353, 1830.
- † **Histiorhina** VAN DER HOEVEN, 1855.
 Handb. Dierkunde, 2d ed., II, p. 1033, 1855.
 Includes the genera *Rhinopoma*, *Nyctophilus*, *Nycteris*, *R*
Phyllostoma, *Glossophaga*, *Brachyphylla*, and *Desmodus*.
- † **Holoodontidae** BRANDT, 1873.
 Bull. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Petersbourg, XVIII, p. 575,
 Includes *Orcinae*, *Phocaeninae*, *Delphininae*, and *Platanist*
- * **Homacodontidae** MARSH, 1894. 1
 Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XLVIII, p. 263, Sept., 1894.
- * **Homalodontotheridae** AMEGHINO, 1889.
 Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, pp. 523, 551, 1889.
- Hominidae** GRAY, 1825.
 Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 338, Nov., 1825.
Hommidæ LESSON, Species Mamm., p. 3, 1840.
- * **Homunculidae** AMEGHINO, 1894.
 Enum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Éocènes Patagonie, p. 9, Feb.,
- † **Hoplophoridae** HUXLEY, 1864.
 Proc. Roy. Soc. London, XIII, p. 108, 1864; Philos. Trs
 CLV, pp. 31, 38, 1865; BURMEISTER, Descr. Phys. I
 Mamm., p. 421, 1879.
- Hyænadæ** GRAY, 1821.
 London Med. Repos., XV, p. 302, Apr. 1, 1821.
Hyænidæ GRAY, Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Ma
 1869.
- † **Hyænodontidae** LEIDY, 1869.
 Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, pp. 38, 369, 1
- Hydrarchidae** BONAPARTE, 1850.
 Conspectus Syst. Mastozool., 1850.
- Hydrocharina** GRAY, 1825.
 Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 341, Nov., 1825.
Hydrocharina GRAY, List Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. xxv, 184
Hydrocherina ibid, p. 125.
Hydrochoeridae GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 22,
- Hydrodamalidae** PALMER, 1895.
 Science, new ser., II, p. 450, Oct. 4, 1895.
- Hydromyina** GRAY, 1825.
 Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 341, Nov., 1825.
Hydromyinae ALSTON, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1876, p. 8
Hydromysidae LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Ma
- Hydropotinae** TROUWESART, 1898. 1
 Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. IV, p. 865, 1898.

- Hydrosoridæ** JARDINE? 1838. Insectivora.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., I, p. 427 footnote, Aug., 1838.^a
- Hyamœschidæ** GRAY, 1872. Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Cat. Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. 5, 99, 1872.
- Hylobatina** GRAY, 1870. Primates.
Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-Eating Bats Brit. Mus.; pp. 4, 9, 1870.
Hylobatinae GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 2, 52, 1872.
Hylebatidæ BLYTH, Cat. Mamm. & Birds of Burma, p. 1, 1875.
- Hylomidæ** ANDERSON, 1879. Insectivora.
Zool. Results Expts. West. Yunnan, I, p. 138, 1879.
- *Hyopotaminæ** GILL, 1872. Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 11, 83, 1872.
Hyopotamidæ KOWALEVSKY, Proc. Roy. Soc. London, XXI, p. 147, Feb. 6, 1873.
- *Hyopsodinae** TROUESSART, 1879. Primates.
Revue et Mag. de Zool., 3^e sér., VII, pp. 223, 229, 1879.
Hyopsodidæ SCHLOSSER, Die Affen, Lemuren, Chiropt., etc., in Beitr. Palæont. Oesterr.-Ungarns, VI, pt. 1, p. 43, 1887; *ibid.*, p. 54, 1887 (*Hyopsodiæ*).
Hyopsodontidæ LYDEKKER, in Nicholson & Lydekker's Man. Palæont., II, p. 1465, 1889.
- *Hyotheriinae** COPE, 1888. Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Am. Naturalist, XXII, p. 1087, Dec., 1888.
Hyotheriinae ZITTEL, Handb. Palæont., 2te Lief., p. 337, 1893.
Hyotherida HAECKEL, Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., III, pp. 552, 555, 1895.
- Hyperoodontina** GRAY, 1846. Cete.
Zool. Voy. H. M. S. 'Erebus & Terror,' pp. 24, 25, 1846.
Hyperoodontidæ GRAY [Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., p. 327, 1866—suggested but not used], Syn. Whales & Dolphins Brit. Mus., p. 9, 1868.
- *Hypertragulidæ** COPE, 1879. Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., V, No. 1, p. 66, Feb. 28, 1879.
- *Hypisodontinae** COPE, 1887. Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXIV, p. 389, Nov. 29, 1887.
- †Hypognathodontidæ** BRANDT, 1873. Cete.
Bull. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Petersbourg, XVIII, p. 575, July, 1873; Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Petersbourg, 7^e sér., XX, 204, 1873.
Includes *Physeterina* and *Ziphiina*.
- Hypsiprymnidæ** OWEN, 1852. Marsupialia.
Todd's Cyclop. Anat. & Physiol., IV, p. 933, 1852; Mon. Foss. Mamm. Mesozoic Form., in Mon. Palæontograph. Soc., XXIV, 1871 (sep. p. 87); MARSUP. AM. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XXXIII, p. 346, Apr., 1887.
- Hypsiprymnodontidæ** COLLETT, 1887. Marsupialia.
Zool. Jahrbücher, II, p. 906, 1887; THOMAS, Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., pp. 8, 122, 1888.
- *Hyrachyinae** OSBORN, 1892. Ungulata, Perissodactyla.
Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., IV, p. 93, Sept. 30, 1892.
- Hyracidæ** GRAY, 1821. Ungulata, Hyracoidea.
London Med. Repos., XV, p. 306, Apr. 1, 1821.
- *Hyracodontidæ** COPE, 1879. Ungulata, Perissodactyla.
Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., V, No. 2, p. 228, Sept. 6, 1879.

^a The name is referred by the editor [Jardine?] to Nathusius (Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., I, p. 44, 1838), but is not used there.

* *Hyracotheriinae* COPE, 1881.

U

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XIX, p. 381, May 14, 1881.

Hyracotheridae PAVLOW, Bull. Soc. Imp. Naturalistes, Mém. pp. 135, 140, 1888.† *Hystrichomyida* BRANDT, 1855.Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Petersbourg, 6^e sér., VII, Sci.

Equals Spalacopodoides (Octodontidae).

Hystricini G. FISCHER, 1817.

Mém. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, V, p. 372, 1817.

Histridae GRAY, London Med. Repos., XV, p. 304, Apr. 1*Hystricidae* BURNETT, Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art., XXV p. 350, 1830.*Hystrixidae* LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mam*Hystrichidae* SCHULZE, Zeitschr. Naturwiss., Stuttgart, LI 1900.

I.

* *Ictitherinae* TROUSSART, 1897.

Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. II, p. 320, 1897.

* *Ictopsidae* SCHLOSSER, 1887.

Die Affen, Lemuren, Chiropt., etc., in Beitr. Paläont. pp. 91, 140, 1887.

† *Ierboidae* GRAY, 1825.

Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 341, Nov., 1825.

Indridae BURNETT, 1828.

Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXVI, pp. 306, 307, Oct.

Indrisina I. GEOFFROY, 1851.

Cat. Méth. Coll. Mamm. et Ois. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, p

Indrinina GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1863, p. 131.*Indrisinae* MIVART, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, p. 637.*Indrisidae* ALSTON, Zool. Record, for 1876, XIII, Mamm.*Iniina* GRAY, 1846.

Zool. Erebus & Terror, pp. 25, 45, 1846; Cat. Spec. Mamm. cea, p. 60, 1850.

Iniadae GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1863, p. 199.*Iniidae* GRAY, Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., p. 226, 18* *Interatheridae* AMEGHINO, 1887.

Observ. Gen. sobre los Toxodontes, in Anal. Mus. La I p. 63).

* † *Isacidae* COPE, 1874.

Ann. Rept. Geol. Surv. Terr., for 1873, p. 472, 1874.

* *Ischyromyidae* ALSTON, 1876.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1876, pp. 67, 78.

* *Isotemnidae* AMEGHINO, 1897.

Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, p. 479, Oct. 6, 1897

Jacchina GRAY, 1849.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1849, p. 10.

Jaculini BRANDT, 1855.Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Petersbourg, 6^e sér., Sci. Nat.,*Jaculina* CARUS, Handbuch Zool., p. 101, 1868.*Jaculidae* GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 20, Nov.,

K.

- Kangeroidæ** GRAY, 1858. Marsupialia.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1858, p. 108.
- Kerodontina** GÉRAIS, 1849. Glires.
GÉRAIS, in D'Orbigny's Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat., XI, p. 204, 1849.
- Kodotinae** PALMER, 1898. Chiroptera.
Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XII, p. 111, Apr. 30, 1898.
- Koalidæ** BURNETT, 1830. Marsupialia.
[*Koala* GRAY, London Med. Repos., XV, p. 308, Apr. 1, 1821.]
BURNETT, Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXVIII, for Oct.-Dec., 1829, p. 351, 1830.
Koala (synonym of *Phascogale* Blainville, 1816) was not used as a generic name until 1830, and consequently the family name was not available until that date.
- Kogiinae** GILL, 1871. Cete.
Am. Naturalist, IV, p. 732, Feb., 1871.
- Kurtodontidæ** OSBORN, 1888. Marsupialia.
Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., IX, pt. 2, p. 234, 1888.
- Cyrtodontidæ** WINGE, E Museo Lundi, Marsupialia, p. 118, 1893.

L.

- Lagenorhynchina** GRAY, 1868. Cete.
Syn. Whales & Dolphins Brit. Mus., p. 7, 1868.
- Lagidæ** SCHULZE, 1897. Glires.
Helios, XIV, p. 82, 1897.
- Lagomina** GRAY, 1825. Glires.
Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 341, Nov., 1825.
‡ **Lagomyidæ** LILLJEBORG, Syst. Öfversigt Gnag. Däggdjuren, pp. 9, 58, 1866.
- Lagostomidæ** BONAPARTE, 1838. Glires.
Syn. Vert. Syst., in Nuovi Ann. Sci. Nat., Bologna, II, p. 112, 1838 (sep. p. 8).
- Lagostomurina?** BONAPARTE, 1838. Glires.
Revue Zool., Paris, I, p. 216, Sept., 1838.
- Lagothricinae** MURRAY, 1866. Primates.
Geog. Dist. Mamm., p. 408, 1866.
Lagothrichina GRAY, Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-Eating Bats Brit. Mus., pp. 36, 41, 1870.
Based on Slack's 'Lagothricines.' (MURRAY.)
- Lambdotheriidæ** COPE, 1889. Ungulata, Perissodactyla.
Am. Naturalist, XXIII, p. 152 bis, Mar., 1889.
- Latacina** BONAPARTE, 1838. Feræ, Pinnipedia.
Revue Zoologique, I, p. 213, Sept., 1838.
- Leithiidæ** LYDEKKER, 1896. Glires.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1895, p. 862, 1896.
- Leinnina** GRAY, 1825. Glires.
Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 342, Nov., 1825.
- Lemuravidæ** MARSH, 1875. Primates.
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IX, p. 240, Mar., 1875.
- Lemuridæ** GRAY, 1821. Primates.
London Med. Repos., XV, p. 298, Apr. 1, 1821.
Lemuridæ LAMON, Species Mamm., pp. 206, 207, 1840.

- Leonida** HAECKEL, 1895. Ferae.
Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., III, p. 579, 1895.
- * **Leontiniidae** AMEGHINO, 1895. Ungulata, Ancylopoda.
Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XV, p. 646, 1895; XVIII, p. 567, Oct., 1897.
- Lepilemurina** GRAY, 1870. Primates.
Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-Eating Bats Brit. Mus., p. 132, 1870.
- Leporini** G. FISCHER, 1817. Glires.
Mém. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, V, p. 372, 1817.
Leporidae GRAY, London Med. Repos., XV, p. 304, Apr. 1, 1821.
Lepusidae GERVAIS, Zool. et Paléont. Françaises, I, p. 18, 1848-52.
- * **Leptictidae** GILL, 1872. Insectivora.
Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 19, 1872.
- * **Leptochoridae** MARSH, 1894. Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XLVIII, p. 273, Sept., 1894.
- * **Leptomerycinæ** ZITTEL, 1893. Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Handb. Palæont., IV, 2te Lief., p. 389, 1893.
Leptomerychinae ROGER, Bericht Naturwiss. Ver. Schwaben u. Neuburg (a. V.), Augsburg, XXXII, p. 226, 1896.
- * **Leptotragulinae** ('COPÉ') ZITTEL, 1893. Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
ZITTEL, Handb. Palæont., IV, 2te Lief., p. 361, 1893.
- Lepusidae** (see **Leporini**). Glires.
- * **Lestodontidae** AMEGHINO, 1889. Edentata.
Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, pp. 665, 895, 1889.
- Lichanotina** GRAY, 1825. Primates.
Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 338, Nov., 1825.
Lichanotidae —, Mackenzie's Mus. Nat. Hist., I, Mamm., p. 43, 18—?
- * **Limnocyoninae** WORTMAN, 1902. Creodonts, Proiverridae.
Am. Journ. Sci., 4th ser., XIII, pp. 117, 128, Feb., 1902.
- * **Limnohyidae** MARSH, 1875. Ungulata, Perissodactyla.
Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., IX, p. 246, 1875.
- * **Limnotheridae** MARSH, 1872. Primates.
Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, p. 205, Sept., 1872.
- * **Listriodontidae** LYDEKKER, 1884. Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Paleont. Indica, ser. X, III, pt. 2, pp. 100, 131, 1884.
- Lobodontina** GRAY, 1869. Ferae, Pinnipedia.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., IV, p. 345, Nov., 1869.
- Lobostominae** DOBSON, 1875. Chiroptera.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., XVI, p. 348, Nov., 1875.
Lobostomidae H. ALLEN, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XV, p. 347, Oct. 26, 1892.
- Loncherini** GIEBEL, 1847. Glires.
Fauna Vorwelt, I, p. 93, 1847.
Loncheridae BURMEISTER, Verzeich. Zool. Mus. Univ. Halle-Wittenberg aufgestellt. Säugeth., u. s. w., p. 17, 1850; Syst. Uebers. Thiere Brasil., I, pp. 188, 192, 1854.
- Lonchorhinina** GRAY, 1866. Chiroptera.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, p. 113.
- * **Lophiodontidae** GILL, 1872. Ungulata, Perissodactyla.
Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 12, 86, 1872.
- Lophiomyidae** GILL, 1872. Glires.
Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 20, Nov., 1872.

- ridæ GRAY, 1821.** Primates.
 London Med. Repos., XV, p. 298, Apr. 1, 1821.
- pini HEMPRICH & EHRENBERG, 1832.** Feræ.
 Symbolæ Physicæ, Zool., II, sig. ff, Nov., 1832.
Lupinus BAIRD, Mamm. N. Am., p. 103, 1857.
Lupida HAECKEL, Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., III, p. 585, 1895.
- trina BONAPARTE, 1838.** Feræ.
 Syn. Vert. Syst., in Nuovi Ann. Sci. Nat., Bologna, II, p. 110, 1838.
Latridæ DE KAY, Nat. Hist. New York, Zool., pt. 1, pp. xv, 39, 1842.
- tronina GRAY, 1868.** Feræ.
 Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1868, p. 494.
Lycænidæ 'GRAY,' ROCHEBRUNE, Faune Sénégal, I, Mamm., pp. 86, 154, 1883.
- tricina GRAY, 1867.** Feræ.
 Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1867, p. 276.
Lycænidæ SCHULZE, Zeitschr. Naturwiss., Stuttgart, LXXIII, p. 222, Dec. 19, 1900.
- M.**
- scænidæ OWEN, 1843.** Primates.
 Rept. Brit. Ass. Adv. Sci., for 1842, XII, p. 55, 1843.
- machærodontinæ GILL, 1872.** Feræ.
 Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 4, 59, 60, 1872.
Machærodontæ ZITTEL, Handb. Palæont., IV, 2te Lief., p. 667, 1893.
- macrauchenidæ GILL, 1872.** Ungulata, Litopterna.
 Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 12, 88, 1872.
- macrocolini BRANDT, 1855.** Glires.
 Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Petersbourg, 6^e sér., Sci. Nat., VII, pp. 231, 233, 311, 1855.
- macroglossina GRAY, 1866.** Chiroptera.
 Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, p. 64.
Macroglossinæ TROUSSART, Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. 1, p. 89, 1897.
- macrophyllina GRAY, 1866.** Chiroptera.
 Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, p. 113.
- macropidæ BURNETT, 1830.** Marsupialia.
 Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXVIII, for Oct.-Dec., 1829, p. 351, 1830.
Macropodidæ WATERHOUSE, Nat. Library, Mamm., X, p. 60, 1841;^a 2d ed., X, p. 60, 1855; OWEN, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. LXXIII, July, 1839, p. 19.
Macropodinæ LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 193, 1842.
- macropristidæ AMBUSHINO, 1889.** Marsupialia.
 Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, p. 894, 1889.
- macroscelidina BONAPARTE, 1838.** Insectivora.
 Syn. Vert. Syst., in Nuovi Ann. Sci. Nat., Bologna, II, p. 111, 1838 (sep. p. 7)
Macroscelidæ OWEN, Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., London, X, pt. 1, p. 433, 1854.
Macroscelididæ MIVART, Journ. Anat. & Physiol., II, p. 143, 1868.
Macroscelidoidæ MIVART, ibid., II, p. 141, 1868.
- macrotheriidæ ALSTON, 1878.** Ungulata, Ancylopoda
 [GÉRAIS, Journal de Zool., V, p. 426, 1876—Macrothéridés.]
 ALSTON, Zool. Record, for 1876, XIII, Mamm., p. 23, 1878.
- manatidæ GRAY, 1821.** Sirenia.
 London Med. Repos., XV, p. 309, Apr. 1, 1821.

^a Quoted from Cat. Mamm. Mus. Zool. Soc., 1838, but the name is not given in at catalogue.

- Mangustina** GERVAIS, 1855. Fera.
Hist. Nat. Mamm. [II], p. 43, 1855.
- Manidae** GRAY, 1821. Effodientia
London Med. Repos., XV, p. 305, Apr. 1, 1821.
Manisidea LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 153, 1842.
Manididae GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, p. 362.
- † **Marsupidae** SWAINSON, 1835. Marsupialia
Nat. Hist. and Class. Quadrupeds, p. 391, 1835.
Includes *Halmaturus*, *Hypsiprymnus*, and *Phalangista*.
- Martina** WAGNER, 1841. Fera.
Suppl. Schreber's Säugethiere, II, pp. 216-217, 1841.
Martinae BURMEISTER, Verzeich. Zool. Mus. Univ. Halle-Wittenberg aufgestellt Säugeth., p. 12, 1850.
Martinae BURMEISTER, Syst. Uebers. Thiere Brasil., I, p. 103, 1854.
Martidae SCHMIDTLEIN, Brehm's Tierleben, 2te Auflage, I, Säugetiere, pp. ix, 188, 1893 (subfamily).
- * **Mastodonadæ** GRAY, 1821. Ungulata, Proboscidea
London Med. Repos., XV, p. 306, Apr. 1, 1821.
Mastodontidae GIRARD, Proc. Am. Ass. Adv. Sci., for 1851, VI, p. 328, 1852.
GRAY, Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. 359, 1869.
- * † **Mastopalæotheriæ** LESSON, 1842. Ungulata, Artiodactyla
Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm. p. 163, 1842.
Includes the following genera: *Charopotamus*, *Anthracotherium*, *Adapis*, *Diclobune*, *Xiphodon*, *Pterognathus*, *Elasmotherium*, *Aceratherium*, and *Dremotherium*.
- Mazamadæ** BROOKES, 1828. Ungulata, Artiodactyla
"Cat. Museum, p. 62, 1828" (fide GRAY, Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. III, Ungulata, p. 228, 1852).
- Megadermatidæ** H. ALLEN, 1864. Chiroptera
Mon. Bats N. Am., pp. xxiii, 1, June, 1864.
Megadermidae GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 17, Nov., 1872.
- * **Megaladapidae** FORSYTH MAJOR, 1893. Primates
Proc. Roy. Soc. London, LIV, p. 178, Sept. 30, 1893.
- * **Megalonycidæ** AMEGHINO, 1889. Edentata
Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, pp. 690, 895, 1889.
Megalonychida ZITTEL, Handb. Palæont., IV, p. 133, 1892.
- Megalotheriidæ** (see **Megatheriadæ**). Edentata
- Megalotina** GRAY, 1868. Fera.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1868, pp. 495, 523.
Megalotidæ GRAY, Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate, Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. 210, 1869.
- Megapterina** GRAY, 1864. Cete.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, p. 205.
Megapterina FLOWER, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, p. 391.
Megapteridæ GRAY, Syn. Whales & Dolphins Brit. Mus., p. 2, 1868.
- * **Megatheriadæ** GRAY, 1821. Edentata
London Med. Repos., XV, p. 305, Apr. 1, 1821.
Megatheriida OWEN, Edinburgh New Philos. Journ., XXXV, p. 350, Oct., 1843.
Megulotheriida LYDEKKER, Geog. Hist. Mamm., pp. 102, 115, 1896.
- † **Melecebinæ** LESSON, 1840. Fera.
Species Mamm., pp. 255, 272, 1840; Nouv. Tabl. Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 12, 1842.

Based on *Cercoleptes*.

Melina BONAPARTE, 1838.

Fere.

Syn. Vert. Syst., in *Nuovi Ann. Sci. Nat.*, Bologna, II, p. 110, 1838.*Melidæ* OWEN, *Todd's Cyclop. Anat. & Physiol.*, IV, p. 913, 1852 (subfamily).**Melinidæ** GRAY, *Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm.* Brit. Mus., p. 120, 1869.*Melididæ* STERNDALE, *Nat. Hist. Mamm. India*, p. 130, 1884.**Mellivorina** GRAY, 1864.

Fere.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, pp. 103, 143.*Mellivorinæ* GILL, *Arrangement Fam. Mamm.*, pp. 6, 66, Nov., 1872.**Mellivoridæ** ('GRAY'), ROCHEKUNE, *Faune Ségambie*, I, Mamm., pp. 97, 154, 1883.**Meniscotheriidae** COPE, 1862.

Ungulata, Condylarthra.

Am. Naturalist, XVI, p. 334, Apr., 1862.**Menodontidae** COPE, 1861.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XIX, p. 378, May 14, 1861.**Mephitina** BONAPARTE, 1845.

Fere.

Cat. Met. Mamm. Europ., p. 3, 1845; GRAY, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1864, p. 506.*Mephitinæ* GILL, *Arrangement Fam. Mamm.*, pp. 6, 65, Nov., 1872.**Mephitidæ** RHODES, *Reprint Ord's N. Am. Zool.*, app., 11, 72, 1894.**Merionina** BRANDT, 1844.

Glires.

Bull. Cl. Phys.-Math. Acad. Imp. Sci. St. Pétersbourg, II, p. 231, Jan. 20, 1844.**Merionidæ** BURMEISTER, *Verzeich. Zool. Mus. Univ. Halle-Wittenberg aufgestellt. Säugeth.*, p. 16, 1850.*Merionidina* SCHMIDTLEIN, in *Brehm's Tierleben*, 2te Auflage, I, p. 401, 1893.**Merycoidodontina** HAY, 1902.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla.

Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am. Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., p. 665, 1902.**Merycopotamidae** GILL, 1872.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla.

Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 10, 82, 1872.**Merycotheriina** BONAPARTE, 1850.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla.

Conspectus Syst. Mastozool., 1850.**Mesonychidae** COPE, 1875.

Creodonta.

Palæont. Bull. No. 20, p. 3, Dec. 22, 1875.**Mesorhinidae** AMEGHINO, 1891.

Ungulata, Perissodactyla.

Rev. Argentina Hist. Nat., I, p. 137, June, 1891.Based on *Coelosoma* Ameghino, 1891.**Mesotheriidae** ALSTON, 1876.

Ungulata, Typotheria.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1876, pp. 75, 98.**Mesotheridæ** TROUSSERT, *Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Rodentia*, 2^e part., p. 208, 1881.**Metacheiromyidae** WORTMAN, 1903.

Primates.

Am. Journ. Sci., 4th ser., XV, p. 411, May, 1903; *ibid.*, XVI, p. 347, Nov., 1903.**Metopotherini** AMEGHINO, 1894.

Edentata.

Enum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Éocènes Patagonie, p. 157, 1894.*Metopotherinæ* TROUSSERT, *Cat. Mamm.*, new ed., fasc. v, p. 1101, 1898.**Miacidae** COPE, 1880.

Creodonta.

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XIX, p. 78, Aug. 3, 1880.**Microbiotheridæ** AMEGHINO, 1887.

Marsupialia.

Enum. Sist. Species Mamm. Foss. Patagonia Austral, p. 6, 1887.

- Microcebina** GRAY, 1870. Primates
 Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-Eating Bats Brit. Mus., p. 131, 1870.
- * **Microchoeridæ** LYDEKKER, 1887. Primates
 Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. v, p. 303, 1887.
- *† **Microlestidæ** MURRAY, 1866. Allotheria
 Geog. Dist. Mamm., pp. xvi, 364, 1866.
- Microhynchina** GRAY, 1863. Primates
 Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1863, pp. 132, 141.
- * **Microsyopsidæ** OSBORN, 1892. Glires, Proglira
 Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., IV, p. 101, Oct. 20, 1892.
- Microtidæ** COPE, 1891. Glires
 Syllabus Lectures Geol. & Palæont., p. 90, 1891.
- † **Mididæ** GILL, 1872. Primates
 Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 2, 54, 1872.
- * **Mioclaenidæ** OSBORN & EARLE, 1895. Ungulata, Condylarthra
 Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., VII, p. 48, Mar. 8, 1895.
- * **Miolabinae** HAY, 1902. Ungulata, Artiodactyla
 Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., p. 676, 1902.
- * **Mixodectidæ** COPE, 1883. Glires, Proglira
 Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., May 22, 1883, p. 80.
- * **Mixtotheriodontidæ** LYDEKKER, 1883. Ungulata, Artiodactyla
 Palæont. Indica, ser. X, II, pt. 5, p. 146, Feb., 1883.
 Based on *Mixtotherium* Filhol.
- Molossina** GERVAIS, 1855. Chiroptera
 Expéd. Comte de Castelnau Am. Sud., Zool., Mamm., p. 53 footnote, 1855; Ann.
 Sci. Nat., Paris, Zool., 4^e sér., V, p. 215, 1856.
- Molossidæ** GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 17, 1872.
- Monachina** GRAY, 1869. Ferae, Pinnipedia
 Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., IV, p. 345, Nov., 1869; Suppl. Cat. Seals &
 Whales Brit. Mus., pp. iii, 3, 1871.
- † **Monoceratina** GRAY, 1846. Ceta
 Zool. Voy. H. M. S. 'Erebus & Terror,' 28, 1846; Cat. Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus.,
 pt. 1, Cetacea, p. 74, 1850.
- Monodontidæ** GRAY, 1821. Ceta
 London Med. Repos., XV, p. 310, Apr. 1, 1821.
 Monodontida HÆCKEL, Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., p. 566, 1895.
- Mormoopinae** REHN, 1901. Chiroptera
 Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1901, p. 297; *ibid.*, 1902, p. 162.
 See *Mormopida* Koch, 1862-63.
- Mormopida** KOCH, 1862-63. Chiroptera
 Jahrb. Ver. Naturk. in Nassau, Wiesbaden, Heft xvii-xviii, p. 358, 1862-63.
Mormopsina GRAY, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XVII, p. 93, Feb., 1866.
Mormopidae GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 16, Nov., 1872.
- * **Moropodidæ** MARSH, 1877. Ungulata, Ancylopoda
 Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., XIV, p. 249, Sept., 1877.
- Moschidæ** GRAY, 1821. Ungulata, Artiodactyla
 London Med. Repos., XV, p. 307, Apr. 1, 1821.
Moschinidæ LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 175, 1842.
- Mungosina** GRAY, 1864. Ferae
 Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, p. 509.

† Muriformidæ AMEGHINO, 1887.

Glires

Enum. Sist. Especies Mam. Fós. Patagonia Austral, p. 10, Dec., 1887.

See *Octodontidæ* Waterhouse, 1839.**Murilemurina GRAY, 1870.**

Primates

Cat. Monkeys, Lemurs & Fruit-Eating Bats Brit. Mus., p. 132, 1870.

Murina ILLIGER, 1815.

Glires.

Abhandl. K. Akad. Wiss., Berlin, for 1804-11, pp. 46, 129, 1815; HELLWIG, Tabell. Uebers. Ordnungen, Familien, u. s. w., Säugth., pp. 13, 16, 1819; GOLDFUSS, Handb. Zool., II, pp. xxii, 430, 1820.

Murini FISCHER, Mém. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, V, p. 372, 1817.*Muridæ* GRAY, London Med. Repos., XV, p. 303, Apr. 1, 1821.*Musidae* LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 134, 1842.Hellwig's group included *Spalax*, *Bathyergus*, *Arctomys*, *Cricetus*, and *Mus*.**Muscardinidæ PALMER, 1899.**

Glires.

Science, new ser., X, p. 413, Sept. 22, 1899.

New name for *Gliridæ* Thomas, 1897, which is preoccupied by *Gliridæ* Ogilby, 1837 (Primates).**Mustelini G. FISCHER, 1817.**

Fene.

Mém. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, V, p. 372, 1817.

Mustellidæ GRAY, London Med. Repos., XV, p. 301, Apr. 1, 1821.*Mustelidæ* SWALINSON, Nat. Hist. & Class. Quad., pp. vii, 102, 361, 1835.**Myadina GRAY, 1825.**

Fene.

Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 339, Nov., 1825.

Myadina GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, p. 506.**My[g]aladæ GRAY, 1821.**

Insectivora.

London Med. Repos., XV, p. 300, Apr. 1, 1821.

Myogalina BONAPARTE, Cat. Met. Mamm. Europ., p. 5, 1845.*Myogalidæ* MILNE-EDWARDS, Recherches Hist. Nat. Mamm., I, pp. 267, 272, 1868-74.**Mycetina GRAY, 1825.**

Primates.

Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 338, Nov., 1825.

Mycetina MIVAER, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, p. 547.**Myiopotamina BONAPARTE, 1850.**

Glires.

Conspectus Syst. Mastozool., 1850.^a*** Mylagaulidæ COPE, 1881.**

Glires.

Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., VI, No. 2, p. 362, Sept. 19, 1881.

*** Mylodontinae GILL, 1872.**

Edentata.

Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 24, 1872.

Mylodontidæ AMEGHINO, Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, pp. 665, 895, 1889.**Myogalina, Myogalidæ (see Mygaladæ).**

Insectivora.

Myosidæ GRAY, 1821.

Glires.

London Med. Repos., XV, p. 303, Apr. 1, 1821.

Myoridæ WATERHOUSE, Charlesworth's Mag. Nat. Hist., III, p. 184, Apr., 1839.**Myospalacini LILLJEBORG, 1866.**

Glires.

Syst. Öfversigt Gnag. Däggdjuren, p. 25, 1866.

Myotalpinæ MILLER, 1896.

Glires.

N. Am. Fauna, No. 12, p. 8, July 23, 1896.

Myoxidæ (see Myosidæ).

Glires.

* Not given in Cat. Metodico Mamm. Europ., p. 8, 1845, as quoted by Brandt, Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Petersbourg, 6^e sér., Sci. Nat., VII, p. 113, 1855.

- Myrmecobiidae** WATERHOUSE, 1838. Marsupialia
 "Cat. Mamm. Mus. Zool. Soc., 1838" ^a (fide WATERHOUSE, Nat. Library, Mamm.,
 X, p. 60, 1841; 2d ed., X, p. 60, 1855).
- Myrmecophagina** GRAY, 1825. Edentata
 Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 343, Nov., 1825.
Myrmecophagidae BONAPARTE, Syn. Vert. Syst., in Nuovi Ann. Sci. Nat., Bologna,
 II, p. 111, 1838.
- † **Mysdidelphiæ** LESSON, 1840. Glires, Muridæ
 Species Mamm., pp. 255, 264, 1840.
 Includes *Pithecheir*.
- Myspitheciæ** LESSON, 1840. Primatea
 Species Mamm., pp. 255, 262, 1840.
 Includes *Myspithecus*.
- † **Mystacinæ** DOBSON, 1875. Chiroptera
 Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., XVI, p. 349, Nov., 1875 ('group').
- Mystomyidæ** COPE, 1883. Insectivora
 Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., May 22, 1883, p. 83.
Mythomyidæ COPE, Am. Naturalist, XVIII, p. 261, Mar., 1884.
Mystomys is a variant of *Mythomys* GRAY, 1861, which is a synonym of *Potamo-*
gale Du Chaillu, 1860.
- N.
- Nannosciurinae** FORSYTH MAJOR, 1893. Glires
 Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1893, pp. 187-189.
- Narvallidæ** BURNETT, 1830. Ceta
 Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXIX, pp. 360, 361, Apr.-June, 1830.
Narwalina REICHENBACH, Naturgesch. Anat. Mamm., pars 1, Cetacea et Pachy-
 dermata, p. 5, 1845.
- Nasuina** GRAY, 1864. Fera
 Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, p. 701.
Nasuidæ GRAY, Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edentate Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. 238,
 1869.
- Natalinia** GRAY, 1866. Chiroptera
 Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XVII, p. 90, Feb., 1866.
Natalinæ H. ALLEN, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., XV, p. 437, Oct. 26, 1892.
Natalidæ MILLER, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XII, p. 245, Dec. 23, 1899.
- * **Necrolestidæ** AMEGHINO, 1894. Insectivora
 Énum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Éocènes Patagonie, p. 106, Feb., 1894.
- Nectogalinæ** ANDERSON, 1879. Insectivora
 Zool. Results Expds. West. Yunnan, I, p. 149, 1879.
- * **Nematheridæ** AMEGHINO, 1891. Edentata
 Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, p. 349, Oct., 1891.
- † **Neomanida** HAECKEL, 1895. Effodientia
 Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., pp. 516, 517, 520, 1895.
 Includes *Manis*.
- * **Neoplagiulacidæ** AMEGHINO, 1890. Allotheria
 Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XI, cuad. VII-IX, p. 176, July-Sept., 1890; Bol. Acad.
 Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, p. 119, May, 1902 (sep. p. 51).
 [The date of this name is sometimes erroneously given as 1889.]

^aThe name is not used in this catalogue.

- † **Neocryptida** HAECKEL, 1895. Effodientia.
 Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., pp. 516, 517, 520, 1895.
 Includes *Orycteropus*.
- Neotominae** MERRIAM, 1894. Glires.
 Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Sept. 24, 1894, p. 228.
- Nectraginae** SCLATER & THOMAS, 1894. Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
 Book of Antelopes, I, pt. 1, p. 2, Aug., 1894; II, pp. 1-2, 1896.
- * **Nesodontidae** MURRAY, 1866. Ungulata, Toxodontia.
 Geog. Dist. Mamm., pp. xiii, 168, 338, 1866; GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 13, 89, 1872.
- * **Nesokerodontidae** SCHLOSSER, 1884. Glires.
 "Die Nager des Europäisch. Tertiärs [sep.], 1884," in Palaeontographica, XXXI, p. 327, 1885.
- Nesomyinae** FORSYTH MAJOR, 1897. Glires.
 Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897, p. 718.
- * **Nesopithecidae** FORSYTH MAJOR, 1896. Primates.
 Geol. Mag. London, new ser., dec. iv, III, p. 436, Oct., 1896.
- Nesotragidae** GRAY, 1872. Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
 Cat. Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. 3, 30, 1872.
- * **Nimravidae** COPE, 1881. Ferae.
 Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., VI, No. 1, p. 167, Feb. 11, 1881.
- Noctilionidae** GRAY, 1821. Chiroptera.
 London Med. Repos., XV, p. 209, Apr. 1, 1821.
Noctilioninae LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm. p. 16, 1842.
- * **Notharctidae** TROUESSART, 1879. Primates.
 Revue et Mag. de Zool., 3^e sér., VII, pp. 223, 230, 1879.
- * **Notohippidae** AMEGHINO, 1894. Ungulata, Litopterna.
 Énum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Éocènes Patagonie, p. 27, Feb., 1894.
- * **Notopithecidae** AMEGHINO, 1897. Primates.
 Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, p. 418, Oct. 6, 1897.
- Notoryctidae** J. D. OGILBY, 1891. Marsupialia.
 Cat. Australian Mamm., p. 5, 1891.^a
- * **Notostylopidae** AMEGHINO 1897. Tillodontia.
 Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, p. 488, Oct. 6, 1897.
- * **Nototheriidae** LYDEKKER, 1887. Marsupialia.
 Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., V, pp. xxii, 161, 1887.
- Nycterina** GRAY, 1866. Chiroptera.
 Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XII, p. 91, Feb., 1866.
Nycteridae DONSON, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., XVI, p. 347, Nov., 1875.
- † **Nycteridae** SCHULZE, 1893. Chiroptera.
 Zeitschr. Naturwiss., Leipzig, 5te Folge, IV, pp. 155, 172, 1893; Zeitschr. Naturwiss., Stuttgart, LXXIII, p. 215, Dec. 19, 1900.
 Includes *Vespertilio*, *Scotophilus*, *Plecotus*, *Vesperugo*, *Symotus*, and *Rhinolophus*.
- Nycterina** VAN DER HOEVEN, 1855. Chiroptera.
 Handb. Dierkunde, 2d ed., II, p. 1028, 1855 (used as a family).
 Includes the following genera: *Vespertilio*, *Vesperugo*, *Plecotus*, *Thyroptera*, *Furia*, *Nycticejus*, *Dysops*, *Senoderma*, *Dididurus*, *Urocryptus*, *Emballonura*, *Taphozous*, *Noctilio*, *Chilonycteris*, *Mormops*, *Rhinopoma*, *Nyctophilus*, *Nycteris*, *Rhinolophus*, *Megaderma*, *Phyllotoma*, *Glossophaga*, *Brachyphylla*, and *Desmodus*.

^a The first 16 pages of this catalogue seem to have been issued as a 'Hand List' in 1891. (See Zool. Record for 1891, Mamm., p. 14.)

- Nycticebinæ** MIVART, 1864. Primates.
 Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, p. 637.
Nycticebidæ NICHOLSON, Man. Zool., II, p. 553, 1870.
- Nycticeina** GERVAIS, 1855. Chiroptera.
 Expéd. Comte de Castelnau Am. Sud., Zool., Mamm. p. 71 footnote, 1855; Ann.
 Sci. Nat., Paris, Zool., 4^e sér., V, p. 220, 1856.
Nycticejinæ GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 17, 1872.
- Nycticellina** GRAY, 1866. Chiroptera.
 Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XVII, p. 91, Feb., 1866.
- Nyctipithecinaæ** MIVART, 1865. Primates.
 Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, p. 547.
- Nyctophilina** GRAY, 1866. Chiroptera.
 Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XVII, p. 91, Feb., 1866.
- O.
- Ochotonidæ** THOMAS, 1897. Glires.
 Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1896, p. 1026, 1897.
- Octodontidæ** WATERHOUSE, 1839. Glires.
 Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1839, p. 172.
- Odobænidæ** ALLEN, 1880. Feræ, Pinnipedia.
 Hist. N. Am. Pinnipeds, pp. 5, 17 footnote, 1880.
- * Odontomysopidæ** AMEGHINO, 1902. Glires.
 Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, p. 35, May, 1902 (sep. p. 33).
- Ægosceridæ** COBBOLD, 1859. Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
 Todd's Cyclop. Anat. & Physiol., V, pp. 506, 508, 1859.
Ægosceridæ (?), Mus. Nat. Hist., I, p. 163, 188-?
 Includes *Capra* and *Ovis*.
- Ogmorhininaæ** TURNER, 1886. Feræ, Pinnipedia.
 Zool. Voy. Challenger, XXVI, pt. 68, p. 62, 1888.
- * Omomynæ** TROUessaRT, 1879. Primates.
 Revue et Mag. de Zool., 3^e sér., VII, pp. 223, 225, 1879.
- Ondatra** GRAY, 1825. Glires.
 Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 341, Nov., 1825.
- † Oposina** WAGNER, 1843. Marsupialia.
 Suppl. Schreber's Säugthiere, III, pp. v, 39 [31], 1843 (used as a family).
 Includes *Myrmecobius*, *Didelphys*, *Chironectes*, *Perameles*, and *Choeropus*.
- Orcini** WAGNER, 1846. Cete.
 Suppl. Schreber's Säugthiere, VII, p. 292, 1846.
Orcadina GRAY, Cat. Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. 1, Cetacea, p. 278, 1850.
Orcadæ GRAY, Suppl. Cat. Seals & Whales, p. 85, 1871.
- * † Oreodontidæ** LEIDY, 1869. Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
 Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., VII, p. 7, 1869.
 Name not available according to Lydekker (Man. Palæont., II, p. 1326, 1889),
Oreodon being preoccupied. (See *Cotylopidæ*.)
- Ornithoryncina** GRAY, 1825. Monotremata.
 Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. —, Nov., 1825.
Ornithorhynchidæ BURNETT, Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXIX, p. 365, Apr.-
 June, 1830; BONAPARTE, Saggio Dist. Met. Anim. Vert., p. 28, 1831.
- * Orophodontidæ** AMEGHINO, 1895. Edentata.
 Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XV, 1895 (sep. p. 57).

Ortholophodontidae ('SCHLOSSER') REICHENOW, 1887. Ungulata, Perissodactyla.
['Ortholophodonten' SCHLOSSER, Zool. Anzeiger, IX, p. 252, 1886.]

REICHENOW, Archiv Naturgesch., 1887, 2ter Bd., p. 32.

Includes Rhinocerotidae and Tapiridae.

Ortotheridae AMEGHINO, 1889.

Edentata.

Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, pp. 683, 895, 1889.

Orycteridae LESSON, 1842.

Glires.

Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 120, 1842.

Orycterina WAGNER, in Wiegmann's Archiv Naturgesch., 1844, Bd. II, p. 171;

TROSCHEL, in Wiegmann & Ruthe's Handb. Zool., 3d ed., p. 55, 1848; KRAUSS,

Das Thierreich in Bildern, I, Säugeth., p. 38, 1851.

Orycteropidae GRAY, 1821.

Effodientia.

London Med. Repos., XV, p. 305, Apr. 1, 1821.

Orycteropidae LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 153, 1842.

Orycteropodidae BONAPARTE, Conspectus Syst. Mastozool., Mamm., 1850.

Orygidae ('GRAY') ROCHEBRUNE, 1883.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla.

Faune Sénégal, I, Mamm., pp. 125, 155, 1883.

Oryzorictinae DOBSON, 1882.

Insectivora.

Mon. Insectivora, pp. 2, 67, 71, 1882.

Oryzorictidae GILL, Bull. Philos. Soc. Wash., V, p. 120, 1882.

Ostina GRAY, 1825.

Feræ, Pinnipedia.

Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 340, Nov., 1825.

Ostariidae BROOKER, "Cat. Anat. & Zool. Mus., p. 36, 1828;" GRAY, Ann. & Mag.

Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XVIII, p. 228, Sept., 1866.

Ostariina GRAY, List. Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. xxiii, 1843.

Ostariidae GILL, Proc. Essex Inst., V, Communications, pp. 10, 13, 1867.

Ocyonidae TROUSSART, 1885.

Feræ.

Cat. Carnivores, in Bull. Soc. d'Études Sci. d'Angers, Suppl. 1884, pp. 6, 51,
1885 (subfamily).

Omyinae THOMAS, 1897.

Glires.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1896, p. 1017, 1897.

Omistitidae BURNETT, 1828.

Primates.

Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art., XXVI, p. 306, Oct.-Dec., 1828.

An alternative name for *Titidae* Burnett, 1828, suggested but not used.

Oulophocinae ALLEN, 1870.

Feræ, Pinnipedia.

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., II, p. 23, 1870.

Ouliphocacæ ALLEN, Mon. N. Am. Pinnipeds, p. 210, 1880.

Ovesidae (see *Ovidæ*).

Ungulata, Artiodactyla.

Ovibovinae GILL, 1872.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla.

Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 9, 77, 1872.

Ovibovidae GRAY, Cat. Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. 3, 31, 1872.

Ovicaprina NOACK, 1887.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla.

Zool. Jahrb., II, Heft 2, p. 202, May 7, 1887.

Includes *Ovis aries* var. *platyura* and *Capra hircus*.

Ovidæ BROOKER, 1828.

Ungulata, Artiodactyla.

"Cat. Museum, p. 72, 1828" (fide GRAY, Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. III, p. 160,
1852); BURNETT, Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art., XXVIII, for Oct.-Dec., 1829,
p. 353, 1830.

Ovesidae LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 182, 1842.

Ovine BAIRD, Mamm. N. Am., pp. xxxi, 664, 1857.

- * **Oxyxenidae** COPE, 1877. Creodonta
Rept. U. S. Geol. Surv. W. 100th Merid., IV, pt. II, p. 89, 1877.
- * **Oxyclaenidae** SCOTT, 1892. Creodonta
Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Nov. 15, 1892, pp. 294-295.
- P.
- * **Pachyacanthinae** BRANDT, 1872. Sirenia
Sitzungsber. Math.-Naturw. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, LXV, Abth. I, p. 262, 1872.
- * **Pachylemuridae** L. C. MIALL, 1875. Primates
[*Pachylemur* FILHOL, Ann. Sci. Géol., Paris, V, art. 4, p. 18, 1874.]
Geol. Record for 1874, p. 267, 1875; COPE, Report U. S. Geog. & Geol. Surv. W. 100th Merid., IV, Palæont., pt. 2, p. 82, 1877.
Filhol's 'groupe' includes *Palæolemur betillei*, *Adapis*, *Aphelotherium*, *Necrolemur antiquus*, 'et les divers Lémuriens signalés jusqu'ici en Amérique.'
- * **Pachynolophidae** PAVLOW, 1888. Ungulata, Perissodactyla
Bull. Soc. Imp. Naturalistes Moscou, 2^e sér., II, No. 1, pp. 136, 145, 1888.
- * **Pachyrucidae** LYDEKKER, 1894. Ungulata, Typotheria
Anal. Mus. La Plata, Paleont. Argent., II, pt. 3, p. 3, 1893 (Mar., 1894).
- † **Pachysimiadæ** E. B. T[AWNEY], 1880. Ungulata
[*Pachysimiens* FILHOL, Ann. Sci. Géol., Paris, VIII, p. 107, 1877.]
TAWNEY, Geol. Record for 1877, Palæont., p. 284, 1880.
Includes *Cebocharius*, *Anchilophus*, *Lophiotherium*, *Cadurcotherium*, *Rhinoceros*, *Lophiodon*, *Protapirus*, and *Tapirus*.
- *† **Palabradyna** HAECKEL, 1895. Edentata
Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., pp. 516, 517, 521, 1895.
Hypothetical family, including *Archibradys*, the supposed ancestor of the *Bradypodidae*.
- * **Palæocetidae** GRAY, 1866. Cete.
Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., p. 106, 1866 (suggested but not used).
- * **Palæochoerida** R[ICHARD] TIMEYER, 1863. Ungulata, Artiodactyla
Verhandl. Naturf. Gesellsch., Basel, III, p. 637, 1863.
- * **Palæolagida** HAECKEL, 1895. Glires
Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., III, p. 503, 1895.
- * **Palæomerycidae** LYDEKKER, 1883. Ungulata, Artiodactyla
Palæont. Indica, ser. X, II, pt. 5, p. 173, 1883.
- * **Palæonictidae** OSBORN & WORTMAN, 1892. Creodonta
Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., IV, art. XI, pp. 103-104, Oct. 20, 1892.
- * **Palæopeltidae** AMEGHINO, 1895. Edentata
Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XV, p. '659,' 1895 (sep. p. 59).
- * **Palæosyopinae** OSBORN, 1892. Ungulata, Perissodactyla
Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., IV, p. 93, Sept. 30, 1892.
EARLE, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., IX, pt. 3, pp. 268, 274, Oct. 14, 1892.
- * **Palæotheriina** BONAPARTE, 1850. Ungulata, Perissodactyla
Conspectus Syst. Mastozool., 1850.
Palæotheriidae GIRARD, Proc. Am. Ass. Adv. Sci., for 1851, VI, p. 328, 1852.
Palæotheriidae GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 12, 86, 88, 1872.
- *† **Palæotheriodontinae** BRANDT, 1878. Ungulata, Perissodactyla
Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg, 7^e sér., XXVI, No. 5, pp. 10, 22, 1878.
Includes *Hyracodon* LEIDY.

- *† **Palamanida** HAECKEL, 1895. Effodientia.
Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., pp. 490, 516, 520, 1895.
Hypothetical family, including *Archimania*.
- * **Palaplotheriinae** OGBORN, 1892. Ungulata, Perissodactyla.
Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., IV, p. 93, Sept. 30, 1892 (*Palaplotheriinae*).
- *† **Paloryctida** HAECKEL, 1895. Effodientia.
Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., pp. 516, 517, 520, 1895.
Hypothetical family, including *Archorycterus*, the supposed ancestor of the Orycteropodidae.
- Pantholopidae** GRAY, 1872. Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Cat. Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. 3, 33, 1872.
- * **Pantolambdidae** COPE, 1883. Ungulata, Amblypoda.
Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XX, p. 558, Mar. 16, 1883.
- * **Pantolestidae** COPE, 1884. Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Paleont. Bull., No. 39, p. 27, Nov. 20, 1884.
- * **Pantostylopidae** AMEGHINO, 1901. Tillodontia.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, p. 423, July, 1901 (sep. p. 77).
- Papionidae** BURNETT, 1828. Primates.
Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXVI, pp. 306, 307, Oct.-Dec., 1828; BLYTH, Cat. Mamm. & Birds of Burma, p. 4, 1875.
- Paradoxides** LESSON, 1842. Monotremata.
Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 196, 1842.
Based on *Ornithorhynchus*.
- * **Paradoximyia** AMEGHINO, 1886. Glires.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, IX, entr. 1, 2, pp. 79, 222, June, 1886.
Paradoxomyia AMEGHINO, Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, p. 122, 1889.
- Paradoxurina** GRAY, 1864. Feræ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, pp. 508, 526.
Paradoxurinae GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 4, 61, Nov., 1872.
Paradoxuridae ('GRAY') ROCHEBRUNE, Faune Sénégal, I, Mamm., pp. 83, 154, 1883.
- * **Paramyia** HAECKEL, 1895. Glires.
Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., III, p. 502, 1895.
- * **Parasoricidae** SCHLOSSER, 1887. Insectivora.
Die Affen, Lemuren, Chiropt., etc., Europ. Tertiärs, in Beitr. Paläont. Oesterr.-Ungarns, VI, p. 91, 1887.
- *† **Patrotherida** HAECKEL, 1895. Monotremata.
Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., III, pp. 470, 474, 1895.
- * **Paurodontidae** MARSH, 1887. Marsupialia.
Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XXXIII, pp. 341, 343, Apr., 1887.
- Pectinatoridae** MURRAY, 1866. Glires.
Geog. Dist. Mamm., pp. xv, 355, 1866.
- Pedestina** GRAY, 1825. Glires.
Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 342, Nov., 1825.
Pedetidae OWEN, Todd's Cyclop. Anat. & Phys., III, p. 242, 1847.
Pedetidae GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 20, Nov., 1872.
- Peleadæ** GRAY, 1872. Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Cat. Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. 3, 29, 1872.

- ***Peltephilidae** AMEGHINO, 1894. Edentata
 [*Peltatidea* AMEGHINO, Revista Argentina, I, p. 352 footnote, 1891.]
 Enum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Éocènes Patagonie, p. 177, 1894.
- ***Peragonida** HAECKEL, 1895. Marsupialia
 Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., pp. 466, 481, 484, 1895 (hypothetical).
- ***Peralestidae** OSBORN, 1887. Marsupialia
 Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Nov. 1, 1887, p. 289.
- Peramelina** GRAY, 1825. Marsupialia
 Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 340, Nov., 1825.
Peramelidae WATERHOUSE, Nat. Library, Mamm., X, p. 60, 1841; ^a 2d ed., X, p. 60, 1855.
Peramelinidae LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 191, 1842.
- ***Perryptichidae** COPE, 1882. Ungulata, Amblypoda
 Palæont. Bull., No. 35, pp. 447, 465, Nov. 11, 1882; Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XX, p. 465, Nov. 18, 1882.
- Perodicticina** GRAY, 1863. Primates
 Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1863, pp. 132, 150.
Perodicticinidae ('GRAY') ROCHEBRUNE, Faune Sénégalie, I, Mamm., pp. 39, 151, 1883.
- Perognathidinae** COUES, 1875. Gliræ
 Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1875, pp. 277-278.
- Petaurina** BONAPARTE, 1836. Marsupialia
 Syn. Vert. Syst., in Nuovi Ann. Sci. Nat., Bologna, II, p. 112, 1838 (sep. p. 8).
Petaurinae GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 25, 1872.
Petauridae LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 189, 1842.
- Phacochoeridae** GRAY, 1868. Ungulata, Artiodactyla
 Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1868, pp. 21, 45.
- Phalangeridae** THOMAS, 1866. Marsupialia
 Cat. Marsup. & Monotrem. Brit. Mus., pp. 3, 126, Nov. 3, 1866.
- Phalangistidae** GRAY, 1821. Marsupialia
 London Med. Repos., XV, p. 308, Apr. 1, 1821.
Phalangistidae BURNETT, Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXVIII, for Oct.-Dec., 1829, p. 351, 1830; OWEN, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. LXXIII, July, 1839, p. 19.
- Phascogalina** BONAPARTE, 1850. Marsupialia
 Conspectus Syst. Mastozool., 1850.
Phascogalinae GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 26, 1872.
- Phascolarctidae** OWEN, 1839. Marsupialia
 Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. LXXIII, July, 1839, p. 19.
Phascolarctidae LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 192, 1842.
- Phascologyda** GOLDFUSS, 1820. Marsupialia
 Handb. Zoologie, II, pp. xxii, 444, 1820.
Phascologyidae WATERHOUSE, Nat. Library, Mamm., X, p. 60, 1841; ^a 2d ed., X, p. 60, 1855; OWEN, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, No. LXXIII, July, 1839, p. 19.
Phascologyidae BONAPARTE, Cat. Met. Mamm. Europ., p. 6, 1845.
- ***Phascolotheridae** OSBORN, 1887. Marsupialia
 Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., p. 288, Nov. 1, 1887.
- ***Phenacodontidae** COPE, 1881. Ungulata, Condylarthra
 Am. Naturalist, XV, p. 1018, Dec., 1881.
Phenacodontidae ZITTEL, Handb. Palæont., IV, 1ste Lief., p. 218, 1892.

oted from Cat. Mamm. Mus. Zool. Soc., 1838, but the name is not given in logue.

- Phleomyinæ** ALSTON, 1876. Glires.
 Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1876, p. 81.
- Phocadæ** GRAY, 1821. Ferre, Pinnipedia.
 London Med. Repos., XV, p. 302, Apr. 1, 1821.
Phocidæ GRAY, THOMSON'S Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 340, Nov., 1825.
Phocidæ LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 81, 1842.
- Phocænina** GRAY, 1825. Cete.
 THOMSON'S Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 340, Nov., 1825.
Phocænidae BURMEISTER, Anal. Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires, III, entr. xiii, p. 144, 1888?
- Phocænoidæ** GÜRRIN, 1874. Cete.
 Études Zool. et Paléont. Cétacés, pp. 62, 71, 1874.
 Includes *Orcu*, *Morodon*, *Beluga*, *Globicephala*, *Phocæna*, and *Neomeria*.
- Phocidæ**, **Phocidæ** (see **Phocadæ**). Ferre, Pinnipedia.
- Pholidotina** GRAY, 1873. Effodientia.
 Hand-List Edent., Thick-skinned & Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. 7, 1873.
- Phylodiana** GRAY, 1866. Chiroptera.
 Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XVII, p. 93, Feb., 1866.
- Phyllorrhina** C. KOCH, 1860. Chiroptera.
 Bericht Oberhess. Ges. Natur-u. Heilkunde, Giessen, VIII, pp. 26, 34, May, 1860.
Phyllorhinine DOBSON, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., XVI, p. 347, Nov., 1875.
Phyllorhinidæ ('BONAPARTE') ROCHEBRUNE, Faune Sénégalambie, Mamm., I, pp. 47, 152, 1883.
 Koch's group includes both *Rhinolophus* and the 'Vampyres' of South America.
- Phyllostomina** GRAY, 1825. Chiroptera.
 Zool. Journ., II, No. VI, p. 242, July, 1825.
Phyllostomidæ WATERHOUSE, Zool. Voy. H. M. S. 'Beagle,' pt. II, Mamm., No. 1, p. 1, 1838.
Phyllostomineæ LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 30, 1842.
Phyllostomatidæ COUES & YARROW, U. S. Geog. Surv. W. 100th Merid., V, Zool., pp. 79, 80, 1875.
- Phyalina** GRAY, 1864. Cete.
 Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, p. 211.
Phyalinidæ GRAY, Syn. Whales & Dolphins Brit. Mus., p. 2, 1868.
Phyalidæ SCHULZE, Zeitschr. Naturwiss., LXXIII, p. 189, Dec. 19, 1900.
- Physteridæ** GRAY, 1821. Cete.
 London Med. Repos., XV, p. 310, Apr. 1, 1821.
- Physodontidæ** LYDEKKER, 1894. Cete.
 Anal. Mus. La Plata, Paleont. Argentina, II, for 1893, art. 2, p. 4, Apr., 1894.
- Pithecanthropidæ** DUBOIS, 1894. Primates.
Pithecanthropus erectus. Eine Menschenähnliche Uebergangsform aus Java, p. 31, 1894.
- Pithecidæ** GRAY, 1821. Primates.
 London Med. Repos., XV, p. 297, Apr. 1, 1821.
 Includes the genera *Mimetes*, *Simia*, *Pithecus*, and *Laratus*.
- Plagiaulacidæ** GILL, 1872. Allotheria.
 Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 27, 1872.
- Platacanthomyinæ** ALSTON, 1876. Glires.
 Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1876, p. 81.

Platanistina GRAY, 1846.

Zool. Voy. H. M. S. 'Erebus & Terror,' p. 45, 1846.

Platanistidae GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1863, p. 19.

‡ **Platycterinidae BROOKES, 1828.**

"Cat. Museum, p. 61, 1828" (fide GRAY, Cat. Mamm. I lata, p. 200, 1852).

* **Platychoeropidae LYDEKKER, 1887.**

Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., V, pp. xvii, 3, 1887.

‡ **Platyrrhina EHRENBURG, 1820.**

Grundriss Naturgesch., p. 19, 1820; FLOWER, Philos. Tr. CLII, pt. 1, p. 193, 1862.

Platyrrhini (GEOFFROY) LATREILLE, Familles Nat. Règne.

Platyrrhini WATERHOUSE, Cat. Mamm. Mus. Zool. Soc. I.

Platyrrhina OWEN, Edinburgh New Philos. Journ., L, p.

Platyrrhinus JERDON, Mamm. India, p. 13, 1874.

Includes the genera *Sentor*, *Ateles*, *Callithrix*, and *Pithecia*.

Plecotina GRAY, 1866.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XVII, p. 90, Feb., 1866.

Plecotin MILLER, N. Am. Fauna, No. 13, p. 46, Oct. 16,

Pleopodidae OWEN, 1879.

Trans. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., I, p. 573, 1879.

* **Plesiadapidae TROUWART, 1897.**

Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. i, p. 75, 1897.

* **Pleuraspidotheridae ZITTEL, 1892.**

Handb. Palaeont., IV, 1ste Lief., p. 222, 1892.

Pleuropteridae BURNETT, 1829.

Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXVII, pp. 268, 269, Apr.

Includes *Pleuropterus* (= *Galeopithecus*).

* **Pliohyracidae OSBORN, 1899.**

Proc. 4th Internat. Cong. Zool., 1899, p. 172 (provisions).

* **Pliolophidae GILL, 1872.**

Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 12, 88, 1872.

* **Poebrotheriidae COPE, 1874.**

Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., I, No. 1, p. 26, Jan.

Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., for 1873, p. 500, 1874.

* **Polydolopidae AMEGHINO, 1897.**

La Argentina al través de las Últimas Épocas Geológicas.

Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, p. 92, Oct. 6, 1897.

* **Polymastodontidae COPE, 1884.**

Am. Naturalist, XVIII, p. 687, July, 1884.

* **Pontoplanodidae AMEGHINO, 1894.**

Enum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Éocènes Patagonie, p. 181, Fe.

‡ **Pontoporiidae GRAY, 1870.**

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., VI, p. 393, Nov., 1870.

Porcidae SCHULZE, 1893.

Zeitschr. Naturwiss., Leipzig, 5te Folge, IV, pp. 152, 153.

Includes the genus *Sus*.

Potamochoerina GRAY, 1873.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., XI, p. 434, June, 1873.

- alidæ ALLMAN, 1865.** Insectivora.
Zool. Soc. London, 1865, p. 467; Trans. Zool. Soc. London, VI, p. 149, 1866.
- BEGLAND, 1854.** Feræ.
Mus. Hist. Nat. Lille, I, Mamm., p. 45, 1854.
- I. GEOFFROY, in Chenu's Encyclopédie Hist. Nat., II (Carnassiers), p. 1850-58.**
- GRAY, 1821.** Marsupialia.
Med. Repor., XV, p. 308, Apr. 1, 1821.
- AMEGHINO, 1889.** Edentata.
Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, pp. 860, 895, 1889.
- eridæ AMEGHINO, 1894.** Edentata.
Syn. Mamm. Foss. Éocènes Patagonie, p. 161, 1894.
- aa GRAY, 1825.** Primates.
Son's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 338, Nov., 1825.
- ntina GRAY, 1864.** Feræ.
Zool. Soc. London, 1864, pp. 507, 519.
- odontinæ GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 4, 62, Nov., 1872.**
- ontina GRAY, 1873.** Edentata.
List Edent., Thick-skinned & Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. 20, 1873.
- odoninæ LAHILLE, Anal. Mus. La Plata, Zool., II, pp. 8, 16, 1895.**
- rinæ ZITTEL, 1893.** Feræ.
h. Palæont., IV, 2te Lief., p. 665, 1893.
- ryaenidæ AMEGHINO, 1897.** Marsupialia.
Inst. Geog. Argentino, XVIII, p. 501, Oct. 6, 1897 (sep. p. 97).
- idæ REDFIELD, 1858.** Ungulata, Proboscidea.
Philos. Mag., p. 142, 1858; Goodrich, in Johnson's Nat. Hist., I, pp xv, 1885.
- les *Elephas* and *Mastodon*.**
- læ THOMAS, 1892.** Ungulata, Hyracoidea.
Zool. Soc. London, 1892, p. 51.
- na GRAY, 1825.** Feræ.
Son's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 339, Nov., 1825.
- midæ BONAPARTE, Conspectus Syst. Mastozool., 1850; GIRARD, Proc. Am. Soc. Adv. Sci., for 1851, VI, p. 327, 1852; FLOWER, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1869, pp. 15-37.**
- opidæ AMEGHINO, 1902.** Allotheria.
Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, p. 36, May, 1902 (sep. p. 34).
- ehoplophoridæ AMEGHINO, 1891.** Edentata.
Argentina, I, entr. 4a, p. 251, Aug., 1891.
- ecinæ ('WINGE') TROUSSART, 1897.** Primates.
Mamm., new ed., fasc. I, p. 55, 1897.
- thecinæ is credited to Winge, who apparently did not use it in this form. Trouessart does not adopt the name.**
- omidæ COPE, 1889.** Sirenia.
Naturalist, XXIII, p. 876, Oct., 1889.
- stomida HÆCKEL, Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., p. 566, 1895.**
- tina GRAVENHORST, 1843.** Primates.
Mamm. Zool., 12te Uebers., facing p. 502, 1843; Das Thierreich nach seinen Verwandtschaften, p. 50, 1845.
- les *Lemur*, *Chiropaleus*, *Otolincus*, *Stenops*, *Tarsius*.**
- rida HÆCKEL, 1895.** Feræ.
Phylogenie Wirbelth., III, p. 579, 1895.

***Protapirinae COPE, 1887.**

Am. Naturalist, XXI, p. 994, Nov., 1887.

Protelina I. GEOFFROY, 1851.

Cat. Méth. Coll. Mamm. et Ois. Mus. Hist. Nat., P.

Protelidae FLOWER, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1869, p.

Proteleidae GRAY, Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edent. 1869.

***Protemnodontidae DE VIS, 1883.**

Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales, VIII, pt. II, p.

***†Protequidae AMEGHINO, 1891.**

Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, pp. 61, 135, Feb. 1

***Proterocetidae AMEGHINO, 1899.**

Sinop. Geol.-Paleont., in Segundo Censo Nac. Rc 1899 (sep. p. 8).

***Proterotheridae AMEGHINO, 1887.**

Enum. Sist. Especies Mamíf. Fós. Patagonia Austr.

Proterotheriidae COPE, Am. Naturalist, XXV, pp. 68

***Prothylacynidae AMEGHINO, 1894.**

Enum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Éocènes Patagonie, p. 1.

***Protobalaenida HAECKEL, 1895.**

Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., p. 566, 1895.

Archibalaenae or Protobalaenida includes the hyp Haeckel (not Du Bus or Leidy), and *Plesiocetus*.

***Protobradidae AMEGHINO, 1902.**

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, p. 49, May,

***Protoceratidae MARSH, 1891.**

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d sér., XLI, pp. 81-82, J.

Protocerida HAECKEL, Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth.,

***†Protocervina AMEGHINO, 1885.**

Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, VIII, p. 146, 1885.

Based on *Proterotherium cervioides* Ameghino.

***†Protodontida HAECKEL, 1895.**

Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., III, p. 470, 1895.

Equals Dromatherida (see l. c., p. 476).

***Protolabididae COPE, 1884.**

Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXII, for 1885, p. 16, Oct.

***†Protomyidae ('POMEL') COPE, 1874.**

COPE, Ann. Rept. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., Vert., p. 37, 1885.

***Protoreodontinae SCOTT, 1890.**

Morphol. Jahrbuch, XVI, Heft 2, pp. 320, 361-365

. **Protoreodontidae** SCOTT, Trans. Am. Philos. Soc., ne

***Protoxodontidae AMEGHINO, 1889.**

Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, pp. 375, 439, .

***Protypotheridae AMEGHINO, 1891.**

Revista Argentina, I, p. 393, Dec., 1891.

***Proviverridae SCHLOSSER, 1886.**

Morphol. Jahrbuch, XII, Heft 2, p. 293, 1886.

Psammorectina WAGNER, 1840.

"Münchener Gelehrte Anzeig. K. Bairich. Akad.

BRANDT, 1855, p. 108); Wiegmann's Archiv Nat

Psammorectidae BURMEISTER, Syst. Uebersicht Thir

Pseudochirini WINGE, 1893. Marsupialia.

E Museo Lundi, Marsupialia, pp. 89, 100, 1893.

* **Pseudolemuridae** SCHLOSSER, 1887. Primates.

Die Affen, Lemuren, Chiropt., etc., Europ. Tert., in Beitr. Palæont. Oesterr.-Ungarns, VI, pt. 1, p. 19, 1887 ('Unterordnung').

Includes *Adapis*, *Ctenopithecus*, *Microchoerus*, *Heterohyus*, *Pelycodus*, *Hyopsodus*, *Tamitherium*, *Nothardus*, *Washakius*, *Hipposyus*, *Microsyops*, *Apheliscus*, *Opisthotomus*, etc. 'Die *Pseudolemuridæ* Theile ich in zwei Familien: Die *Adapidæ* . . . die *Hyopsodiden*. (SCHLOSSER.)]

Pseudolemuridæ LESSON, 1840. ?

Species Mamm., p. 254, 1840; Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 11, 1842 (subfamily).

Includes the genera *Galeopithecus*, *Galeolemur*, *Myapithecus*, *Pithecheir*, *Bradypus*, *Choloepus*, *Acheus*, and *Cerculeptes*.

Pseudorcaina GRAY, 1871. Cete.

Suppl. Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., p. 79, 1871.

Pseudosciurini WINGE, 1887. Glires.

E Museo Lundi, I, pp. 108, 118, 1888 (sep. issued Dec., 1887).

Pseudosciuridæ ZITTEL, Handb. Palæont., IV, 2te Lief., p. 523, 1893.

Pseudotomina GRAY, 1825. Glires.

Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 342, 1825.

Pseudotomidæ GÉRAVAIS, Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 3^e sér., XX, p. 245, 1853.

Pterocebinæ LESSON, 1840. Insectivora.

Species Mamm., pp. 255, 256, 1840; Nouv. Tabl. Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 11, 1842.

Includes the genera *Galeopithecus* and *Galeolemur*.

Pteromyini BRANDT, 1855. Glires.

Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Petersbourg, 6^e sér., Sci. Nat., VII, p. 151, 1855.

Pteromidæ ANDERSON, Anat. & Zool. Researches Two Exps. Yunnan, p. 278, 1879.

pteropidæ GRAY, 1821. Chiroptera.

London Med. Repos., XV, p. 299, Apr. 1, 1821.

Pteropusidæ BURNETT, Quart. Journ. Sci. Lit. & Art., XXVII, pp. 268, 269, Apr.-June, 1829.

Pteropodidæ BONAPARTE, Syn. Vert. Syst., in Nuovi Ann. Sci. Nat., Bologna, II, p. 111, 1838.

Pteropusidæ LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm. p. 12, 1842.

Pterotocyna VAN DER HOEVEN, 1855. Chiroptera.

Handb. Dierkunde, 2d ed., II, p. 1037, 1855 (used as a family).

Pterocyna HÆCKEL, Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., III, pp. 593, 597, 1895. (Unterordnung).

Includes the genera *Hypoderma*, *Pteropus*, *Macroglossus*, *Pachysoma*, *Harpyia*.

Pyrotheridæ AMEGHINO, 1889. Ungulata, ?

Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, p. 894, 1889; Bol. Inst. Geog. Argentino, XV, 1895 (sep. p. 8).

R.

angiferinidæ BROOKES, 1828. Ungulata, Artiodactyla.

"Cat. Museum, p. 61, 1828" (fide GRAY, Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. III, Ungulata, p. 188, 1852).

Rangerinæ GRAY, Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. III, Ungulata, p. ix, 1852.

Rangiferidæ GRAY, Cat. Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. 66, 1872.

Rattidae BURNETT, 1830.

Quart., Journ. Sci. Lit. & Art., XXVIII, for Oct.-Dec.,
Used as the equivalent of Muridae.

Rattini BURMEISTER, 1850.

Verzeich. Zool. Mus. Univ. Halle-Wittenberg aufgestellt
Includes *Hydromys*, *Cricetus*, *Mus*, and *Dendromys*.

***Rhabdosteidae** GILL, 1871.

Proc. Essex Inst., VI, Communications, pp. 123, 124, 12

Rhinocerotidae GRAY, 1821.

U
London Med. Repos., XV, p. 306, Apr. 1, 1821 (R)
OWEN, Odontography, p. 587, 1845.

Rhinocerosidae BURNETT, Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art.,
1829, p. 352, 1830.

Rhinocerosidae LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, M

Rhinogalina GRAY, 1864.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, p. 573.

Rhinogalidae GRAY, Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edents
p. 171, 1869.

Rhinolophina GRAY, 1825.

Zool. Journ., II, No. VI, p. 242, July, 1825.

Rhinolophidae BELL, Todd's Cyclop. Anat. & Physiol., I,

• *Rhinolophinae* LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, M

Rhinonycterina GRAY, 1866.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, p. 81.

Rhinopomina BONAPARTE, 1838.

Syn. Vert. Syst., in Nuovi Ann. Sci. Nat., Bologna, II,
Rhinopomatidae STOLICZKA, Journ. Asiatic Soc. Bengal,
(provisional name).

Rhizomyini WINGE, 1887.

E Museo Lundi, I, pp. 109, 125, 1888 (sep. issued Dec.,
Rhizomyinae THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1896,

Rhynchocyoninae GILL, 1872.

Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 19, 1872.

Rhynchocyonidae GILL, Bull. Philos. Soc. Wash., V, p. 11

Rhynchomyinae THOMAS, 1897.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1896, p. 1017, 1897.

Rhynocerotidae (see *Rhinocerotidae*).**Rhytinidae** (see *Rytinidae*).**Romiciana** GRAY, 1866.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XVII, p. 90, Feb., 1866

Rosmaridae GILL, 1866.

Proc. Essex Inst., V, Communications, pp. 7, 11, 18
Mamm., pp. 8, 70, 1872.

Rupicaprae BROOKES, 1828.

"Cat. Museum, p. 63, 1828" (fide GRAY, Cat. Mamm. F
lata, p. 115, 1852).

Rusadæ BROOKES, 1828.

"Cat. Museum, p. 62, 1828" (fide GRAY, Cat. Mamm. B
lata, p. 202, 1852).

Rusinae GRAY, Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. III, p. ix, 1855

Rytinidae GRAY, 1843.

List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. xxiii, 1843.

Rhytinidae GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 14, 92

S.

- Saccomyna**^a GRAY, 1843. Glires.
List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. xxiv, 120, 1843.
Saccomyidae BAIRD, Mamm. N. Am., pp. xxx, 365, 1857.
- Saguina** GRAY, 1825. Primates.
Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 338, Nov., 1825.
- Saigadæ** GRAY, 1872. Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Cat. Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. 7, 32, 1872.
Saigiidae GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 8, 72, 1872.
- Sarcophilinae** GILL, 1872. Marsupialia.
Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 26, 1872.
- † **Sariguidæ** GRAY, 1825. Primates.
Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 338, Nov., 1825.
Includes the following subfamilies: Mycetina, Atelina, Callithricina, Saguina, Harpalina.
- † **Saurocetidae**^b AMEGHINO, 1891. Cete.
Revista Argentina, I, p. 163, June, 1891.
- Scalopidae** COPE, 1889. Insectivora.
Am. Naturalist, XXIII, p. 876, Oct., 1889.
- † **Scansoridae** REICHENOW, 1886. Marsupialia.
Archiv Naturgesch., 1886, Bd. 2, p. 143.
Includes *Didelphis*.
- * **Scelidotheridae** AMEGHINO, 1889. Edentata.
Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, pp. 665, 895, 1889.
- * **Schismotheridae** MERCEAT, 1891. Edentata.
"Revista Mus. La Plata, II, pp. —, 1891" (fide AMEGHINO, Revista Argentina Hist. Nat., I, p. 348, Oct., 1891).
- Sciurina** HEMPRICH, 1820. Glires.
Grundriss Naturgesch., p. 32, 1820.
Sciuridae GRAY, London Med. Repos., XV, p. 304, Apr. 1, 1821.
- † **Sciurospalacini** GIEBEL, 1855. Glires.
Säugethiere, I, p. 528, 1855; *ibid.*, 2te Ausgabe, p. 528, 1859.
Includes *Geomys*, *Succophorus*, and *Thomomys*.
- * **Sclerocalyptinae** TROUSSART, 1898. Edentata.
Cat. Mamm., new ed., fasc. v, p. 1128, 1898.
- Scleropleuridae** LAHILLE, 1895. Edentata.
Anal. Mus. La Plata, Zool., II, pp. 8, 30, 1895.
- * **Scoteopsidae** AMEGHINO, 1894. Monotremata.
Enum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Éocènes Patagonie, p. 183, Feb., 1894.
- † **Scotophilina** GRAY, 1866. Chiroptera.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XVII, p. 90, Feb., 1866.
Scotophilinae JERDON, Mamm. India, p. 33, 1874.
- * **Selenoconidae** AMEGHINO, 1902. Ungulata, Condylarthra.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, p. 20, May, 1902 (sep. p. 18).
- * † **Selenolophodontidae** ('SCHLOSSER') REICHENOW, 1887. Ungulata.
['Selenolophodonten' SCHLOSSER, Zool. Anzeiger, IX, p. 252, 1886.]
REICHENOW, Archiv Naturgesch., 1887, Bd. 2, p. 32.
Includes Hippidae and Chalicotheriidae.

^a *Saccomys* is considered unidentifiable, hence *Saccomyidae* is not used. See *Heteromyidae*.

^b *Sauroceles* BURMEISTER, 1871, is preoccupied; see *Pontoplanodidae* AMEGHINO, 1894.

- Semnopithecidae OWEN, 1843.** Primates.
Rept. Brit. Ass. Adv. Sci., for 1842, XII, p. 55, 1843; ('I. GEOFFROY') ROCH-
BRUNE, Faune Sénégal, I, Mamm., pp. 24, 151, 1883.
- Sicistinae ALLEN, 1901.** Glires.
Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XIV, p. 185, Dec. 12, 1901.
- Sigmodontinae THOMAS, 1897.** Glires.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, for 1896, p. 1019, 1897.
- Simiidae FLEMING, 1822.** Primates.
Philos. of Zool., II, p. 172, 1822.
Simia BONAPARTE, Saggio Dist. Met. Anim. Vert., pp. 6, 13, 1831.
Simiidae LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 2, 1842.
Simiidae BONAPARTE, Conspectus Syst. Mastozool., 1850.
- *Simocyonidae ('GAUDRY') DAWKINS, 1868.** Fera.
["GAUDRY, Anim. Foss. et Géol. Attique, pt. i, Anim. Foss., Paris, 1867" *vide*]
DAWKINS, Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, XXIV, pt. 2, p. 1, 1868; GUL,
Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 7, 59, Nov., 1872.
- Siphneinae GILL, 1872.** Glires.
Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 20, Nov., 1872.
- *Sivatheriina BONAPARTE, 1850.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Conspectus Syst. Mastozool., 1850.
Sivatheriidae GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 9, 80, 1872.
- Sminthinae MURRAY, 1866.** Glires.
Geog. Dist. Mamm., pp. xv, 360, 1866.
Sminthidae SCHULZE, Schrift. Nat. Ver. Harz. Wernigerode, V, p. 24, 1890.
- Smutsiana GRAY, 1873.** Effodientia.
Hand-List Edent., Thick-skinned & Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., p. 11, 1873.
- Solenodontinae GILL, 1872.** Insectivora.
Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 19, 1872.
Solenodontidae DOBSON, Mon. Insectivora, pp. 2, 87, 1882.
- Soricini G. FISCHER, 1817.** Insectivora.
Mém. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, V, p. 372, 1817.
Soricidae GRAY, London, Med. Repos., XV, p. 300, Apr. 1, 1821.
Sorexineæ LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 87, 1842.
- Spalacidae GRAY, 1821.** Glires.
London Med. Repos., XV, p. 303, Apr. 1, 1821.
Spalasia REICHENBACH, Das Königl. Sächsische Naturhist. Museum in Dresden.
Ein Leitfaden, p. 50, 1836.
- † Spalacogalidae ('POMEL') MURRAY, 1866.** Insectivora.
[*Spalacogale* POMEL, Archiv. Sci. Phys. et Nat., Bibl. Univ. Genève, IX, p. 246,
1848.]
MURRAY, Geog. Dist. Mamm., p. 319, 1866.
- Spalacopodidae LILLJEBORG, 1866.** Glires.
Syst. Öfversigt Gnag. Däggdjuren, pp. 9, 44, 1866 (*Spalacopodoides* Brandt, 1855).
- *Spalacotheriidae MARSH, 1887.** Marsupialia.
Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XXXIII, pp. 340, 343, Apr., 1887; LYDEKKER, Cat. Fes
Mamm. Brit. Mus., V, p. 292, 1887.
- Spalasia (see Spalacidae).** Glires.
- *† Sparassodontidae ('AMEGHINO') ROGER, 1896.** Marsupialia.
ROGER, Bericht Naturw. Ver. Schwaben u. Neuburg (a. V.), XXXII, p. 16, 1896.
Includes *Borhyaena*, *Acrocyon*, *Conodontictis*, *Prothylacinus*, *Napodontictis*, etc.
- Spectrellina GRAY, 1866.** Chiroptera.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d ser., XVII, p. 93, Feb., 1866.

- Sphaleroceratinae** BRANDT, 1878. Ungulata, Perissodactyla.
Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Petersbourg, 7^e sér., XXVI, No. 5, pp. 10, 16, 1878.
- phingurinae** ALSTON, 1876. Glires.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1876, p. 93.
- Squalodontidae** BRANDT, 1873. Cete.
Bull. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Petersbourg, XVIII, p. 576, July, 1873.
- Stagodontidae** MARSH, 1889. Marsupialia.
Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XXXVIII, p. 178, Aug., 1889.
- Stegorhinidae** BRANDT, 1873. Cete.
Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Petersbourg, 7^e sér., XX, p. 334, 1873.
Equals Zeuglodontidae, which see.
- Stegotheridae** AMEGHINO, 1899. Edentata.
Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, pp. 878, 895, 1889.
- Steiromyinae** AMEGHINO, 1902. Glires.
Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, pp. 109-111, May, 1902 (sep., pp. 41-43).
- Stemmotopina** GRAY, 1825. Fere, Pinnipedia.
Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 340, Nov., 1825.
- Stenodermina** GERVAIN, 1855. Chiroptera.
Expéd. Comte de Castelnau, Am. Sud, 7^e partie, Zool., Mamm., p. 32 footnote, 1855; Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, Zool., 4^e sér., V, p. 209, 1856.
Stenodermina GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 17, 1872.
- Stenodermatidae** H. ALLEN, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., XXVI, p. 242, Apr., 1894.
- Stenonina** GRAY, 1868. Cete.
Syn. Whales & Dolphins, p. 5, 1868.
- Stenorhynchina** GRAY, 1825. Fere, Pinnipedia.
Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 340, Nov., 1825.
Stenorhynchina GILL, Proc. Essex Institute, V, Communications, pp. 6, 10, 1866.
- Stenoridae** BURNETT, 1828. Primates.
Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXVI, pp. 306, 307, Oct.-Dec., 1828.
- Stereognathidae** MURRAY, 1866. Allotheria.
Geog. Dist. Mamm., pp. xvi, 364, 1866; OSBORN, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1891, pp. 133, 134.
- Strepsicerotidae** GRAY, 1872. Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Cat. Ruminant Mamm. Brit. Mus., pp. 3, 46, 1872.
- Strepsirrhina** EHRENBURG, 1820. Primates.
Grundriss Naturgesch., p. 20, 1820.
Includes *Lemur*, *Stenops*, *Galago*, *Tarsius*, and *Galeopithecus*.
- Strepsirrhina** OWEN, 1859. Primates.
Class. & Geog. Dist. Mamm., p. 52, 1859.
Strepsirrhina FLOWER, Philos. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, CLII, p. 195, 1862.
Includes the genera *Lemur*, *Stenops*, *Otolicnus*, *Galago*, and *Tarsius*. (FLOWER.)
- Stylacodontidae** GIEBEL, ^b 1879. Marsupialia.
Zeitschr. Gesammt. Naturwiss., Berlin, 3te Folge, IV, p. 629, 1879; OSBORN, Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., IX, pt. 2, p. 236 footnote, July 25, 1888; Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Dec. 11, 1888, p. 298.
- Stylinodontidae** MARSH, 1875. Edentata, Ganodonta.
Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., IX, p. 221, Mar., 1875.
- Stylocerinae** BROOKES, 1828. Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
"Cat. Museum, p. 62, 1828" (fide GRAY, Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. III, Ungulata, p. 217, 1852).

^a Used through inadvertence. See ALLEN, Trans. Am. Philos. Soc., new ser., XIX, 2, 1898.

^b Referring to MARSH (Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XVIII, p. 61, July, 1879), who, however, proposed *Stylodontidae*, and not *Stylacodontidae*.

**Stylodontidae* MARSH, 1879.

Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XVIII, p. 61, July, 1879.

**Stypolophinae* TROUSSART, 1885.

Cat. Carnivores, in Boll. Soc. d'Études Sci. d'Angers, Suj

Subulidae BROOKES, 1828."Cat. Museum, p. 62, 1828" (fide GRAY, Cat. Mamm. B
lata, p. 236, 1852).*Subursidae* LESSON, 1842.

Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal Mamm., p. 77, 1842.

Sub-Ursidae OWEN, Odontography, I, p. 500, 1845.*Suidae* GRAY, 1821.

London Med. Repos., XV, p. 306, Apr. 1, 1821.

Syidae SCHULZ, Zeitschr. Naturwiss., LXXIII, p. 197, D**Suillida* HAECKEL, 1895.

Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., III, pp. 530, 554, 1895.

Based on *Cebochoerus*. (See *Cebochoeridae* Lydekker, 188*Suricatinæ* THOMAS, 1882.Proc. Zool. Soc. London, Jan., 1882, p. 59 footnote (sugg
suricatinæ COPE, Paleont. Bull. No. 35, p. 474, Nov. 11, 1*Syidae* (see *Suidæ*).*Sylvicaprina* SUNDEVALL, 1846.

K. Svenska Vet. Akad. Handl., for 1844, pp. 158, 173, 18

Syndactylina WAGNER, 1855.Suppl. Schreber's Säugethiere, V, pp. xiii, 209, 1855 (used a
Includes *Peromyscus*, *Macrotis*, and *Charopus*.*Syntherina* GERVAS, 1849.D'Orbigny's Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat., XI, p. 204, 1849; Z
I, p. 18, 1848-52.*Syntherinae* TROUSSART, Cat. Mamm. Viv. et Foss., Rong**Systemodontinae* OSBORN, 1892.

Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., IV, p. 93, Sept. 30, 18

T.

Tachyglossidae GILL, 1872.

Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 27, 1872.

Tachynicidae BROOKES, 1828."Cat. Zool. Museum, p. 40, 1828" (fide GRAY, Cat. Seals
p. 310, 1866).*Trachynichidae* BROOKES, "Cat. Zool. Museum, p. 40, 182
p. 229, 1866).*Talpini* G. FISCHER, 1817.

Mém. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, V, p. 372, 1817.

Talpidae GRAY, Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 339, N*Talpidae* LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm.,*Tamanduina* GRAY, 1873.

Hand-List Edent., Thick-skinned & Ruminant Mamm. I

Taphozoinæ JERDON, 1874.

Mamm. India, p. 30, 1874.

Taphozoidæ ("WAGNER") ROCHEBRUNE, Faune Sénégalambi
152, 1883.

- apiridæ GRAY, 1821.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla.
 London Med. Repos., XV, p. 306, Apr. 1, 1821 (Taperidæ, misprint).
Tapiridæ BURNETT, Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXVIII, for Oct.-Dec., 1829,
 p. 352, 1830.
- Tapirulidæ COPE, 1879.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
 Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., V, No. 2, p. 228, Sept. 6, 1879.
- arsina GRAY, 1825.** Primates.
 Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 338, Nov., 1825.
Tarsiina BONAPARTE, Conspectus Syst. Mastozool., 1850.
Tarsiidæ BURNETT, Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXVI, pp. 306, 307, Oct.-Dec.,
 1828; GEOFFROY, Cat. Primates, pp. xiv, 83, 1851.
Tarsiidæ GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 3, 54, 56, 1872.
- arsipedidæ GERVAIS & VERREAUX, 1842.** Marsupialia.
 Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1842, p. 1.
- atusidæ BURNETT, 1830.** Edentata.
 Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXVIII, for Oct.-Dec., 1829, p. 351, 1830.
Tatusiadæ GRAY, Hand-List Edent., Thick-skinned & Ruminant Mamm. Brit.
 Mus., pp. v, 12, 1873.
Tatusiidæ LAHILLE, Anal. Mus. La Plata, Zool., II, pp. 8, 10, 1895.
- aurina RÜTIMEYER, 1865.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
 Verhandl. Naturf. Gesellsch., Basel, IV, Heft 2, p. 350, 1865.
- axini G. FISCHER, 1817.** Feræ.
 Mém. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, V, p. 372, 1817.
Taxina GRAY, Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 339, Nov., 1825.
- ayassuidæ PALMER, 1897.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
 Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XI, p. 174, June 9, 1897.
- Teleoceratinæ HAY, 1902.** Ungulata, Perissodactyla.
 Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., p. 646, 1902.
- Tembotheridæ AMEGHINO, 1887.** Ungulata, Typotheria.
 Obs. Gen. sobre los Toxodontes, in Anal. Mus. La Plata, I, May, 1887 (sep.
 p. 65).
- Tenrecidæ GRAY, 1821.** Insectivora.
 London Med. Repos., XV, p. 301, Apr. 1, 1821.
- teracerocidæ BROOKES, 1828.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
 "Cat. Museum, p. 64, 1828" (fide GRAY, Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. III, Ungu-
 lata, p. 68, 1852).
- Tetraconodontidæ LYDEKKER, 1876.** Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
 Palacont. Indica, ser. X, I, No. 2, p. 60, 1876.
- Thalattailurina ALBRECHT, 1879.** Feræ.
 Schriften Physik.-Ökonom. Gesell. Königsberg, XX, 1ste Abth., Bericht und
 Vorträge, p. 22, 1879.
 "Die Ailurinen theilten sich wieder in solche Katzen, welche hauptsächlich ein
 Landleben (Chorailurina) und in solche, welche hauptsächlich ein Leben im
 Wasser führen (Thalattailurina) . . . zu den letzteren [gehören] die Phoci-
 nen oder Seehunde und die Trichechinen oder Walrosse."
- Theosodontinæ AMEGHINO, 1902.** Ungulata, Litopterna.
 Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVII, p. 90, May, 1902 (sep. p. 22).
- Theridomyidæ ALSTON, 1876.** Glires.
 Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1876, pp. 70, 88.
- Thlæodontidæ COPE, 1892.** Marsupialia.
 Am. Naturalist, XXVI, p. 760, Sept., 1892.
- thooids HAECKEL, 1895.** Feræ.
 Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., III, p. 585, 1895 ('Thooida oder Lupida').

Thylacinae BATAZZI, 1838.

Syn. Vert. Syst., in *Nuovi Ann. Sci. Nat.* Bologna, II
Revue Zool., I, p. 217, Sept., 1838.

***Thylacocnidae GILL, 1872.**

Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 26, 1872.

Thylacocnidae COPE, *Am. Naturalist*, XXIII, p. 876, C

***Tillotheridae MANN, 1875.**

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IX, p. 221, Mar., 1875.

***Tinoceridae MANN, 1872.**

Am. Journ. Sci. & Arts, 3d ser., IV, for Oct., p. 323, Se
Tinoceridae MANN, *ibid.*, 3d ser., V, p. 295, Apr., 187

***Tinodontidae MANN, 1879.**

Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XVIII, p. 216, Sept., 1879.

***Titanotheridae FLOWER, 1876.**

Proc. Roy. Inst. Great Britain, VIII, pt. 1, p. 109, May
Titanotheridae ALSTON, in *Zool. Record* for 1875, XII, 2

***Titidae BATHORY, 1828.**

Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art. XXVI, pp. 306, 307, O
Includes *Quintia* and *Nida*.

***Tocomyidae HADCKEL, 1895.**

Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., III, p. 502, 1895 (hypothe

Telypentina GRAY, 1865.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, p. 361.

Telypentidae GRAY, *Cat. Carn., Pachyderm., & Edent*
pp. 361, 365, 1869.

***Toxodontidae GREVILL, 1847.**

Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 3^e sér., Zool., VIII, p. 221, 1847;
London, for 1849, No. CXCIX, p. 158, Jan.-June, 1:
Fam. Mamm., pp. 13, 89, 1872.

Trachypina GRAY, 1866.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1866, p. 115.

***Trachytheridae AMEGHINO, 1894.**

Enum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Éocènes Patagonie, p. 20, Fe

Tragelaphinae ('BLYTH') JERDON, 1874.

Mamm. India, p. 271, 1874.

Tragelaphinae ('GRAY') ROCHEBRUNE, *Faune Sénégalaise*
1883.

Tragina HADCKEL, 1895.

Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., III, p. 552, 1895.

Tragulidae MILNE-EDWARDS, 1864.

Ann. Sci. Nat., Paris, 5^e sér., II, p. 157, 1864.

***Trechomyini WEDGE, 1887.**

E. Museo Lunds, I, pp. 108, 118, 1888 (sep. issued Dec.,
Trechomyini TROESSART, *Cat. Mamm.*, new ed., p. 392,

***Trichecidae GRAY, 1821.**

London Med. Repos., XV, p. 302, Apr. 1, 1821.

Trichecidae GRAY, Thomson's *Ann. Philos.*, XXVI, p.

Trichidinae GRAY, *Mag. Nat. Hist.*, new ser., I, p. 562, 18

***Trichidae GILL, 1872.**

Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 14, 91, 1872.

This is apparently the first use of the family for a gro
was used much earlier, but erroneously, for the w

- ‡**Trichophocinæ** ALLEN, 1870. Feræ, Pinnipedia.
 Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., II, p. 23, 1870.
Trichophocæ ALLEN, Mon. N. Am. Pinnipeds, p. 208, 1880.
- ***Triconodontidæ** MARSH, 1887. Marsupialia.
 Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XXXIII, p. 341, Apr., 1887.
- ***Trigonostylopidæ** AMEGHINO, 1901. Tillodontia.
 Bol. Acad. Nac. Cien. Córdoba, XVI, pp. 390-391, July, 1901 (sep. pp. 44-45).
- ***Triisodontidæ** SCOTT, 1892. Creodonta.
 Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., Nov. 15, 1892, pp. 300-303.
- ***Triplopodidæ** COPE, 1881. Ungulata, Perissodactyla.
 Am. Naturalist (for Apr.), p. 340, Mar. 25, 1881.
Triplopidae COPE, Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XIX, p. 379, May 14, 1881.
- ***Tripriodontidæ** MARSH, 1889. Allotheria.
 Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., XXXVIII, p. 86, July, 1889.
- ‡**Tristichotherida** HÆCKEL, 1895. Monotremata.
 Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., III, p. 474, 1895.
 Hypothetical family including forms with 3 tooth rows.
- ***Tritylodontidæ** COPE, 1884. Allotheria.
 Am. Naturalist, XVIII, p. 687, July, 1884.
- Tupaina** GRAY, 1825. Insectivora.
 Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 339, Nov., 1825.
Tupaia BELL, in Todd's Cyclop. Anat. & Physiol., II, p. 994, 1839.
Tupaia MIVART, Journ. Anat. & Physiol., II, p. 145, 1868.
Tupayidae GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 19, 1872.
Tupajidae SCHLOSSER, Die Affen, Lemuren, Chiropt., etc., Europ. Tertiärs, in
 Beitr. Paläont. Oester.-Ungarns, VI, pp. 91, 114, 1887.
- :**Tylopodidæ** REICHENOW, 1886. Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
 Archiv Naturgesch., 1886, Bd. 2, p. 134.
- ***Typotheriidæ** LYDEKKER, 1886. Ungulata, Typotheria.
 [GERVAIS, Zool. et Paléont. Gén., 1^{re} sér., I, p. 137, 1867-69—French name.]
 LYDEKKER, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., III, p. 170, 1886.
- U.
- ***Uintacyonidæ** HAY, 1902. Creodonta.
 Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. Surv., p. 759, 1902.
- ***Uintatheriidæ** FLOWER, 1876. Ungulata, Amblypoda.
 Nature, XIII, No. 333, p. 387, Mar. 16, 1876; LYDEKKER, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit.
 Mus., III, p. 179, 1886.
- :**Ulaconidæ** BRANDT, 1855. Glires.
 ['Ulaconides' LESSON, Man. Mamm., p. 248, 1827.]
 Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Petersbourg, 6^e ser., VII, Sci. Nat., p. 251, 1855 (sug-
 gested, but not used).
 Based on *Ulaconodus* Temminck, 1827, which is preoccupied and therefore not
 available as the basis of a family name.
- Ursini** G. FISCHER, 1817. Feræ.
 Mém. Soc. Imp. Nat. Moscou, V, p. 372, 1817; GOLDFUSS, Handb. Zoologie, II,
 pp. xx, 389, 1820.
Ursinidæ GRAY, London Med. Repos., XV, p. 301, Apr. 1, 1821.
Ursinæ GRAY, Thomson's Ann. Philos., XXVI, p. 339, Nov., 1825.

V.

- Vampyridæ** BONAPARTE, 1838. Chiroptera.
Syn. Vert. Syst., in Nuovi Ann. Sci. Nat., Bologna, II, p. 111, 1838 (sep. p. 7).
- Vespertilionidæ** GRAY, 1821. Chiroptera.
London Med. Repos., XV, p. 299, Apr. 1, 1821.
Vespertilionæ LESSON, Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 21, 1842.
- Viscachidæ** LESSON, 1842. Glires.
Nouv. Tableau Règne Animal, Mamm., p. 104, 1842.
Viscaciæ AMEGHINO, Anal. Soc. Cien. Argentina, LI, p. 74, 1901.
- Viveridæ** GRAY, 1821. Feræ.
London Med. Repos., XV, p. 301, Apr. 1, 1821.
Viverridæ BONAPARTE, Cat. Met. Mamm. Europ., p. 3, 1845.
- * Viverravidæ** WORTMAN & MATTHEW, 1899. Creodonta.
Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XII, p. 136, June 22, 1899.
- Vombatidæ** BURNETT, 1830. Marsupialia.
Quart. Journ. Sci., Lit. & Art, XXVIII, for Oct.-Dec. 1829, p. 351, 1830.
- Vulpini** HEMPRICH & EHRENBURG, 1832. Feræ.
Symbolæ Physicæ, Zool., II, sig. ff, Nov., 1832.
Vulpinæ BAIRD, Mamm. N. Am., p. 121, 1857.
Vulpidæ ('BURMEISTER') ROCHEBRUNE, Faune Sénégalie, Mamm., pp. 93, 154, 1883.
Vulpida HAECKEL, Syst. Phylogenie Wirbelth., III, p. 585, 1895.

X.

- † **Xenurinae** GILL, 1872. Edentata.
Arrangement Fam. Mamm., p. 24, 1872.
- Xiphiidæ** (see *Ziphiina*). Cete.
- * Xiphodontidæ** FLOWER, 1884. Ungulata, Artiodactyla.
Cat. Spec. Vert. Anim. Rec. & Extinct, Mus. Roy. Coll. Surgeons, pt. II, pp. xviii, 335, 1884; LYDEKKER, Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus., pt. II, p. 183, 1885.
- * Xotodontidæ** AMEGHINO, 1889. Ungulata, Toxodontia.
Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, pp. 375, 402, 1889.

Z.

- Zalophina** GRAY, 1869. Feræ, Pinnipedia.
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 4th ser., IV, p. 269, Oct., 1869.
- Zapodidæ** COUES, 1875. Glires.
Bull. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Surv. Terr., I, 2d ser., No. 5, p. 253, 1875.
- Zenkerellinae** MATSCHIE, 1898. Glires.
Sitzungs-Ber. Ges. Naturforsch. Freunde Berlin, May 17, 1898, No. 4, p. 26.
- * Zeuglodontidæ** GIEBEL, 1855. Cete.
Säugethiere, p. 148, 1855; 2d ed., p. 148, 1859.
- Ziphiina** GRAY, 1850. Cete.
"Cat. Cetacea Brit. Mus., pp. 59, 61, 1850."
Ziphiidæ GRAY, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1865, p. 528; Cat. Seals & Whales Brit. Mus., p. 326, 1866.^a
Xiphiidæ AMEGHINO, Act. Acad. Nac. Cien., Córdoba, VI, p. 895, 1889.
- Zorillina** GRAY, 1864. Feræ.
Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, pp. 103, 150.
Zorillinae GILL, Arrangement Fam. Mamm., pp. 6, 66, Nov., 1872.
Zorillidæ ('GRAY') ROCHEBRUNE, Faune Sénégalie, I, Mamm., pp. 98, 154, 1883.

^a The *Ziphiina* is credited to 'Zool. Erebus & Terror, p. 24, 1848,' but does not take place, *Hyperoodontina* being used instead.

PART III.—INDEX OF GENERA ARRANGED ACCORDING TO ORDERS AND FAMILIES.

INTRODUCTION.

The alphabetical indexes of genera and families in Parts I and II will facilitate reference to a given name and aid in ascertaining its place of publication, its type, or its etymology; but if it is necessary to know what names have been used in a certain group, why a name is unavailable, or whether any published name is available for one which is preoccupied, such information can be obtained from them, if at all, only after much labor, or by first consulting elsewhere a full list of synonyms of the group.

These difficulties became apparent early in the progress of the work, and in order to obviate them experiments were made in tabulating the names under each of the higher groups. The most satisfactory arrangement was published in December, 1897, in a paper entitled 'A List of the Generic and Family Names of Rodents.'^a In this list the names were arranged alphabetically under families, and the recent and extinct groups distinguished by the use of black-face type for the former and italics for the latter, as in the following pages. Everything was subordinated to convenience of reference; genera and subgenera were treated alike, references omitted, and the accompanying data reduced to the three most important items of author, date, and type or included species, so that the entries under each name would be as brief as possible and in ordinary cases restricted to a single line.

This arrangement seemed to serve the purpose so well that it has been adopted in the present work with three important modifications—addition of the type localities (which, however, are usually reduced to two or three words), incorporation of cross references to direct attention to synonyms or new names for those preoccupied, and omission of variants except those which differ in the initial letter or are otherwise of special importance.

ARRANGEMENT.

As in the other parts of the work, orders, families, and genera are alphabetically arranged. But this has made it difficult in some

^a*Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.*, XI, pp. 241–270, 1897.

respects to adopt a system of classification which would reflect modern views and at the same time meet the needs of the index. If too conservative an arrangement of the higher groups were adopted the families would often be so broad that the lists would be long and unwieldy, and include names of genera which are now recognized as belonging to distinct groups. If, on the other hand, too much subdivision were attempted the names of related genera would be scattered under several families which, on account of the alphabetical arrangement, would not be in close proximity. The following arrangement is therefore more or less of a compromise, and is not to be regarded in any sense as an ideal system of classification, but merely as a system adopted especially to meet the needs of the present work and to facilitate comparison of the generic names. It can hardly be expected that this arrangement will meet with general acceptance, especially in the case of some of the extinct groups; but when genera are subject to such frequent and violent changes as are common in paleontology—when, for example, a group is shifted from the Primates to the Glires, as in the case of *Mixodectes*^a—it is almost impossible to find a scheme of classification which will be stable for any length of time.

The treatment of families is conservative, but at the same time most of the groups which are currently recognized—nearly two hundred in number—have been admitted.

The classification adopted follows, in the main, that of Flower and Lydekker's 'Mammals, Living and Extinct' (1891), but with modifications in many cases. Thus the Edentata have been divided into two orders, the Edentata and Effodientia; the Creodonta and Tillodontia are recognized as full orders, and the Astrapotheroidea and Typotheria given subordinal rank under the Ungulata.^b In extinct groups, Hay's 'Bibliography and Catalogue of Fossil Vertebrata of North America' (1902), Trouessart's 'Catalogus Mammalium' (1897-99), and Zittel's 'Handbuch der Palæontologie' (1892-93) have been the guides. In the Cete, Beddard, Gray, and True have been consulted, and in the Chiroptera and Insectivora, Dobson's classification has been followed in the main. The arrangement of the extinct Edentates is largely that of Zittel, with modifications from recent papers of Ameghino. The classification of the Glires is that outlined by Thomas

^aSee OSBORN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., XVI, 203, 206, 1902.

^bAccording to some authors the groups of Ungulata usually treated as suborders are entitled to ordinal rank. Thus SCOTT ('Introduction to Geology,' p. 548, 1897) does not recognize the Ungulata, but gives the Amblypoda, Artiodactyla, Condylarthra, Litopterna, Perissodactyla, Proboscidea, Toxodontia, and Typotheria as full orders. It is more convenient, however, for present purposes to consider these ~~ups~~ as divisions of the Ungulata and keep them together, instead of having them ~~red~~, as would be the case under the alphabetical arrangement.

Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1897), and the arrangement of the Marsupialia is that of the same author, as given in the 'Catalogue of Marsupialia of the British Museum' (1888), with a few necessary modifications. In the extinct families Abderitidæ, Epanorthidæ, and Garzonidæ, the recent arrangement of Ameghino has been followed (Anal. Mus. nac. Buenos Aires, IX, p. 159, 1903). In the case of the Ungulata the following arrangements have been adopted: That of Sclater and Thomas for the Antelopes, that of Lydekker for the other Bovidæ and the Cervidæ, and those of Osborn, Matthew, and Earle for some of the extinct groups of North America.

Under this treatment it will be interesting to note the number of families which are monotypic—that is, comprise only a single valid genus. Seventeen such families are recognized by Trouessart,^a while 8 are here recognized, as shown in the following list:

Montheria:	Marsupialia:
Tritylodontidæ.	Notoryctidæ.
Monotremata:	Paurodontidæ.
Orophodontidæ.	Monotremata:
Primates:	Ornithorhynchidæ.
Protelidæ.	Primates:
Ungulata:	Daubentonidæ.
Aplodontidæ.	Hominidæ.
Dinomyidæ.	Tarsiidæ.
Lophiomyidæ.	Sirenia:
Pedetidæ.	Hydrodamalidæ.
Insectivora:	Prorastomidæ.
Chrysochloridæ.	Ungulata:
Galeopithecidæ.	Antilocapridæ.
Solenodontidæ.	

NOMENCLATURE.

In the designations of the higher groups discrepancies will often be noticed upon comparison with the nomenclature used in other works of reference. The name of the class Mammalia is one of the few names concerning which there is universal agreement. For subclasses two sets of terms are in common use—Ornithodelphia, Didelphia, and Monodelphia of De Blainville, and Prototheria, Metatheria, and Eutheria of later authors, which are given preference in some recent works.^b These terms, however, are not properly synonymous

^a TROUSSERT gives the Trichechidæ, Procaviidæ, Pyrotheridæ, Pantolambidæ, and Polymastodontidæ in addition to the groups above mentioned, but unites some of the remaining families with other groups, or places additional genera under them, so that they are not monotypic.

^b "The Eutheria may embrace the Metetheria or Marsupials, the Mesetheria or primitive Mesozoic Placentals, the Ceneutheria or Tertiary Placentals." (OSBORN, Ann. Journ. Sci., 4th ser., VII, p. 93 footnote, Feb., 1899.) The last two groups were previously called Mesoplacentalia and Cenoplacentalia (OSBORN, Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci., XIII, pp. 234-237, June 4, 1894).

with those of De Blainville. As originally proposed by Doctor Gill,^a the Prototheria included the monotremes or Ornithodelphia, and the Eutheria the marsupials and placentals or both the Didelphia and Monodelphia. Gill thus used Prototheria and Eutheria as subclasses, and Ornithodelphia, Didelphia, and Monodelphia as superorders, an arrangement which has been recently followed by Hay. While these names do not appear in the following index, they are here given with full references because they are seldom indexed and it is difficult to find where they were first proposed. The references are as follows:

Mammalia LINNÆUS, *Systema Naturæ*, I, pp. 12, 14, 1758.

Ornithodelphia BLAINVILLE, "Cours de la Faculté des Sciences, 1834 ^b ('Ornithodelphes')"; HUXLEY, *Med. Times & Gazette*, London, new ser., I, p. 527, May 23, 1863.

Didelphia BLAINVILLE, *Bull. Soc. Philomatique*, 1816, p. 117 ('Didelphes'); HUXLEY, *Med. Times & Gazette*, l. c., p. 527, 1863.

Monodelphia BLAINVILLE, *Bull. Soc. Philomatique*, 1816, p. 117 ('Monodelphes'); HUXLEY, *Med. Times & Gazette*, l. c., p. 527, 1863.

Prototheria GILL, *Arrangement Fam. Mamm.*, p. vi, 1872.

Metatheria HUXLEY, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1880, p. 64.

Eutheria GILL, *Arrangement Fam. Mamm.*, p. v, 1872.

Similarly, although no attempt has been made to index ordinal or subordinal names, which are also outside the scope of this work, references for such as are accorded recognition will be found under the names themselves. The ordinal names Allotheria, Cete, Feræ, and Glires have been adopted on grounds of priority instead of the better known terms Multituberculata, Cetacea, Carnivora, and Rodentia. The name Bruta of Linnaeus also has strong claims for adoption in place of the much later Edentata, and it has been recently adopted by Hay.^c Edentata is here used, not because it is better entitled to recognition, but chiefly because under the alphabetical arrangement the related families of Edentata and Effodientia are thus brought together instead of being widely separated, as would be the case if the former groups were entered under Bruta.

In family names the designation in common use has been followed unless some good reason has appeared for selecting another name, as when the generic name on which the family name is based is antedated or preoccupied by some other name. When a choice has been possible the earliest published family name has been used in preference to the name based on the first described genus, unless the latter happens to be in common use (for example, Erethizontidæ instead of Coendidæ), but in such cases attention is called to the fact. Under the arrange-

^a See *Arrangement Fam. Mamm.*, pp. v, vi, 45, 46; Johnson's *New Univ. Cyclo-pædia*, III, p. 262, 1877 (art. Mammalia); *Am. Naturalist*, XXII, p. 259, 1888. As used by Huxley, Prototheria, Metatheria, and Eutheria are synonymous with De Blainville's earlier names.

^b de WATERHOUSE, *Jardine's Nat. Library, Mamm.*, XI, Marsupialia, p. 56, 1841.

^c delpha BONAPARTE, *Syn. Vert. Syst.*, p. 8, 1838.

Fossil Vertebrata N. Am., p. 571, 1902.

and thus outlined several changes have been made in the family names in current use, as shown in the following list.

Name adopted.	Name used by other authors.	Name adopted.	Name used by other authors.
Cete:		Insectivora:	
Basilosauridae ...	Zenaglodontidae.	Tenrecidae.....	Centetidae.
Chiroptera:		Monotremata:	
Megadermatidae.	Nycteridae.	Tachyglossidae ...	Echidnidae.
Noctilionidae ...	Emballonuridae.	Primates:	
Creodonta:		Daubentonidae.....	Chiromyidae.
Ambloctonidae ...	Palaeonictidae.	Sirenia:	
Fera:		Dugongidae.....	Halicornidae.
Odobenidae.....	Trichechidae.	Hydrodamalidae..	Rhytididae.
Sirenia:		Trichechidae.....	Manatidae.
Heteromyidae ...	Saccomyidae.	Ungulata:	
Muscardinidae...	Gilridae or Myoxidae.	Agriocheridae....	Oreodontidae.
Myotalpinae...	Siphneinae.	Tayassuidae.....	Dicotylidae.
Ochetonidae.....	Lagomyidae.		

OUTLINE OF THE CLASSIFICATION ADOPTED.

ALLOTHERIA (MULTITUBERCULATA).

Enodontidae.	Polydolopidae.	Tritylodontidae.
Agriolacidae.		
	CETE (CETACEA).	
Delphinidae.	Delphinidae.	Platanistidae.
Basilosauridae (Zenaglodon- idae).	Physeteridae.	Squalodontidae.

CHIROPTERA.

Megadermatidae (Nycteri- dae).	Noctilionidae (Emballon- uridae).	Pteropodidae.
Artidae.	Phyllostomatidae.	Rhinolophidae.
		Vespertilionidae.

CREODONTA

Ambloctonidae (Palaeonicti- idae).	Mesonychidae.	Triisodontidae.
Procyonidae.	Oxyenidae.	Uinacyonidae.
Enodontidae.	Oxylenidae.	Viverravidae.
	Proviverridae.	

EDENTATA.

Myrmecophagidae.	Glyptodontidae.	Myrmecophagidae.
Orophodontidae.	Megalonychidae.	Orophodontidae.
Stylinodontidae. ^a	Megatheriidae.	Stylinodontidae. ^a

EFFODIENTIA.

Enodontidae.	Orycteropodidae.
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FERÆ (CARNIVORA).

Odobenidae (Trichechidae).	Proteleidae.
Otariidae.	Ursidae.
Phocidae.	Viverridae.
Procyonidae.	

^aSuborder Ganodonta.

GLIRES (RODENTIA).

Anomaluridæ.	Hystricidæ.	Muridæ—Continued.
Aplodontiidæ.	Ischyromyidæ.	Otomyinæ.
Bathyergidæ.	Leporidæ.	Phlæomyinæ.
Castoridæ.	Lophiomyidæ.	Rhynchomyinæ.
Castoroididæ.	Mixodectidæ. ^a	Muscardinidæ (Gliridæ).
Caviidæ.	Muridæ.	Myoxidæ).
Chinchillidæ.	Cricetinaæ.	Ochotonidæ (Lagomys).
Dasyproctidæ.	Dendromyinaæ.	Octodontidæ.
Dinomyidæ.	Gerbillinæ.	Pedetidæ.
Dipodidæ.	Hydromyinaæ.	Pseudosciuridæ.
Excardidæ.	Microtinaæ.	Sciuridæ.
Erethizontidæ.	Murinaæ.	Spalacidæ.
Geomyidæ.	Myotapinaæ (Siphneinaæ).	Theridomyidæ.
Heteromyidæ (Sacomyidæ).	Neotominaæ.	Zapodidæ.

INSECTIVORA.

Adapisoricidæ.	Leptictidæ.	Talpidaæ.
Chrysochloridæ.	Macroscelididæ.	Tenrecidæ (Centetidæ).
Dimylidæ.	Potamogalidæ.	Tupaïidæ.
Erinaceidæ.	Solenodontidæ.	
Galeopithecidæ.	Soricidæ.	

MARSUPIALIA.

Abderitidæ.	Dromatheriidæ.	Peramelidæ.
Amphitheriidæ.	Epanorthidæ.	Phalangeridæ.
Borhyaenidæ.	Garzonidæ.	Phascologyidæ.
Cimolestidæ.	Macropodidæ.	Stagodontidæ.
Dasyuridæ.	Microbiotheriidæ.	Triconodontidæ.
Didelphyidæ.	Notoryctidæ.	
Diprotodontidæ.	Paurodontidæ.	

MONOTREMATA.

Ornithorhynchidæ.	Tachyglossidæ (Echidnidæ).
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PRIMATES.

Adapidæ.	Hapalidæ.	Nesopithecidæ.
Anaptomorphidæ.	Hominidæ.	Notharctidæ.
Archæopithecidæ.	Hyopsodidæ.	Notopithecidæ.
Cebidæ.	Lemuridæ.	Plesiadapidæ.
Cercopithecidæ.	Henricosbornidæ.	Simiidæ.
Daubentoniidæ (Chiromyidæ).	Megaladapidæ.	Tarsiidæ.
	Microchoeridæ.	

SIRENIA.

Dugongidæ (Halicoridæ).	Hydrodamalidæ (Rhytidæ).	Prorastomidæ.
Halitheriidæ.		Trichechidæ (Manatidæ).

^a Suborder Proglirea.

TILLODONTIA.

podontidae.	Notostylopidae.	Pantostylopidae.
ychidae.		

UNGULATA.

AMBLYPODA.

odontidae.	Periptychidae.	Uintatheriidae.
mbdidae.	Trigonostylopidae.	

ANCYLOPODA.

theriidae.	Isotemnidæ.	Leontiniidae.
odontotheriidae.		

ARTIODACTYLA.

meridae (Oreodon-	Camelidae.	Pantolestidae.
theriidae.	Cervidae.	Protoceratidae.
cotheridae.	Giraffidae.	Suidæ.
apridæ.	Helohyidae.	Tagassuidæ (Dicotylidæ).
	Hippopotamidae.	Tragulidæ.
	Homacodontidae.	

ASTRAPOTHEROIDEA.

gandryidae.	Astrapotheridae.
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CONDYLARTHERA.

otheriidae.	Phenacodontidae.	Pleuraspidotheridae.
nidae.		

HYRACOIDEA.

ohyracidae.	Acoelodidae.	Procaviidae.
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LITOPTERNA.

hide.	Notohippidae.	Proterotheriidae.
cheniidae.		

PERISSODACTYLA.

dontidae.	Lophiodontidae.	Tapiridae.
	Palæotheriidae.	Titanotheriidae.
dontidae.	Rhinocerotidae.	

PROBOSCIDEA.

eriidae.	Elephantidae.
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TOXODONTIA.

ntidae.	Toxodontidae.
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TYPOTHERIA.

lytheriidae.	Interatheridae.	Typotheriidae.
theridae.		

COMPARISONS.

To show more clearly how this classification differs from that of other recent works, comparisons may be made with the classifications given in Flower and Lydekker's 'Mammals Living and Extinct,' pp. 88-92, 1891; Trouessart's 'Catalogus Mammalium,' I, pp. v-vi; II, pp. iii-v, 1897-99, and Beddard's 'Mammalia,' pp. ix-xii, 1902. Briefly stated, a number of family names will be found in this list which do not occur in the works just mentioned, while 10 of those given by Flower and Lydekker, 7 of those given by Trouessart, and 7 of those given by Beddard are not here recognized. In all cases, however, the genera belonging to the groups in question will be found under other families. It is interesting to note that of these 24 family names, which form 12 per cent of the total number recognized, only one is common to two of the works of reference just cited. The families not accorded recognition are as follows:

Table showing some of the Families not recognized in this Index.

Orders.	Flower & Lydekker, 1891.	Trouessart, 1897-1899.	Beddard, 1902.
Allotheria.....	Polymastodontidæ ...	Polymastodontidæ ...	
Cete.....	.....	Miacidæ.....	Balænopteriidæ.
Creodontæ.....	.....	Peltephilidæ.....	Myiodontidæ.
Edentata.....	.....		Machaerodontidæ.
Fera.....	.....		Ctenodactylidæ.
Gliræ.....	.....	Necrolestidæ.....	
Insectivora.....	Nototheriidæ.....		
Marsupialia.....	Spalacotheriidæ.....	Didelotheriidæ.....	Chriacidæ.
Monotremata.....		Nycticebidæ.....	Caenotheriidæ.
Primates.....	Calamodontidæ.....		
Tillodontia.....	Chacropotomidæ.....		
Ungulata.....	Dichodontidæ.....		
	Lambdotheriidæ.....		
	Merycopotamidæ.....		
	Periptychidæ.....		
	Poebrotheriidæ.....		
		Pyrotheriidæ.....	
			Xiphodontidæ.

Comparison of the list of groups under Gliræ with Thomas' 'Genera of Rodents' will show that all of his groups have been given recognition, with the addition of the Zapodidæ and the following six extinct families: Castoroididæ, Eocardidæ, Ischyromyidæ, Mixodectidæ, Pseudosciuridæ, and Theridomyidæ. The Lophyominae have been accorded full family rank, the name Muscardinidæ has been substituted for Gliridæ, and in the Muridæ, Cricetinæ has been substituted for Sigmodontinæ and Myotaplinæ for Siphneinæ.

CROSS REFERENCES.

These various changes are indicated by cross references. Old family names which are not recognized are entered in their proper

is, with a reference in each case to the name adopted, so that no confusion need be caused by looking for a generic name under either old or new family designation. If, however, this method entails difficulty, recourse may be had to the special index at the end of III.

An examination of the list of generic names will show that in many cases the same species has been made the basis of several genera. This may be due to the first name being preoccupied or to the fact that one or more of them have been published in obscure places and are consequently overlooked by subsequent workers. Thus *Babirussa russa*, *Giraffa giraffa*, *Hippopotamus liberiensis*, and *Microtus pinetorum* have each formed the basis of 4 generic names; *Dicrostonyx aatus*, *Fiber zibethicus*, and *Tayassu torquatus* of 5; and *Galeocercus volans*, *Hydrodamalis gigas*, and *Simia satyrus* of 6. Three striking examples are those of the aye-aye (*Daubentonius madagascariensis*) and the two-toed anteater (*Cyclopes didactylus*), each of which has received seven names; and the chimpanzee (*Simia troglodytes*), which has received no less than nine:

AYE-AYE.	TWO-TOED ANTEATER.	CHIMPANZEE.
<i>Daubentonius</i> Geoffroy, 1795.	<i>Cyclopes</i> Gray, 1821.	<i>Troglodytes</i> * Geoffroy, 1812.
<i>Prophagus</i> Geoffroy, 185.	<i>Cyclothurus</i> Lesson, 1842.	<i>Pan</i> Oken, 1816.
	<i>Didactyles</i> Cuvier, 1829.	<i>Mimetes</i> * Leach, 1820.
<i>Aye</i> Lacépède, 1790.	<i>Dinomyx</i> * Geoffroy, 1835.	<i>Theranthropus</i> Brks., 1828.
<i>Omys</i> Cuvier, 1800.	<i>Eurypterna</i> Gloger, 1841.	<i>Anthropopithecus</i> Bl., 1838.
<i>Didactylus</i> , Oken, 1816.	<i>Myrmecolichnus</i> Reich., 1836.	<i>Hylanthropus</i> Gloger, 1841.
<i>Utherus</i> * Blainv., 1839.		<i>Pseudanthropos</i> Rhb., 1860.
<i>Myrmur</i> Blainville?, 1846.	<i>Myrmydon</i> Wagler, 1830.	<i>Engeco</i> Haeckel, 1866.
		<i>Pongo</i> * Haeckel, 1866.

Three of the chimpanzee names—*Mimetes*, *Pongo*, and *Troglodytes*—are preoccupied, and several of the others are scarcely ever cited, even by synonymy. *Anthropopithecus*, the only one which is commonly used, is antedated by both *Pan* and *Theranthropus*.

An attempt has been made to call attention to cases of this kind by the following references: Thus, a generic name that is preoccupied is marked with a dagger (†) and followed by the name (in parentheses) distinctly proposed to replace it or by the earliest available name for the same species. If several names have been proposed for the same species, the references are given after each to the other names which are proposed. It must not be supposed, however, that all the synonyms are mentioned in this way. Critical study of the synonymy of some groups doubtless bring to light numerous other names which are practically identical, but cross references to synonyms of this kind are beyond the scope of the present index.

* Preoccupied.

Genera and subgenera are treated alike, and entries showing where subgenera were raised to full generic rank have been omitted. Both families and subfamilies have been carefully distinguished, and where a subfamily has been raised to the rank of a full family both names are given. Misprints, emendations, and variants in generic names are included only when they have a different initial letter or differ radically in spelling. If, however, the original form of either a family or subfamily name differs from the form now accepted both are mentioned. This may necessitate three distinct entries (as in the case of Natalini 1866; Natalinæ, 1892; and Natalidæ, 1899), but giving all the important forms facilitates tracing the history of the name. Later references are in all cases indented.

INDEX OF GENERA

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO ORDERS AND FAMILIES.

[In the first column black-face type indicates that the genus is recent, italics that it is extinct. A dagger (†) indicates that a generic name is not available because it is preoccupied. A double dagger (‡) indicates that a family name is not available either because it was not based on a generic name or because the latter is preoccupied.]

ALLOTHERIA.^a

BOLODONTIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

- Allodontidæ* MARSH, 1889. *Chirogidæ* COPE, June, 1887.
Bolodontidæ OSBORN, Nov. 1, 1887.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

- | Name, authority, and date. | Type or included species, and localities. |
|------------------------------------|--|
| <i>Allacodon</i> MARSH, 1889 | <i>Allacodon lentus</i> (type); <i>A. pumilus</i> , Laramie beds, Wyoming. |
| <i>Allodon</i> MARSH, 1881 | <i>Allodon laticeps</i> , Atlantosaurus beds, Wyoming. |
| <i>Bolodon</i> OWEN, 1871 | <i>Bolodon crassidens</i> , Durdlestone Bay, England. |
| <i>Chirox</i> COPE, 1884 | <i>Chirox plicatus</i> , Puerco, New Mexico. |

NEOPLAGIAULACIDÆ. (See **PLAGIAULACIDÆ.**)

PLAGIAULACIDÆ.^b

(Including *Neoplagiaulacidae* and *Polymastodontidae*.)

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| <i>Cimolodontidæ</i> MARSH, 1889. | <i>Paradoximyina</i> AMEGHINO, 1886. |
| <i>Cimolomida</i> MARSH, 1889. | <i>Paradoxomyidæ</i> AMEGHINO, 1889. |
| <i>Dipriodontidæ</i> MARSH, 1889. | <i>Plagiaulacidæ</i> GILL, 1872. |
| ‡ <i>Microlestidæ</i> MURRAY, 1866. | <i>Polymastodontidæ</i> COPE, 1884. |
| <i>Neoplagiaulacidæ</i> AMEGHINO, 1890. | <i>Stereognathidæ</i> MURRAY, 1866. |
| | <i>Tripiodontidæ</i> MARSH, 1889. |

^a *Allotheria* was proposed by MARSH in September, 1880 (Am. Journ. Sci. and Arts, 3d ser., XX, p. 239). The later term *Multituberculata*, which has come into more general use, was proposed by COPE in July, 1884 (Am. Naturalist, XVIII, p. 687).

In the latest revision of the group (AMEGHINO, *Anales Mus. Nac. Buenos Aires*, IX, p. 158, 1903), five families are recognized—*Plagiaulacidae*, *Polydolopidae*, *Neoplagiaulacidae*, *Promysopidae*, and *Polymastodontidae*. Of these the first two are here recognized, the *Neoplagiaulacidae* and *Polymastodontidae* are combined with the *Plagiaulacidae*, and the genera included under *Promysopidae* are placed in 'Incertæ sedis.' The *Bolodontidae*, which Ameghino combines with the *Plagiaulacidae*, are recognized as a distinct family.

^b *Stereognathidae* should be used for this family both on account of earlier publication as a family name and because it is based on the earliest generic name.

<i>Dipriodon</i> MARSH, 1889	<i>Dipriodon robustus</i> , Laramie ls
<i>Eomannodon</i> AMEGHINO, 1902.....	<i>Eomannodon multituberculatus</i> ,
<i>Halodon</i> MARSH, 1889.....	<i>Halodon sculptus</i> , Laramie beds
<i>Hypsiprymnopsis</i> DAWKINS, 1864....	<i>Hypsiprymnopsis rhaticus</i> , Wat
<i>Liotomus</i> COPE, 1884.....	<i>Neoplagiaulax marshi</i> , Reims, l
<i>Mannodon</i> AMEGHINO, 1893.....	New name for <i>Tideus</i> Ameghir
<i>Meniscoëssus</i> COPE, 1882	<i>Meniscoëssus conquistus</i> , Laramie
† <i>Microlestes</i> PLIENINGER, 1847.....	<i>Microlestes antiquus</i> , Wurttemb
<i>Nanomys</i> MARSH, 1892	New name for <i>Nanomys</i> Marsh
† <i>Nanomys</i> MARSH, 1889.....	<i>Nanomys minutus</i> , Wyoming. (
<i>Neocenacodon</i> LEMOINE, 1891.....	<i>Neocenacodon</i> sp., Reims, Frar
<i>Neoplagiaulax</i> LEMOINE, 1882	<i>Neoplagiaulax cocænus</i> , Reims,
<i>Oracodon</i> MARSH, 1889.....	<i>Oracodon anceps</i> , Laramie beds
<i>Paradoxomys</i> AMEGHINO, 1885.....	<i>Paradoxomys cancrivorus</i> , Para
? <i>Paronychodon</i> COPE, 1876	<i>Paronychodon lacustris</i> , Fort U
<i>Plagiaulax</i> ^a FALCONER, 1857.....	<i>Plagiaulax becklesii</i> (type); l
	Oolite, Dorsetshire, England
<i>Plioprion</i> COPE, 1884.....	<i>Plagiaulax minor</i> , Dorsetshire,
<i>Polymastodon</i> COPE, 1882.....	<i>Polymastodon taöensis</i> , Puerco l
† <i>Ptilodus</i> COPE, 1881.....	<i>Ptilodus medixæus</i> , Torrejon, N
<i>Selenacodon</i> MARSH, 1889.....	<i>Selenacodon fragilis</i> , Laramie ls
<i>Stereognathus</i> CHARLESWORTH, 1855..	<i>Stereognathus ooliticus</i> , Stonesfiel
<i>Taniolabis</i> COPE, 1882	<i>Taniolabis sulcatus</i> , Puerco Eoc
† <i>Tideus</i> AMEGHINO, 1890.....	<i>Tideus trisulcatus</i> , Patagonia. (
<i>Tripriodon</i> MARSH, 1889.....	<i>Tripriodon celatus</i> , Laramie be

POLYDOLOPIDÆ.

Polydolopidæ AMEGHINO, 1897.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.
Amphidolops AMEGHINO, 1909

Type or included species, and
Amphidolops samuelsi A. samuelsi

POLYMASTODONTIDÆ. (See **PLAGIAULACIDÆ**).**TRITYLODONTIDÆ.***Tritylodontidae* COPE, 1884.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>ulius</i> FRAAS, 1896.....	<i>Tritylphus</i> sp. (= <i>Tritylodon fraasi</i> , 1887), near Stuttgart, Wurttemberg.
<i>on</i> OWEN, 1884.....	<i>Tritylodon longævus</i> , Basuto Land, South Africa.

INCERTÆ SEDIS.

<i>ys</i> BROOM, 1903.....	<i>Karooamys browni</i> , Ariwal North, South Africa.
<i>ys</i> ^a AMEGHINO, 1902.....	<i>Promysops acuminatus</i> , Patagonia.
<i>mastodons</i> ^a AMEGHINO, 1903..	<i>Propolytmastodon caroli-ameghinai</i> , Patagonia.
<i>serius</i> SEELEY, 1887.....	<i>Theriodesmus phylarchus</i> , Fraserberg, Cape Colony.

CETE.^b**BALÆNIDÆ.**

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

<i>idæ</i> GRAY, 1870.	<i>Megapterina</i> GRAY, 1864.
<i>æ</i> GRAY, 1821.	<i>Megapteridæ</i> GRAY, 1868.
<i>teridæ</i> GRAY, 1864.	<i>Palaecetidæ</i> GRAY, 1866.
<i>inæ</i> BRANDT, 1872.	<i>Physalina</i> GRAY, 1864.
<i>topinæ</i> BRANDT, 1872.	<i>Physalinidæ</i> GRAY, 1868.
<i>ida</i> HÆCKEL, 1895.	<i>Protobalenida</i> HÆCKEL, 1895.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>us</i> COPE, 1868.....	<i>Balæna gibbosa</i> (type), Atlantic Ocean; <i>Agaphe-lus glaucus</i> , Monterey, Cal. (See <i>Cyphonotus</i> .)
<i>tus</i> VAN BENEDEN, 1880.....	<i>Amphicetus later</i> , <i>A. vernus</i> , <i>A. editus</i> , <i>A. rotundus</i> , Antwerp, Belgium.
<i>æra</i> GIGLIOLI, 1870.....	<i>Amphiptera pacifica</i> , South Pacific (Chile).
<i>æ</i> VAN BENEDEN, 1865?.....	<i>Balanodon linzianum</i> , Linz, Upper Austria.
LINNÆUS, 1758.....	<i>Balæna mysticetus</i> (type), <i>B. physalus</i> , <i>B. boops</i> , <i>B. musculus</i> , Arctic and North Atlantic oceans.
<i>tera</i> LACÉPÈDE, 1804.....	<i>Balanoptera gibbæ</i> , <i>B. jubartes</i> , <i>B. rorqual</i> , <i>B. acutorostrata</i> .
<i>us</i> VAN BENEDEN, 1872.....	<i>Balanotus insignis</i> , Antwerp, Belgium.
<i>a</i> VAN BENEDEN, 1872.....	<i>Balanula balanopsis</i> , Antwerp, Belgium.
<i>ia</i> GRAY, 1864.....	<i>Benedenia knoxii</i> , North Sea.
GRAY, 1821.....	<i>Balæna boops</i> , Arctic Ocean.
<i>us</i> VAN BENEDEN, 1872.....	<i>Burtinopsis similis</i> , Antwerp, Belgium.
GRAY, 1864.....	<i>Balæna</i> (<i>Caperea</i>) <i>antipodarum</i> , New Zealand.
<i>tropis</i> COPE, 1896.....	<i>Cephalotropis coronatus</i> , Chesapeake region.
<i>a</i> RAPINÉQUE, 1815.....	New name for <i>Balanoptera</i> Lacépède, 1804.
<i>omorphus</i> BRANDT, 1873.....	<i>Cetotheriomorphus dubius</i> , southern Russia?
<i>iophanes</i> BRANDT, 1873.....	<i>Cetotherium curieri</i> , <i>C. cortesi</i> , <i>C. capellini</i> , <i>C. randellii</i> , Europe.

^a *Promysopidae* of AMEGHINO.^b LINNÆUS, *Systema Nature*, 10th ed., I, p. 75, 1758.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included.
<i>Cetotheriopsis</i> BRANDT, 1871.....	<i>Cetotheriopsis</i> sp., Linz,
<i>Cetotherium</i> BRANDT, 1843.....	<i>Cetotherium rathkii</i> (ty) Russia.
† <i>Cuvierius</i> GRAY, 1866.....	<i>Phybalus latirostris</i> , Ho.
<i>Cyphonotus</i> RAFINESQUE, 1815.....	<i>Balana</i> sp. Rafinesque Ocean, according to
<i>Dactylæna</i> GRAY, 1874.....	<i>Balanoptera huttoni</i> (Otago Head, New Ze
<i>Erpetocetus</i> VAN BENEDEN, 1880....	Emendation of <i>Herpeto</i>
<i>Eschrichtius</i> GRAY, 1864.....	<i>Balanoptera robusta</i> <i>Megaptera novæzeland</i>
<i>Eubalæna</i> GRAY, 1864.....	<i>Eubalæna australis</i> , CAJ
<i>Eucetites</i> AMEGHINO, 1901.....	<i>Eucetites juliensis</i> , Patag
<i>Eucetotherium</i> BRANDT, 1873.....	<i>Cetotherium rathkii</i> , C. C. priscum, C. meyeri
† <i>Fabricia</i> GRAY, 1866.....	<i>Balæna rostrata</i> , North
<i>Flowerius</i> LILLJEBORG, 1867.....	<i>Flowerius gigas</i> (= <i>Sibbe</i>
<i>Halibalæna</i> GRAY, 1873.....	<i>Balæna britannica</i> , Lyn
<i>Herpetocetus</i> VAN BENEDEN, 1872...	<i>Herpetocetus scaldienis</i> ,
<i>Heterocetus</i> VAN BENEDEN, 1880.....	<i>Heterocetus affinis</i> , <i>Ceto</i> <i>rocetus sprangii</i> , Ant
<i>Hunterus</i> GRAY, 1864.....	<i>Hunterus temminckii</i> , C
<i>Idiocetus</i> CAPELLINI, 1876.....	<i>Idiocetus guicciardinii</i> , I
<i>Isocetus</i> VAN BENEDEN, 1880.....	<i>Isocetus depauperii</i> , Antw
<i>Kyphobalæna</i> ESCHRICHT, 1849.....	<i>Kyphobalæna boops</i> , Ar
<i>Leibobalæna</i> ESCHRICHT, 1849.....	'Glothvaler' or 'Rethv
<i>Macleayius</i> GRAY, 1864.....	<i>Macleayius australiensis</i> ,
<i>Megaptera</i> GRAY, 1846.....	<i>Balæna nodosa</i> , <i>Balænoq</i> <i>imana</i> (type), <i>Megap</i> <i>tera antarctica</i> , B. bog
<i>Megapteropsis</i> VAN BENEDEN, 1872..	<i>Megapteropsis robusta</i> , I
<i>Mesocetus</i> VAN BENEDEN, 1880.....	<i>Mesocetus longirostris</i> (I, <i>frons</i> , M. <i>pinguis</i> , An
<i>Mesoteras</i> COPE, 1870.....	<i>Mesoteras kerrianius</i> , No.
<i>Metopocetus</i> COPE, 1896.....	<i>Metopocetus duranensis</i> , I
<i>Mysticetus</i> WAGLER, 1830.....	<i>Balæna boops</i> , Arctic O
<i>Neobalæna</i> GRAY, 1870.....	<i>Balæna marginata</i> , Kaw
<i>Notiocetus</i> AMEGHINO, 1891.....	<i>Notiocetus romerianus</i> , I
<i>Ogmobalæna</i> ESCHRICHT, 1849.....	'Furehvaler' or 'Rörh
<i>Pachycetus</i> VAN BENEDEN, 1883.....	<i>Pachycetus robustus</i> , P.
<i>Palæobalæna</i> ^a SEELEY, 1864.....	<i>Palæobalæna sedgwickii</i> ,
<i>Palæobalæna</i> MORENO, 1892.....	<i>Palæobalæna bergi</i> , ^a M
<i>Palæocetus</i> SEELEY, 1865.....	<i>Palæocetus sedgwickii</i> , F
<i>Physalus</i> LACÉPÈDE, 1804.....	<i>Physalus cylindricus</i> , A Ocean.
<i>Plesiocetopsis</i> BRANDT, 1873.....	<i>Cetotherium hupschii</i> , C. <i>burtinii</i> , C. <i>gervaisii</i> ,
<i>Plesiocetus</i> VAN BENEDEN, 1859.....	<i>Plesiocetus hupschii</i> , P. werp, Belgium.
<i>Poescopia</i> GRAY, 1864.....	<i>Balæna lalandii</i> , Cape o novæ-zelandiæ, New Z
<i>Protobalæna</i> ^b DU BUS, 1867.....	(Species not named in I Van Beneden, 1872,

^a Nomen nudum, remained *Palæocetus*, when the genus^b *Protobalæna* VAN BENEDEN, 1872.

PART III: CETE, BALÆNIDÆ—DELPHINIDÆ

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
<i>Balaena</i> LEIDY, 1869	<i>Balaena palvatlantica</i> , City Point (= <i>Rhegmopsis</i> .)
<i>Balaenurus</i> HAECKEL, 1895	Hypothetical ancestor of the w
<i>Balaena</i> ESCHRICHT, 1849	'Finhval,' Northern seas.
<i>Cetus</i> GLOGER, 1841	New name for <i>Balaenoptera</i> LACÉ
<i>lanectes</i> COPE, 1869	<i>Agaphetus glaucus</i> , Monterey, C
<i>opsis</i> COPE, 1896	New name for <i>Protobalaena</i> LEI
LEIDY, 1869	<i>Balaena hoops</i> , Arctic Ocean; <i>B. i.</i>
<i>Balaena</i> GRAY, 1866	<i>Balaenoptera laticeps</i> (= <i>Balaena</i> Rudolphi), North Sea.
<i>Balaena</i> GRAY, 1864	<i>Balaenoptera laticeps</i> (= <i>Balaena</i> Rudolphi); <i>Sibbaldus borealis</i> , North
<i>Cetus</i> COPE, 1895	<i>Balaena prisca</i> , Westmoreland County,
<i>Balaena</i> GRAY, 1874	<i>Stenobalaena xanthogaster</i> , Port Unu New Zealand.
<i>Jon</i> VAN BENEDEN, 1895	<i>Balaenodon lentianus</i> , Linz, Upper Austria
<i>Balaena</i> GRAY, 1866	<i>Balaenoptera swinhoei</i> , Formosa.
<i>Balaena</i> COPE, 1895	<i>Tretulius buccatus</i> , Yorktown beds, Maryland North Carolina.
COPE, 1895	<i>Ulias moratus</i> Yorktown beds, Maryland North Carolina.

BASILOSAURIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

<i>Stenodonta</i> COPE, 1867.	<i>Hydrarchidae</i> BONAPARTE, 1850.
<i>Stenodonta</i> BRANDT, 1873 (part).	† <i>Stegorhinidae</i> BRANDT, 1873.
<i>Stenodonta</i> BRANDT, 1873 (part).	<i>Zeuglodontidae</i> GIEBEL, 1855.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
<i>Basilosaurus</i> HARLAN, 1834	<i>Basilosaurus</i> sp. (= <i>Zeuglodon cetoides</i> OWEN, 1841), Ouachita River, Louisiana.
<i>Dorudon</i> GIBBES, 1845	<i>Dorudon serratus</i> , head Cooper River, South Carolina.
<i>Hydrarchos</i> KOCH, 1846	<i>Hydrarchos harlani</i> , Claiborne, Alabama.
<i>Kekenodon</i> HECTOR, 1881	<i>Kekenodon onumata</i> , Waitaki Valley, New Zealand.
<i>Pontobasilus</i> LEIDY, 1873	<i>Pontobasilus tuberculatus</i> , Atlantic States (Alabama?).
<i>Pontogeneus</i> LEIDY, 1852	<i>Pontogeneus priscus</i> , Ouachita, Louisiana.
<i>Scutro-cetus</i> AGASSIZ, 1848	<i>Scutro-cetus gibbesii</i> , South Carolina.
<i>Basilosaurus</i> OWEN, 1839	New name for <i>Basilosaurus</i> , Harlan, 1834.
<i>Basilosaurus</i> OWEN, JAN. 12, 1839	New name for <i>Basilosaurus</i> , Harlan, 1834.

DELPHINIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

<i>Monodonta</i> FLOWER, 1867.	<i>Monodontidae</i> GRAY, 1821.
<i>Narvalla</i> GRAY, 1868.	<i>Narvallidae</i> BURNETT, 1830
<i>Orcini</i> GRAY, 1821.	<i>Orcini</i> WAGNER, 1846.
<i>Phocæna</i> GRAY, 1821.	<i>Orcade</i> GRAY, 1871.
<i>Phocæna</i> GUÉRIN, 1874.	<i>Phocænina</i> GRAY, 1825.
<i>Cephalus</i> GRAY, 1850.	<i>Phocænidae</i> BURMEISTER, 1888?
<i>Phoca</i> GRAY, 1871.	† <i>Phocænoidæ</i> GUÉRIN, 1874.
<i>Pseudorca</i> BRANDT, 1873.	<i>Pseudorca</i> GRAY, 1871.
<i>Stenonina</i> GRAY, 1868.	<i>Stenonina</i> GRAY, 1868.
<i>Tachynotus</i> GRAY, 1868.	<i>Tachynotidae</i> BROOKES, 1828
<i>Tachynotus</i> GRAY, 1868.	

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included</i>
<i>Acanthodelphis</i> GRAY, 1866	<i>Phocaena spinipinnis</i> , F
<i>Archaeocetus</i> SINZOW, 1898.....	New name for <i>Pachypt</i>
<i>Argocetus</i> (GILGER, 1841.....	<i>Delphinus leucas</i> , Arct apterus Lacépède.)
<i>Beluga</i> RAFINESQUE, 1815	New name for <i>Delphin</i>
<i>Cephalorhynchus</i> GRAY, 1846.....	<i>Delphinus heavisidii</i> (=
	Cape of Good Hop
	Good Hope; <i>Phoca</i> :
	Atlantic.
<i>Ceratodon</i> BRISSON, 1762.....	<i>Ceratodon ceratodon</i> (=
	tic Ocean.
<i>Cetus</i> BRISSON, 1762.....	<i>Cetus</i> , <i>Cetus albicans</i> , <i>C.</i>
	<i>dentibus acutis</i> , <i>C.</i>
	<i>dentibus in planum d</i>
† <i>Glymene</i> GRAY, 1864.....	<i>Delphinus euphrosyne</i> ,
<i>Delphinapterus</i> LACÉPÈDE, 1804	<i>Delphinapterus beluga</i> (
	<i>D. senedetta</i> .
† <i>Delphinapterus</i> LESSON & GARNOT,	<i>Delphinus peronii</i> , Ant
1826.	<i>delphis</i> and <i>Leucorh</i>
<i>Delphinus</i> LINNÆUS, 1758.....	<i>Delphinus phocaena</i> , D
	Atlantic Ocean.
<i>Delphis</i> FORSKÅL, 1775	Nomen nudum.
<i>Delphis</i> WAGLER, 1830	<i>Delphinus leucas</i> , Arct
	apterus Lacépède.)
† <i>Delphis</i> GRAY, 1864.....	<i>Delphinus delphis</i> , Atla
	<i>phinus</i> .)
† <i>Diodon</i> STORR, 1780.....	New name for <i>Monodo</i>
† <i>Electra</i> GRAY, 1866.....	<i>Lagenorhynchus electra</i>
	<i>leo-albus</i> , east coast &
	<i>Phocaena acutus</i> , N
	Pacific Ocean; <i>Delpl</i>
	Plata; <i>L. thicola</i> , w
<i>Eudelphinus</i> VAN BEN. & GERV., 1880.	<i>Delphinus delphis</i> , Atla
<i>Eudelphis</i> DU BUS, 1872.....	<i>Eudelphis mortezelensis</i> ,
† <i>Euphrosyne</i> GRAY, 1866.....	<i>Delphinus microps</i> , Bra
	<i>D. euphrosyne</i> (type)
† <i>Eutropia</i> GRAY, 1862.....	<i>Delphinus eutropia</i> , Ch
<i>Feresa</i> GRAY, 1870	<i>Orca intermedia</i> , locali
<i>Gladiator</i> GRAY, 1870.....	<i>Orca stenorhyncha</i> (=
<i>Globicephala</i> LESSON, 1828	<i>Delphinus deductor</i> (=
	Atlantic; <i>D. rissoant</i>
<i>Glyphidelphis</i> GÉRAVAIS, 1859.....	<i>Delphinus rostratus</i> , Inc
<i>Grampus</i> GRAY, 1828.....	<i>Delphinus griseus</i> , 1812 (
	Brest, France.
<i>Gudamu</i> GRAY, 1868.....	<i>Delphinus gudamu</i> , Viz
<i>Hemisynttrachelus</i> BRANDT, 1873	<i>Delphinapterus cortesii</i> ,
<i>Lagenorhynchus</i> GRAY, 1846	<i>Delphinus leucopleurus</i> ,
	<i>albirostris</i> , Norfolk, I
	<i>electra</i> , —; <i>L. asi</i>
	(type), Orkney Isla
<i>Leucas</i> BRANDT, 1873.....	<i>Delphinus leucas</i> , Arct
	apterus Lacépède.)

name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
rus GRAY, 1866	<i>Lagenorhynchus leucopleurus</i> , North Sea.
aphus LILLJEBORG, 1861	New name for <i>Delphinapterus</i> LESSON & GARNOT, 1826. (See <i>Lissodelphis</i> .)
is GLOGER, 1841	<i>Delphinus peronii</i> , Antarctic Ocean.
inus HERRERA, 1899	Modification of <i>Delphinus</i> LINNÆUS, 1758.
GRAY, 1868	<i>Delphinus stenorhynchus</i> , locality unknown.
LINNÆUS, 1758	<i>Monodon monoceros</i> , Arctic Ocean.
LACÉPÈDE, 1804	<i>Narwhalus vulgaris</i> (= <i>Monodon monoceros</i>), <i>N. microcephalus</i> , <i>N. andersonianus</i> , Atlantic Ocean.
s GRAY, 1846	<i>Delphinus phocaenoides</i> , Cape of Good Hope. (See <i>Neophocaena</i> .)
GRAY, 1871	<i>Orca meridionalis</i> , Tasmania.
us PALMER, 1899	New name for <i>Nomeris</i> GRAY, 1846.
GRAY, 1868	<i>Orca capensis</i> (= <i>O. pacifica</i> , 1870), North Pacific.
AY, 1846	<i>Orca gladiator</i> (= <i>Delphinus orca</i> , type), Atlantic Ocean; <i>Phocaena crassidens</i> , Lincolnshire, England; <i>Orca capensis</i> , Cape of Good Hope; <i>Delphinus intermedius</i> . (See <i>Orcinus</i> .)
GRAY, 1866	<i>Phocaena</i> (<i>Orcu</i>) <i>brevirostris</i> , Vizagapatam, India.
ITZINGER, 1860	<i>Delphinus orca</i> , Atlantic Ocean.
VAN BENEDEEN, 1876	<i>Delphinus acutidens</i> , Germany.
EN, 1816	New name for <i>Monodon</i> LINNÆUS, 1758.
urus BRANDT, 1873	<i>Delphinapterus wardmanni</i> , <i>D. fockii</i> , southern Russia. (See <i>Archaeocetus</i> and <i>Pristinocetus</i> .)
E. CUVIER, 1817	<i>Delphinus phocaena</i> , Atlantic Ocean.
is HUXLEY, 1859	<i>Phocaenopsis mantelli</i> , Parimoa, New Zealand.
us TROUSSART, 1898	New name for <i>Pachypleurus</i> BRANDT, 1873, and <i>Archaeocetus</i> SINZOW, 1898. ^a
us GERVAIS, 1880	<i>Delphinus marginatus</i> , Dieppe, France; <i>D. dubius</i> , ———; <i>D. tethys</i> , Dépt. Hérault, France.
phinus HÆCKEL, 1895	Hypothetical ancestor of the dolphins.
REINHARDT, 1862	<i>Phocaena crassidens</i> , Lincolnshire, England.
his WAGNER, 1846	<i>Delphinus eschrichtii</i> , <i>D. albirostris</i> , <i>D. tursio</i> , <i>D. abusalam</i> , <i>D. planiceps</i> , <i>D. reinwardtii</i> , <i>D. delphis</i> , <i>D. pseudodelphis</i> , <i>D. plumbeus</i> , <i>D. loriger</i> , <i>D. ceruleo-albus</i> , <i>D. superciliosus</i> , <i>D. novæzeelandiæ</i> , <i>D. longirostris</i> , <i>D. leucoramphus</i> , <i>D. amazonicus</i> .
i COPE, 1866	<i>Sagmatias amblodon</i> , South Pacific?
RAY, 1866	<i>Delphinus guianensis</i> , British Guiana.
AY, 1866	<i>Steno capensis</i> , Cape of Good Hope; <i>S. lentiginosus</i> , India.
halus GRAY, 1864	<i>Globiocephalus incrassatus</i> , Bridport, England.
IRAY, 1866	<i>Steno attenuatus</i> , India.
AY, 1846	<i>Delphinus rostratus</i> (type), <i>D. malayanus</i> , <i>D. frontatus</i> , Indian Ocean; <i>D. compressus</i> , ———; <i>D. attenuatus</i> , India.
n VAN DEN BROECK & MIL-74.	Nomen nudum, Antwerp, Belgium.
s BROOKER, 1828	<i>Tachynices megacephalus</i> (= <i>Monodon monoceros</i>), Arctic Ocean.

^a **part erroneously considered** *Archaeocetus* SINZOW, 1898, preoccupied by *i* **Cope**, 1890, a suborder of Cetaceans.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
Tucuxa GRAY, 1866	<i>Steno tucuxi</i> , Santarem, Amazon River, B.
† Tursio WAGLER, 1830	<i>Delphinus peronii</i> , Antarctic Ocean. (See <i>delphis</i> .)
† Tursio GRAY, 1843	<i>Tursio truncatus</i> (= <i>Delphinus tursio</i>), Atlantic Ocean. (See <i>Tursiops</i> .)
Tursiops GÉRAIS, 1855	<i>Delphinus tursio</i> , Atlantic Ocean.

PHYSETERIDÆ.

(Including Physodontidæ and Ziphiidæ.)

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Anarnacinae GILL, 1871.	† Hypognathodontidæ BRANDT, 1873 († <i>Kogiinae</i> GILL, 1871.
Catodontidæ F. CUVIER, 1836.	Physeteridæ GRAY, 1821.
Delphinorhynchidæ W. L. SCLATER, 1887.	Physodontidæ LYDEKKER, 1894.
Epiodontina GRAY, 1865.	Ziphiina GRAY, 1850.
Epiodontidæ GRAY, 1868.	Ziphiidæ GRAY, 1865.
† Heterodontidæ GIRARD, 1852.	
Hyperoodontina GRAY, 1846.	
Hyperoodontidæ GRAY, 1868.	

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
Aliama GRAY, 1864	<i>Delphinus desmarestii</i> , Mediterranean Sea.
Anarnak LACÉPÈDE, 1804	<i>Anarnak groenlandicus</i> , Greenland.
Ancylodon ILLIGER, 1811	<i>Monodon spurius</i> (= <i>Hyperoodon hutzki</i>) Greenland.
<i>Anoplomassa</i> COPE, 1869	<i>Anoplomassa forcipata</i> , near Savannah, Geo.
† Aodon LESSON, 1828	<i>Aodon dalei</i> (= <i>Ziphius soueverbiensis</i> = <i>Mesopl bidens</i>), Havre, France.
<i>Aporotus</i> DU BUS, 1868	<i>Aporotus recurvirostris</i> , <i>A. affinis</i> , <i>A. dicy</i> Antwerp, Belgium.
<i>Balanodon</i> OWEN, 1846	<i>Balanodon physaloides</i> Felixstowe, England
Belemnoziphius HUXLEY, 1864	<i>Ziphius longirostris</i> , Paris, France; <i>Diopl becanii</i> , Antwerp, Belgium; <i>Belemnozip compressus</i> (type), Ipswich, England.
<i>Berardiopsis</i> PORTIS, 1886	<i>Berardiopsis pliocrnus</i> , Valley of Asti, Italy.
Berardius DUVERNOY, 1851	<i>Berardius arnuxii</i> , Port Akaroa, New Zeala
Bidens G. FISCHER, 1814	<i>Delphinus diodon</i> ?
Cachalot H. SMITH? 1839	Spermaceti whale.
Callidon GRAY, 1871	<i>Mesoplodon gūntheri</i> , near Sydney, Australi
† Callignathus GILL, 1871	<i>Euphysetes simus</i> , Vizagapatam, India.
Catodon LINNÆUS, 1761	<i>Catodon macrocephalus</i> , North Atlantic. <i>Physeter</i> .)
Cetodiodon JACOB, 1825	<i>Delphinus hunteri</i> (= <i>Hyperoodon rostratus</i>), Dublin, Ireland.
† Cetus OKEN, 1816	<i>Cetus macrocephalus</i> , <i>Physeter tursio</i> , <i>C. mic</i> <i>C. orthodon</i> , and two unnamed species.
Chænocetus ESCHRICHT, 1846	'Næbhval,' Northern seas.
Chænodelphinus ESCHRICHT, 1843 ..	New name for <i>Hyperoodon Lacépède</i> , 1804.
Choneziphius DUVERNOY, 1851	<i>Ziphius planirostris</i> , Antwerp, Belgium.
Cogia WALLACE, 1876	Emendation of <i>Kogia</i> GRAY, 1846.

Name, authority, and date.

Type or included species, and localities.

- rhynchus** BLAINVILLE, 1817 . *Delphinus gracifrensis*, Portugal; *D. coronatus*, Arctic Ocean; *D. shauensis*, India; *D. pernetensis*, Cape Verde.
- ocetus** AMEGHINO, Feb., 1894. New name for *Mesocetus* Moreno, 1892.
- leile** VAN BENEDEEN, 1880 . *Dinoziphius roemondkii*, Antwerp, Belgium.
- LESSON**, 1828 . *Delphinus desmarestii* (type), Nice, France; *D. sowerbyi*, Elginshire, Scotld. (See *Hypodon*.)
- RAFINESQUE**, 1815 . *Nomen nudum*.
- in** GÉRAIS, 1850 . *Delphinus densirostris*, Indian Ocean.
- ocetus** GLOGER, 1841 . New name for *Oxypterus* Rafinesque, 1814.
- ion** GRAY, 1866 . *Ziphius layardii*, Cape of Good Hope.
- iphius** LEIDY, 1876 . *Echoroziphius coelops*, Ashley River, S. C.
- iphius** RUTIMEYER, 1857 . *Encheiziphius teretirostris*, Montpellier, France.
- RAFINESQUE**, 1814 . *Epiodon urguianus*, Mediterranean Sea.
- Du BUS**, 1867 . *Eucetus amblyodon*, Antwerp Belgium.
- tes** WALL, 1851 . *Euphysetes grayii* (= *Physeter breviceps*), near Sydney, Australia.
- don** BLAINVILLE, 1817 . *Anarnacus groenlandicus*, *Delphinus chemnitzianus* (= *Balaena rostrata*), *D. edentulus*, *D. bidentatus*, *D. butskopf* (= *Hyperoodon butskopf*), *D. sowerbiensis*, *Epiodon urguianus*, *D. densirostris*.
- etus** Du BUS, 1867 . *Homocetus villersei*, Antwerp, Belgium.
- tes** GÉRAIS, 1848-52 . *Hoplacetus crassidens* (type), Romans, France; *H. cureidens*, Montpellier, France.
- don** LACÉPÈDE, 1804 . *Hyperoodon butskopf*, near Havre, France.
- us** LYDEKKER, Apr., 1894 . New name for *Mesocetus* Moreno, 1892. (See *Diaphorocetus*.)
- i** HALDEMAN, 1841 . New name for *Diodon* Lesson, 1828.
- RAY**, 1846 . *Physeter breviceps*, Cape of Good Hope.
- etus** GRAY, 1863 . *Lagenocetus latifrons*, Orkney Islands, Scotland.
- aron** GRAY, 1865 . *Cutodon* (*Meganeuron*) *krestii*, Australia.
- saurus** ('GODMAN') HARLAN, *Megistosaurus* sp. (= *Physeter macrocephalus*), mouth of Mississippi River.
- tus** MORENO, 1892 . *Mesocetus poucheti*, Puerto Madryn, Patagonia. (See *Diaphorocetus*, *Hypocetus*, and *Paracetus*.)
- don** DUVERNOY, 1851 . *Delphinus sowerbyi*, Elginshire, Scotland. (See *Mesoplodon*.)
- lon**, BRANDT, 1873 . *Ziphius longirostris*, Paris, France; *Z. becani*, Antwerp, Belgium; *Mesoplodon christoli*, Pousan, Dépt. Hérault, France.
- don** GÉRAIS, 1850 . *Delphinus sowerbiensis*, Elginshire, Scotland.
- sterus** WAGNER, 1846 . *Delphinus micropterus*, France.
- ius** GRAY, 1871 . *Dioplodon europæus*, Mediterranean Sea.
- teon** RAFINESQUE, 1831 . *Nephrosteon* sp. (= *Physeter macrocephalus*?), La.
- VAGLER**, 1830 . *Delphinus edentulus* (= *D. butskopf* = *Balaena rostrata*) North Sea. (See *Hyperoodon*.)
- um** RAFINESQUE, 1815 . *Cutodon* sp. (nomen nudum).
- us** LEIDY, 1859 . *Ontocetus emmonsii*, North Carolina.
- AGLER**, 1830 . *Delphinus bidentatus*, North Sea; *D. desmarestii*, Nice, France.
- a** RAFINESQUE, 1815 . *Physeter* sp. (nomen nudum).
- ocetus** LEIDY, 1853 . *Orycterocetus quadratidens*, Virginia.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included
<i>Oulodon</i> VON HAAST, 1876	<i>Oulodon grayi</i> , Chathu
<i>Oxypterus</i> , RAFINESQUE, 1814	<i>Oxypterus mongitori</i> , N
<i>Palæodelphis</i> DU BUS, 1872	<i>Palæodelphis grandis</i> , <i>P. coronatus</i> , <i>P. arc</i> <i>natus</i> , <i>P. pachyodon</i>
<i>Paracetus</i> ^a LYDEKKER, April, 1894..	New name for <i>Mesoc</i> <i>Diaphorocetus</i> and <i>E</i>
<i>Pelycorhampus</i> COPE, 1895	<i>Pelycorhampus pertorti</i>
<i>Petrohynchus</i> GRAY, 1865	<i>Hyperoodon capensis</i> , (
	of Good Hope.
<i>Phyaster</i> LINNÆUS, 1758	<i>Physeter catodon</i> , Arcti
	(type), Atlantic Oc
	Arctic Ocean.
<i>Physeterula</i> VAN BENEDEN, 1877	<i>Physeterula dubusii</i> , A
<i>Physelodon</i> MCCOY, 1879	<i>Physelodon baileyi</i> , ne
<i>Physodon</i> GÉRYAIS, 1872	<i>Physodon leccense</i> , Lec
<i>Physotherium</i> PORTIS, 1886	<i>Physotherium sotterii</i> , .
<i>Placoziphius</i> VAN BENEDEN, 1869 ...	<i>Placoziphius duboisii</i> , .
<i>Priscophyseter</i> PORTIS, 1886	<i>Priscophyseter typus</i> , A
† <i>Proroziphius</i> LEIDY, 1876	<i>Proroziphius macrops</i> , .
<i>Rhamphocetus</i> GLOGER, 1841	New name for <i>Delphin</i>
<i>Rhinostodes</i> DU BUS, 1868	<i>Rhinostodes antwerpens</i>
<i>Rhynchocetus</i> ('ESCHRICHT') MAR-	Eschricht's family <i>Rh</i>
SCHALL, 1873.	(= <i>Delphini edentuli</i>)
<i>Scaldicetus</i> DU BUS, 1867	<i>Scaldicetus caretii</i> , Ant
<i>Tursio</i> FLEMING, 1822	<i>Tursio vulgaris</i> , T. mic
	Arctic Ocean.
<i>Uperoodon</i> ('LACÉPÈDE') GRAY, 1843.	Emendation (?) of <i>H</i>
<i>Uranodon</i> ILLIGER, 1811	<i>Delphinus butzkopf</i> , ne
	<i>Hyperoodon</i> .)
<i>Ziphioides</i> PROBST, 1886	<i>Ziphioides triangularis</i>
	Wurttemberg.
<i>Ziphiola</i> (Van Beneden) VAN DEN	<i>Ziphiola clepsydra</i> (n
BROECK and MILLER, 1874.	Belgium.
<i>Ziphiopsis</i> DU BUS, 1868	<i>Ziphiopsis phymatode</i>
	Belgium.
† <i>Ziphiorrhynchus</i> BURMEISTER, 1865.	<i>Ziphiorrhynchus cry</i>
	Argentina.
<i>Ziphiostrum</i> (Van Beneden) DU	<i>Ziphiostrum turninens</i>
BUS, 1868.	natum, Z. <i>lævigatu</i>
	Belgium.
<i>Ziphius</i> ^b G. CUVIER, 1823	<i>Ziphius cavirostris</i> (ty
	rostris, Antwerp, Bel

PLATANISTIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

<i>Eurhinodelphidæ</i> ABEL, 1901.	<i>Pontoplanodidæ</i>
† <i>Holoodontidæ</i> BRANDT, 1873 (part).	† <i>Pontoporiadæ</i> (
<i>Iniina</i> GRAY, 1846.	<i>Rhabdosteidæ</i> G.
<i>Iniadæ</i> GRAY, 1863.	† <i>Saurocetidæ</i> A.
<i>Platanistina</i> GRAY, 1846.	
<i>Platanistidæ</i> GRAY, 1863.	

^a *Paracetus* was evidently proposed by mistake, *Mesocet*
Hypocetus on the previous page.

^b *Xiphius* (EICHWALD) MURCHISON¹, 1843; *Xiphius* AGASS

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>delphis</i> ABEL, 1900.....	<i>Champsodelphis macrogathus</i> , France; <i>Delphinus lupugeni</i> , France; <i>Champsodelphis scaldensis</i> , Antwerp, Belgium; <i>C. sp.</i> , Xabregas, Portugal; <i>C. denticulatus</i> , Baltringen, Wurttemberg; <i>C. cristatus</i> , Germany; <i>C. ombonii</i> , Belluna, Italy; <i>C. letochar</i> , Austria; ? <i>C. fuchsii</i> , S. Russia; ? <i>C. karrer</i> , Austria; <i>Acrodelphis krauletz</i> , Eggenberg, Austria.
<i>lus</i> COPE, 1875.....	<i>Agabelus porcatus</i> , Cumberland Co., New Jersey.
<i>deetus</i> LYDEKKER, 1894.....	<i>Argyroctetus patagonicus</i> , Chubut, Patagonia.
<i>odelphis</i> LYDEKKER, Apr., 1894.....	New name for <i>Notocetus</i> Moreno, 1892. (See <i>Diachotichus</i> .)
<i>phus</i> COPE, 1875.....	<i>Priscodelphinus spinosus</i> , Maryland.
<i>phia</i> COPE, 1868.....	<i>Cetophis heteroditus</i> , Charles County, Maryland.
<i>rhynchus</i> GERVAIN, 1861.....	<i>Mesoplodon christolii</i> , near Montpellier, France.
<i>psodelphis</i> GERVAIN, 1848-52.....	<i>Delphinus macrogeni</i> (type), Sort, France; <i>D. bordæ</i> , Léognan, France.
<i>elphis</i> ABEL, 1900.....	<i>Delphinus sulcatus</i> , <i>Cetorhynchus christolii</i> , Dépt. Hérault, France.
<i>inodon</i> LEIDY, 1869.....	<i>Squalodon mento</i> (type), <i>Phoca wymani</i> , Charles County, Maryland.
<i>hinopsis</i> MÜLLER, 1853.....	<i>Delphinopsis freyeri</i> , Radoboj, Hungary.
<i>otichus</i> AMEGHINO, Feb., 1894.....	New name for <i>Notocetus</i> Moreno, 1892.
<i>inodelphis</i> DU BUS, 1867.....	<i>Eurhinodelphis cocheteuxi</i> , Antwerp, Belgium.
<i>norhynchus</i> VAN BENEDEN.....	Misprint for <i>Eurhinodelphis</i> , Du Bus, 1867.
GERVAIS, 1880.....	
<i>rododelphis</i> BRANDT, 1873.....	<i>Heterodelphis klinderi</i> , Nikolaief, S. Russia.
D'ORBIGNY, 1834.....	<i>Inia boliviensis</i> , Province of Moxos, Bolivia.
<i>is</i> LYDEKKER, 1893.....	<i>Iniopsis caucasica</i> , Caucasus, southern Russia.
<i>orhynchus</i> AMEGHINO, 1891.....	<i>Ichthyorhynchus vanbenedeni</i> , Paraná, Argentina.
<i>nthus</i> COPE, 1868.....	<i>Izacanthus celospondylus</i> , Charles County, Md.
<i>xetus</i> COPE, 1867.....	<i>Delphinus calvertensis</i> , Calvert Cliffs, Maryland.
<i>xhirifer</i> BRANDT, 1874.....	<i>Macrochirifer rindobonensis</i> , near Vienna, Austria.
<i>xetus</i> MORENO, 1892.....	<i>Notocetus vanbenedeni</i> , Puerto Madryn, Patagonia. (See <i>Diachotichus</i> and <i>Argyrodelphis</i> .)
<i>opontoporia</i> DOERING, 1882.....	<i>Delphinus paranensis</i> , Paraná, Argentina.
<i>igeneus</i> LEIDY, 1869.....	<i>Phocageneus venustus</i> , Richmond, Virginia.
<i>lista</i> WAGLER, 1830.....	<i>Delphinus gangeticus</i> , River Ganges, India.
<i>elphis</i> DU BUS, 1872.....	<i>Delphinus canaliculatus</i> , Oberschwaben, Germany.
<i>rhynchus</i> VAN BENEDEN, 1876.....	<i>Delphinus canaliculatus</i> , Oberschwaben, Germany.
<i>es</i> BURMEISTER, 1885.....	<i>Delphinus rectifrons</i> , Paraná, Argentina. (See <i>Palaeopontoporia</i> .)
<i>ruga</i> AMEGHINO, 1891.....	<i>Pontiruga fischeri</i> , Paraná, Argentina.
<i>planodes</i> AMEGHINO, Aug., 1891.....	New name for <i>Saurocetes</i> Burmeister, 1871.
<i>toporia</i> GRAY, 1846.....	<i>Delphinus blainvillii</i> , mouth of Rio de La Plata. (See <i>Stenodelphis</i> .)
<i>delphinus</i> LEIDY, 1851.....	<i>Priscodelphinus harlani</i> (type), Mullica Hill, New Jersey; <i>P. grandæus</i> , Shiloh, New Jersey.
<i>lostus</i> COPE, 1867.....	<i>Rhabdosteus latiradix</i> , near Patuxent River, Md.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
† <i>Saurocytes</i> BURMEISTER, 1871	<i>Saurocytes argentinus</i> , Entre Rios, Argentina. (See <i>Pontoplanodes</i> and <i>Saurodelphis</i> .)
<i>Saurodelphis</i> ^a BURMEISTER, Oct., 1891. New name for <i>Saurocytes</i> Burmeister, 1871. (See <i>Pontoplanodes</i> .)	
<i>Schizodelphis</i> GÉRAIS, 1861	<i>Delphinorhynchus sulcatus</i> , Loupian, France.
<i>Stenodelphis</i> GÉRAIS, 1847	<i>Delphinus blainvilliei</i> , mouth of Rio de La Plata.
<i>Susu</i> LESSON, 1828	<i>Delphinus gangeticus</i> , River Ganges, India.
<i>Tretosphys</i> COPE, 1868	<i>Delphinapterus lacertosus</i> , <i>Priscodelphinus grandævus</i> , Shiloh, New Jersey; <i>D. gabbi</i> , —; <i>Tretosphys urarus</i> , Shiloh, New Jersey; <i>D. ruschenbergeri</i> , Charles County, Maryland.
<i>Zarhachis</i> COPE, 1868	<i>Zarhachis flagellator</i> , Charles County, Maryland.

SQUALODONTIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

<i>Cynorcidæ</i> COPE, 1867.	† <i>Heterodontina</i> BRANDT, 1873 (part).
† <i>Diaphorodontina</i> BRANDT, 1873 (part).	<i>Squalodontidæ</i> BRANDT, 1873.
† <i>Gymnorhinidæ</i> BRANDT, 1873.	

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Agorophius</i> COPE, 1895	<i>Zeuglodon pygmaeus</i> , near Charleston, S. C.
<i>Arionius</i> MEYER, 1841	<i>Arionius servatus</i> , Wurttemberg, Germany.
<i>Colophonodon</i> LEIDY, 1853	<i>Colophonodon holmesii</i> , Ashley River, S. C.
<i>Crenidelphinus</i> LAURILLARD, 1846 ...	<i>Crenidelphinus</i> sp., Léognan, France.
<i>Cynorca</i> COPE, 1867	<i>Cynorca proterva</i> , Ashley River, S. C.
<i>Delphinoides</i> PEDRONI, 1845	<i>Delphinoides gratelupi</i> , Léognan, France.
<i>Graphiodon</i> LEIDY, 1870	<i>Graphiodon vinearius</i> , Marthas Vineyard, Mass.
<i>Macrophoca</i> LEIDY, 1856	<i>Macrophoca atlantica</i> , Cumberland Co., N. J.
<i>Pachyodon</i> MEYER, 1838	<i>Pachyodon mirabilis</i> , Mösskirch, Baden.
<i>Phococetus</i> GÉRAIS, 1876	<i>Zeuglodon vasconum</i> , near Bordeaux, France.
<i>Phocodon</i> AGASSIZ, 1841	<i>Phocodon scilla</i> , Malta.
<i>Porthcodon</i> ('COPE') GILL, 1872	<i>Nomen nudum</i> .
<i>Prosqualodon</i> LYDEKKER, 1894	<i>Prosqualodon australis</i> , Chubut, Patagonia.
<i>Rhizoprion</i> JOURDAN, 1861	<i>Rhizoprion bariensis</i> , Bari, France.
<i>Rhytidodon</i> PAOLO, 1897	<i>Squalodon tuberculatus</i> , Italy.
<i>Smilocomptus</i> GÉRAIS, 1849	<i>Smilocomptus burgueti</i> , Salles, France.
<i>Squalodon</i> GRATELOUP, 1840	<i>Squalodon grateloupii</i> , near Bordeaux, France.
<i>Stereodelphis</i> GÉRAIS, 1848-52	<i>Delphinus brevidens</i> , near Castris, France.
<i>Trirhizodon</i> COPE, 1890	Species with some of the posterior upper molars three-rooted.

ZEUGLODONTIDÆ. (See **BASILOSAURIDÆ**.)

INCERTÆ SEDIS.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Ceterhinops</i> LEIDY, 1877	<i>Ceterhinops longifrons</i> , Ashley River, S. C.
<i>Coryphæna</i> COUES, 1889	<i>Coryphæna</i> sp. Probably a fish.
<i>Pagiodon</i> PETERS 1870	<i>Pagiodon grandis</i> — ?
<i>Proterocetus</i> ^b AMEGHINO, 1899	<i>Proterocetus palpabilis</i> , Rio Sehuén, Argentina

^a Said to have been published in 'La Prensa,' June 26, 1891, in which case it antedates *Pontoplanodes* AMEGHINO.

^b *Proterocetidæ* AMEGHINO, 1899.

CHIROPTERA.^a

EMBALLONURIDÆ. (See NOCTILIONIDÆ.)

MEGADERMATIDÆ (NYCTERIDÆ).

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

matidæ H. ALLEN, 1864.

Nycterina VAN DER HOEVEN, 185

dermidæ GILL, 1872.

Nycteridæ DOBSON, 1875.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.

Type or included species, and localities.

ma PETERS, 1873.....	<i>Megaderma cor</i> , Abyssinia.
RAY, 1838.....	<i>Megaderma frons</i> , Senegal, West Africa.
ma PETERS, 1872.....	<i>Megaderma lyra</i> , India.
ma GEOFFROY, 1810.....	<i>Vespertilio spasma</i> , Ternate, Malay Archipe
CUVIER & GEOFFROY, 1795..	<i>Vespertilio hispidus</i> , Africa.
ps GRAY, 1866.....	<i>Nycterops pilosa</i> , Africa.
GRAY, 1838.....	<i>Nycteria javanica</i> , Java.
GRAY, 1866.....	<i>Vespertilio spasma</i> , Ternate. (See <i>Spasma</i> .)

MOLOSSIDÆ. (See NOCTILIONIDÆ.)

NATALIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

ae GILL, 1872.

Nycticellina GRAY, 1866.

rina GRAY, 1866.

Spectrellina GRAY, 1866.

is GRAY, 1866.

idæ MILLER, 1899.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.

Type or included species, and localities.

ochilus PETERS, 1877.....	<i>Amorphochilus schnablii</i> , Tumbes, Peru.
talus MILLER, 1898.....	<i>Natalus micropus</i> , Kingston, Jamaica.
F. CUVIER, 1828.....	<i>Furia horrens</i> , Amaribo River, French Guiana. (See <i>Furipterus</i> Bonaparte.)
GRAY, 1866.....	' <i>Furia</i> Temm., <i>Furipterus</i> Tomes, not Bonap.'
rus BONAPARTE, 1837.....	New name for <i>Furia</i> F. Cuvier, 1828.
teris LICHT. & PETERS, 1854..	<i>Hyonycteris discifera</i> , Puerto Caballo, Honduras.
GRAY, 1838.....	<i>Natalus stramineus</i> , —?
lus GERVAIS, 1855.....	<i>Vespertilio lepidus</i> , Cuba.
llum GERVAIS, 1855.....	<i>Spectrellum macrourum</i> , Bahia, Brazil.
era SPIX, 1823.....	<i>Thyroptera tricolor</i> , Amazon River, Brazil.

NOCTILIONIDÆ^c (EMBALLONURIDÆ of Dobson).

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

uridæ AMEGHINO, 1889.

†Mystacinæ DOBSON, 1875 ('group').

rina GRAY, 1866.

Noctilionidæ GRAY, 1821.

onurina GERVAIS, 1855.

Rhinopomina BONAPARTE, 1838.

llonuridæ DOBSON, 1875.

Rhinopomatidæ STOLICZKA, 1872.

uridæ (GEOFFROY) CHENU, 1850-58.

Taphosoinæ JERDON, 1874.

na GERVAIS, 1855.

Taphosoidæ ROCHEBRUNE, 1883.

isidæ GILL, 1872.

EMENBACH, Handb. Naturgesch., p. 74, 1779.

aline ALLEN, 1892.

is is the group named Emballonuridæ by Dobson. It is now often divided
o families: Noctilionidæ containing only *Noctilio*, and Molossidæ comprising
er genera.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included spe</i>
Balantiopteryx PETERS, 1867	<i>Balantiopteryx plicata</i> , Pun
Celano LEACH, 1821	<i>Celano brooksiana</i> , South A
Centronycteris GRAY, 1838	<i>Vespertilio calcaratus</i> , ^a Rio
Chærophon DOBSON, 1874	<i>Nyctinomus johorensis</i> , Joh
Cheiromeles HORSFIELD, 1824	<i>Cheiromeles torquatus</i> , Strai
Chiropetes GLOGER, 1841	New name for <i>Cheiromeles</i>
Colœura PETERS, 1867	<i>Emballonura afra</i> , Mozam
Cormura PETERS, 1867	<i>Emballonura brevirostris</i> , A
Diclidurus MAXIMILIAN, 1820	<i>Diclidurus albus</i> , Rio Pard
" Dinops SAVI, 1825"	<i>Dinops cestonii</i> , Pisa, Italy
Dysopes ILLIGER, 1811	<i>Vespertilio molossus</i> , 'Habi oppositis.'
Emballonura TEMMINCK, 1838	<i>Emballonura monticola</i> , Ja tilis, Brazil; <i>Vespertilio cæ tilio calcaratus</i> , Brazil.
Mamnyctinomus HERRERA, 1899	Modification of <i>Nyctinomu</i>
Molossops PETERS, 1866	<i>Molossus temminckii</i> , Bra Brazil; <i>M. brachymeles</i> , P Amecameca, Mexico.
Molossus GEOFFROY, 1805	<i>Molossus rufus</i> , South Ame
Mops LESSON, 1842	<i>Dysopes mops</i> , Malay Peni
Mormopterus PETERS, 1865	<i>Nyctinomus</i> (<i>Mormopterus</i>) arivo, Madagascar.
Mosia GRAY, 1843	<i>Mosia nigrescens</i> , Amboina.
Myopterus GEOFFROY, 1813	<i>Myopterus daubentonii</i> , Eur
Myopterus OKEN, 1816	<i>Myopterus senegalensis</i> , Sen
† Mystacina GRAY, ^c 1843	<i>Mystacina tuberculata</i> Gra Zealand. (See <i>Mystaco</i> ;
Mystacops LYDEKKER, 1891	New name for <i>Mystacina</i> (
Noctilio LINNÆUS, 1766	<i>Vespertilio leporinus</i> , tropic
Nyctinomops MILLER, 1902	<i>Nyctinomus femorosaccus</i> , A
Nyctinomus GEOFFROY, 1813	<i>Nyctinomus ægyptiacus</i> , Eg
† Oxyrhinus NATTERER MS., 1883	<i>Oxyrhinus bistratus</i> , Rio J.
Peronymus PETERS, 1868	<i>Peropteryx leucoptera</i> , Suri
Peropteryx PETERS, 1867	<i>Vespertilio caninus</i> (type) eastern Brazil; <i>Peropteryx</i> <i>tera</i> , Surinam.
Proboscidea SPIX, 1823	<i>Proboscidea saxatilis</i> , Rio S <i>P. rivalis</i> , Amazon Rive
Promops GERVAIN, 1855	<i>Promops ursinus</i> , Miranda <i>lossus nasutus</i> , Rio San
Rhinopoma GEOFFROY, 1813	<i>Rhinopoma microphyllus</i> , I
Rhynchonycteris PETERS, 1867	<i>Vespertilio naso</i> , Rio Mucu

^a MAXIMILIAN, 1821; preoccupied by *Vespertilio calcaratus* R.
North America; replaced by *Saccopteryx wiedi*. (See p. 168.)

^b The locality was originally given as South America, but D.
type, which is in the British Museum, came from Amboina (M.
Mus., 1878, 364).

^c Compare *Mystacina* GRAY, 1843, a genus of Vespertilionidæ

III: CHIROPTERA, NOCTILIONIDÆ—PHYLLOSTOMA

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and locality.
<i>mus</i> GRAY, 1866.....	No species mentioned. "Forel concavity; chin with a large t
<i>oryx</i> ILLIGER, 1811.....	<i>Vespertilio lepturus</i> , Surinam.
<i>a</i> BLAINVILLE, 1837.....	<i>Tadarida teniotis</i> (= <i>Dinops centom</i>
RAFINESQUE, 1815.....	Nomen nudum.
<i>cyteris</i> DOBSON, 1875.....	<i>Taphozous saccolaimus</i> , India and ² affinis, Labuan; <i>T. peli</i> , West A
<i>us</i> F. GEOFFROY, 1813.....	<i>Taphozous perforatus</i> , Onibos or
<i>us</i> TEMMINCK, 1838-39.....	<i>Urocyptus bilineatus</i> , Surinam.

NYCTERIDÆ. (See MEGADERMATIDÆ.)

PHYLLOSTOMATIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

<i>phyllina</i> GRAY, 1866.	<i>orbis</i> GRAY, 1866.
<i>omina</i> GRAY, 1866.	<i>or</i> GRAY, 1866.
<i>trionina</i> REHN, 1901.	KOCH, 1862-63.
<i>cterina</i> MILLER & REHN, 1901.	RAY, 1866.
<i>ina</i> BONAPARTE, 1845.	<i>omina</i> GRAY, 1825.
<i>odidæ</i> (I. Geoffroy) CHENU, 1858.	<i>stomidæ</i> WATERHOUSE,
LA KOCH, 1862-63.	<i>Stenodermina</i> Gervais, 1855.
<i>hagina</i> BONAPARTE, 1845.	<i>Stenodermatidæ</i> H. ALLEN, 18
<i>ophagina</i> GILL, 1872.	<i>Trachyopina</i> GRAY, 1866.
<i>tophilini</i> WATERHOUSE, 1838.	<i>Vampyridæ</i> BONAPARTE, 1838.
<i>mina</i> DOBSON, 1875.	
<i>tomidæ</i> H. ALLEN, 1892.	

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
EACH, 1821.....	<i>Aello cuvieri</i> , probably Jamaica or Cuba.
GRAY, 1866.....	<i>Alectops ater</i> , Surinam.
LA GRAY, 1847.....	<i>Ametrida centurio</i> , Para, Brazil.
GRAY, 1838.....	<i>Anoura geoffroyi</i> , Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
DE LYDEKKER, 1891.....	New name for <i>Tylostoma</i> Gervais, 1855.
GRAY, 1838.....	<i>Istiophorus flavescens</i> , Jamaica?
LEACH, 1821.....	<i>Artibeus jamaicensis</i> , Jamaica.
phylla GRAY, 1834.....	<i>Brachyphylla cavernarum</i> , St. Vincent, W. I.
LA GRAY, 1838.....	<i>Carollia braziliensis</i> , Brazil. (See <i>Hemiderma</i> .)
O GRAY, 1842.....	<i>Centurio senex</i> , tropical America.
cteris GRAY, 1839.....	<i>Chilonycteris macleayii</i> , Cuba.
rma PETERS, 1860.....	<i>Chiroderma villosum</i> , Brazil.
cyteris LICHTENSTEIN, 1844..	<i>Choeronycteris peruana</i> , Peru; <i>C. mexicana</i> (type), Mexico.
terus PETERS, 1865.....	<i>Vampyrus auritus</i> , Mexico.

manuscript name of Kuhl, first published by Lesson in 1842, and by Gray in 1866 as a synonym of *Taphozous*. Fitzinger, in 1870, included in the genus *Taphozous* from West Africa; *T. crassus*, from southern Asia; *T. brevicaudus*, *T. fulvidus*, *T. cantori*, from India.

Mormopina GRAY, 1866; *Mormopidae* GILL, 1872; *Mormoopina* REHN, 1901.

Phyllostomatidae COUES & YARROW, 1875.

through inadvertence. (See ALLEN, Trans. Am. Philos. Soc., new ser., XIX, 1898.)

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or inc</i>
Dermanura GERVAIS, 1855	<i>Sternoderma cinereum</i>
Dermonotus GILL, 1901	New name for <i>P.</i>
Desmodus MAXIMILIAN, 1824	<i>Desmodus rufus</i> ,
? † Diphylla SPIX, 1823	<i>Diphylla ecaudata</i>
Dolichophyllum LYDEKKER, 1891	New name for <i>M.</i>
Ectophylla H. ALLEN, 1892	<i>Ectophylla alba</i> , ¹
Edostoma D'ORBIGNY, 1838	<i>Edostoma cinerea</i> ,
Glossonycteris PETERS, 1868	<i>Glossonycteris las</i>
Glossophaga GEOFFROY, 1818	<i>Vespertilio soricini</i>
Glyphonycteris THOMAS, 1896	<i>Glyphonycteris sy</i>
Guandira ^a GRAY, 1866	<i>Guandira cayana</i>
Hæmatonycteris H. ALLEN, 1896	<i>Diphylla ecaudata</i>
Hemiderma GERVAIS, 1855	<i>Phyllostoma brevi</i>
Histiophorus AGASSIZ, 1846	Emendation of <i>I</i>
Histiops PETERS, 1869	<i>Artibeus undatus</i>
Hylonycteris THOMAS, 1903	<i>Hylonycteris uni</i> Costa Rica.
† Ischnoglossa SAUSSURE, 1860	<i>Ischnoglossa niva</i> (<i>Leptonycteris</i> .)
† Istiophorus GRAY, 1825	<i>Vampyrus cirrhe</i> (<i>Trachops</i> .)
Leptonycteris LYDEKKER, 1891	New name for <i>I.</i>
Lichonycteris THOMAS, 1895	<i>Lichonycteris obs</i>
Lobostoma GUNDLACH, 1840	<i>Lobostoma cinna</i> San Antonio e
Lonchoglossa PETERS, 1868	<i>Glossophaga cauc</i>
Lonchophylla THOMAS, 1903	<i>Lonchophylla mo</i>
Lonchorhina TOMES, 1863	<i>Lonchorhina aur</i>
Lophostoma D'ORBIGNY, 1838	<i>Lophostoma sylvi</i> dillera, Bolivi
† Macrophyllum GRAY, 1838	<i>Phyllostoma macr</i> (See <i>Dolichoph</i>
† Macrotus GRAY, 1843	<i>Macrotus waterho</i>
Madateus LEACH, 1821	<i>Madateus lewisii</i> ,
Mesophylla THOMAS, 1901	<i>Mesophylla macci</i>
Micronycteris GRAY, 1866	<i>Micronycteris me</i>
Mimetops GRAY MS., 1866	<i>Chiroderma, villo</i>
Mimon GRAY, 1847	<i>Phyllostoma benn</i>
Monophyllus LEACH, 1821	<i>Monophyllus redi</i>
Mormoops LEACH, 1821	<i>Mormoops blainvi</i>
† Necromantis WEITHOFER, 1887	<i>Necromantis adi</i> France. (See
Necronycteris PALMER, 1903	New name for <i>N</i>
Nicon GRAY, 1847	<i>Nicon caudifer</i> , <i>C</i>
Nyctiplanus GRAY, 1849	<i>Nyctiplanus rotur</i>
Otopterus LYDEKKER, 1891	New name for <i>M</i>
Peltorhinus PETERS, 1876	<i>Artibeus achrado</i>
Phylloderma PETERS, 1865	<i>Phylloderma sten</i>
Phyllodia GRAY, 1843	<i>Phyllodia parnell</i>
Phyllonycteris GUNDLACH, 1860	<i>Phyllonycteris po</i>
† Phyllophora GRAY, 1838	<i>Glossophaga amp</i>
Phyllops PETERS, 1865	<i>Phyllostoma albon</i> type), Cuba; ¹

^aThe genus and species were named (but not de

III: CHIROPTERA, PHYLLOSTOMATIDÆ—PTEROPODIDÆ

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and locality.
<i>tomus</i> LACÉPÈDE, 1799	<i>Vespertilio hastatus</i> , South America.
<i>rhinus</i> SAUSSURE, 1860	<i>Phyllostoma lineatum</i> , Paraguay. (rops.)
<i>rma</i> GÉRAVAIS, 1855	<i>Vespertilio perspicillatus</i> , Jamaica.
<i>otus</i> GRAY, 1838	<i>Pteronotus davyi</i> , Trinidad. (See <i>rma</i> PETERS, 1863.)
<i>rma</i> PETERS, 1863	<i>Stenoderma</i> (<i>Pygoderma</i>) <i>microdon</i> ,
<i>nycteris</i> MILLER, 1898	<i>Reithronycteris aphylla</i> , Jamaica.
<i>nycteris</i> TSCHUDI MS., 1844 ..	Manuscript name suppressed in <i>ronycteris</i> .
<i>phylla</i> PETERS, 1865	<i>Rhinophylla pumilio</i> , Brazil.
<i>rhinops</i> GRAY, 1866	<i>Rhinops minor</i> , Bahia, Brazil.
<i>stoma</i> GÉRAVAIS, 1855	<i>Schizostoma minutum</i> , Capella-Nova, Brazil.
<i>nycteris</i> PETERS, 1882	<i>Sphaeronycteris toxophyllum</i> , tropical America.
<i>rma</i> GEOFFROY, 1813	<i>Stenoderma rufum</i> , locality unknown.
<i>stoma</i> GRAY, 1842	<i>Sturnira spectrum</i> , Brazil (= <i>Phyllostoma</i> Paraguay).
<i>stoma</i> WINGE, 1892	<i>Stenoderma humerale</i> , <i>Chiroderma villosum</i> , I.
<i>stoma</i> BLAINVILLE, 1837	<i>Phyllostoma lineatum</i> , <i>P. lilium</i> , Paraguay.
<i>stoma</i> GRAY, 1827	Nomen nudum.
<i>stoma</i> GRAY, 1847	<i>Vampyrus bidens</i> , Spix, Brazil.
<i>stoma</i> GRAY, 1847	<i>Trachops fuliginosus</i> (= <i>Vampyrus cirrhosus</i> Pernambuco, Brazil).
<i>stoma</i> H. ALLEN, 1861	<i>Centurio memurtrii</i> , Mirador, Vera Cruz, Mexico.
<i>stoma</i> GÉRAVAIS, 1855	<i>Phyllostoma bidens</i> , Brazil. (See <i>Authorinus</i> PETERS, 1865.)
<i>stoma</i> PETERS, 1865	<i>Phyllostoma personatum</i> , São Paulo, Brazil.
<i>stoma</i> REINHARDT, 1872	Species of <i>Schizostoma</i> in which the ear is connected by a fold of membrane.
<i>stoma</i> THOMAS, 1900	<i>Phyllostoma pusillum</i> , Sapitiva, Brazil.
<i>stoma</i> THOMAS, 1900	<i>Chiroderma bidens</i> , Rio Huallaga, Peru.
<i>stoma</i> THOMAS, 1900	<i>Vampyrus caracciola</i> , Trinidad, West Indies.
<i>stoma</i> PETERS, 1865	<i>Phyllostoma lineatum</i> (type), Paraguay; <i>Artibeus vittatus</i> , Puerto Cabello, Venezuela.
<i>stoma</i> RAFINESQUE, 1815	' <i>Vampyrus</i> Geoffroy, sans queue.'
<i>stoma</i> LEACH, 1821	<i>Vespertilio spectrum</i> , South America.

PTEROPODIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

<i>cterinæ</i> LYDEKKER, 1891.	† <i>Macroglossina</i> GRAY, 1866.
<i>bidens</i> GRAY, 1821.	† <i>Macroglossina</i> TROUENSART, 1897.
<i>cterina</i> GRAY, 1866.	<i>Pteropidæ</i> GRAY, 1821.
<i>horina</i> GRAY, 1866.	<i>Pteropodidæ</i> BONAPARTE, 1838.
<i>idæ</i> H. SMITH, 1842.	† <i>Pterotocyna</i> VAN DER HOEVEN, 1855.
<i>idæ</i> PALMER, 1898.	

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>a</i> JOURDAN, 1837	<i>Acérodon</i> de Meyen (= <i>Pteropus jubatus</i>), Philippine Islands.
<i>steris</i> MATSCHIE, 1899	<i>Cynopterus maculatus</i> , Sarawak, Borneo.
<i>ia</i> MATSCHIE, 1899	<i>Harpyia major</i> , New Lauenburg, Bismarck Archipelago, East Indies.
<i>ENTINK</i> , 1879	<i>Bonia bidens</i> , Boné, Celebes.
<i>steris</i> JENTINK, 1889	<i>Callinycteris rosenbergii</i> , Gorontalo, Celebes.
<i>steris</i> LYDEKKER, 1891	New name for <i>Macroglossus</i> SCHINZ, 1824. (= <i>Kiодotus</i> .)

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
Cephalotes GEOFFROY, 1810	<i>Cephalotes peronii</i> , Timor; <i>C. pallasii</i> (= <i>Vespertilio cephalotes</i> , type), Moluccas. (See <i>Nyctimene</i> .)
Cercopteropus BURNETT, 1829	<i>Pteropus aegyptiacus</i> , Egypt; <i>P. amplexicaudatus</i> Timor.
Cheiropteruges RAMSAY, 1877	<i>Pteropus</i> (<i>Cheiropteruges</i>) <i>alboscapulatus</i> , Duke of York Island.
Cynonycteris PETERS, 1852	<i>Pteropus collaris</i> , southeast Africa.
Cynopterus F. CUVIER, 1825	<i>Pteropus marginatus</i> (= <i>Vespertilio sphinx</i> , Tranquebar), India.
Dobsonia PALMER, 1898	New name for <i>Hypoderma</i> Geoffroy, 1828.
Eidolon RAFINESQUE, 1815	' <i>Pteropus à queue</i> .'
Eleutherura GRAY, 1843	<i>Pteropus hottentottus</i> , Cape Town, Cape Colony.
Eonycteris DOBSON, 1873	<i>Macroglossus spelæus</i> , Moulmein, Burma.
Epomophorus BENNETT, 1836	<i>Pteropus epomophorus</i> (= <i>P. macrocephalus</i>), Gambia River, West Africa.
Epomops GRAY, 1866	<i>Epomophorus franqueti</i> , Gaboon, West Africa.
Eonycteris GRAY, 1866	<i>Pteropus phaiops</i> , Macassar, Celebes.
Gelasinus TEMMINCK, 1837	<i>Harpyia pallasii</i> (= <i>Vespertilio cephalotes</i>) Moluccas.
† Harpyia ILLIGER, 1811	<i>Vespertilio cephalotes</i> , Moluccas. (See <i>Nyctimene</i> .)
Harpyionycteris THOMAS, 1896	<i>Harpyionycteris whiteheadi</i> , Mindoro, P. I.
† Hypoderma I. GEOFFROY, 1828	<i>Cephalotes peronii</i> , Timor. (See <i>Dobsonia</i> .)
Hypsignathus H. ALLEN, 1861	<i>Hypsignathus monstrosus</i> (= <i>Pteropus holdemani</i>), West Africa.
Kiodotus BLYTH, 1840	New name for <i>Macroglossus</i> Schinz, 1824.
† Leiponyx ^a JENTINK, 1881	<i>Leiponyx büttikoferi</i> , Millsburg, Liberia.
† Macroglossus SCHINZ, 1824	<i>Pteropus minimus</i> , Java. (See <i>Kiodotus</i> , <i>Rhyrachocyon</i> , and <i>Carponycteris</i> .)
† Megaera TEMMINCK, 1835-41	<i>Pachysoma ecaudatum</i> , Padang, Sumatra. (See <i>Megaerops</i> .)
Megaerops PETERS, 1863	New name for <i>Megaera</i> Temminck, 1835-41.
† Megaloglossus PAGENSTECHER, 1885	<i>Megaloglossus woermannii</i> , Gaboon, West Africa. (See <i>Trygenycteris</i> .)
Melonycteris DOBSON, 1877	<i>Melonycteris melanops</i> , Duke of York Island.
Micropteropus MATSCHIE, 1899	<i>Epomophorus pusillus</i> , Yoruba, West Africa.
Myonycteris MATSCHIE, 1899	<i>Cynonycteris torquata</i> , Angola, West Africa.
Nanonycteris MATSCHIE, 1899	<i>Epomophorus veldkampii</i> , Buluma, Liberia.
Nesonycteris THOMAS, 1887	<i>Nesonycteris woodfordi</i> , Fauro Id., Solomon Ids.
Notopterus GRAY, 1859	<i>Notopterus macdonaldii</i> , Viti Levu, Fiji Islands.
Nyctalus BOWDICH, 1825	<i>Nyctalus verrucosus</i> , Madeira.
Nyctimene BECHSTEIN, 1800	<i>Vespertilio cephalotes</i> , Molucca Islands.
† Pachysoma I. GEOFFROY, 1828	<i>Pteropus melanocephalus</i> , <i>P. tittharcheilus</i> , Java; <i>Pachysoma diardii</i> , <i>P. duraucelii</i> , <i>P. brevicaudatum</i> , Sumatra.
† Pselaphon GRAY, 1870	<i>Pteropus ursinus</i> , (= <i>P. pselaphon</i>) Bonin Island.
Ptenochirus PETERS, 1861	<i>Pachysoma</i> (<i>Ptenochirus</i>) <i>jagori</i> , Luzon, P. I.
Pteralopex THOMAS, 1888	<i>Pteralopex atrata</i> , Aola, Solomon Islands.
Pterocyon PETERS, 1861	<i>Pterocyon palacrus</i> (= <i>Pteropus stramineus</i>), Sennar, East Africa.
Pteronotus RAFINESQUE, 1815	New name for <i>Pteropus</i> Brisson, 1762.

^a *Liponyx* FORBES, 1882—preoccupied by *Liponyx* VIEILLLOT, 1816, a genus of birds.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
Pteropus BRISSON, 1762	<i>Pteropus pteropus</i> (<i>P. celano</i> , 1804), Malaysia.
† Rhynchoecyon GISTEL, 1848	New name for <i>Macroglossus</i> Schinz, 1824. (See <i>Kiodotus</i> .)
Rousettus GRAY, 1821	<i>Pteropus aegyptiacus</i> , Egypt.
Scotonycteris MATSCHIE, 1894	<i>Scotonycteris zenkeri</i> , Cameroons, West Africa.
Selenycteris GRAY, 1870	<i>Pteropus seminuus</i> (= <i>P. leschenaultii</i>), Ceylon.
Sericonycteris MATSCHIE, 1899	<i>Pteropus rubricollis</i> , Bourbon, Indian Ocean.
† Spectrum LACÉPÈDE, 1799	<i>Vespertilio vampyrus</i> , Asia.
† Sphyrocephalus MURRAY, 1862	<i>Sphyrocephalus labrous</i> , Old Calabar River, West Africa.
Styloctenium MATSCHIE, 1899	<i>Pteropus wallacei</i> , Celebes.
Syconycteris MATSCHIE, 1899	<i>Macroglossus australis</i> , Rockhampton, northeast Australia.
Theopterus MATSCHIE, 1899	<i>Cynopterus nigrescens</i> , Morty Is., Malay Arch.
Tribonophorus BURNETT, 1829	<i>Tribonophorus desmarestii</i> , nomen nudum (= <i>Pteropus palliatus</i> ?, locality unknown.)
Trygonycteris LYDEKKER, 1891	New name for <i>Megaloglossus</i> Pagenstecher, 1885.
Uronycteris GRAY, 1862	<i>Cynopterus albiventer</i> , Morty Is., Malay Arch.
Xantharpyia GRAY, 1843	<i>Pteropus amplexicaudatus</i> (type), Timor; <i>P. aegyptiacus</i> , Egypt; <i>P. stramineus</i> , Africa. (See <i>Cercopteropus</i> .)
Zygnoccephalus MURRAY, 1862	Misprint for <i>Sphyrocephalus</i> on plate accompanying original description.

RHINOLOPHIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Hipposiderinae LYDEKKER, 1891.	Rhinolophina GRAY, 1825.
: Phyllorhina KOCH, 1860.	Rhinolophidæ BELL, 1836.
: Phyllorhinidæ ROCHEBRUNE, 1883.	Rhinonycterina GRAY, 1866.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
Alastor WEITHOFER, 1887	<i>Alastor heliophygus</i> , Quercy Phosphorites, France.
Anthops THOMAS, 1888	<i>Anthops ornatus</i> , Aola, Solomon Islands.
Aquias GRAY, 1847	<i>Rhinolophus luctus</i> , India; <i>R. trifolatus</i> , Java.
Asellia GRAY, 1838	<i>Rhinolophus tridens</i> , Egypt.
Chrysonycteris GRAY, 1866	<i>Hipposideros fulvus</i> , Madras, India.
Cleotis THOMAS, 1901	<i>Cleotis percivali</i> , Mombasa, British East Africa.
Calophyllus PETERS, 1866	<i>Rhinolophus calophyllus</i> , Moulmein, Burma.
Colops BLYTH, 1848	<i>Colops frithii</i> , 'Soonderbuns,' Bengal, India.
Cyclorhina PETERS, 1871	<i>Phyllorhina obscura</i> , Luzon, P. I.; <i>P. doria</i> , Sarawak, Borneo.
Doryrhina PETERS, 1871	<i>Phyllorhina cyclops</i> , Boutry, Guinea.
Euryalus MATSCHIE, 1901	<i>Rhinolophus mehelyi</i> (= <i>R. eurgale</i> Mehely, not Blasius), Bucharest, Roumania.
Gloionycteris GRAY, 1866	<i>Rhinolophus armiger</i> , Nepal, India.
Hipposideros GRAY, 1831	<i>Hipposideros sporis</i> (type), <i>H. elongatus</i> , <i>H. diadema</i> , <i>H. baratus</i> , <i>H. vulgaris</i> , <i>H. deformis</i> , Asia; <i>H. tridens</i> , Africa.
Macronycteris GRAY, 1866	<i>Rhinolophus gigas</i> , Guinea, West Africa.
Phyllorhina LEACH, 1816	<i>Phyllorhina minuta</i> , Torquay, England.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
† <i>Phyllorrhina</i> BONAPARTE, ^a 1837.....	<i>Rhinolophus diadema</i> , Timor.
† <i>Phyllotis</i> GRAY, 1866.....	<i>Rhinolophus philippinensis</i> , Philippine Islands.
<i>Pseudorhinolophus</i> SCHLOSSER, 1887..	<i>Rhinolophus antiquus</i> , Quercy Phosphorit France; <i>Vespertilio morloti</i> , Mauremont, Switzerland; 5 unnamed species.
<i>Ptychorhina</i> PETERS, 1871.....	<i>Rhinolophus caffer</i> , Africa.
<i>Rhinocrepis</i> CUVIER & GEOFF., 1795 .	<i>Vespertilio ferrum-equinum</i> , Europe.
<i>Rhinolophus</i> LACÉPÈDE, 1799.....	<i>Vespertilio ferrum-equinum</i> , Europe.
<i>Rhinonieteris</i> GRAY, 1847.....	<i>Rhinolophus aurantius</i> , Port Essington, Australia.
† <i>Rhinophylla</i> GRAY, 1866.....	<i>Phyllorhina labuanensis</i> , Labuan.
<i>Sideroderma</i> PETERS, 1871	<i>Phyllorhina fuliginosa</i> , Guinea, West Africa.
<i>Speorifera</i> GRAY, 1866.....	<i>Rhinolophus vulgaris</i> , Java.
<i>Syndesmotis</i> PETERS, 1871.....	<i>Phyllorhina megalotis</i> , Bogos Land, north Africa.
<i>Thyreorhina</i> PETERS, 1871.....	<i>Phyllorhina coronata</i> , Mindanao, P. I.
<i>Trionops</i> DOBSON, 1871.....	<i>Trionops persicus</i> , Shiraz, Persia.

VESPERTILIONIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

<i>Antrozoinæ</i> MILLER, 1897.	<i>Plecotina</i> GRAY, 1866.
† <i>Gymnorhina</i> WAGNER, 1843.	<i>Plecotinæ</i> MILLER, 1897.
† <i>Gymnorhinidæ</i> FATIO, 1869.	<i>Eomiciana</i> GRAY, 1866.
† <i>Nycteridae</i> SCHULZE, 1893.	† <i>Scotophilina</i> GRAY, 1866.
<i>Nycticeina</i> GÉRAIS, 1855.	† <i>Scotophilinæ</i> JERDON, 1874.
<i>Nycticejinæ</i> GILL, 1872.	<i>Vespertilionidæ</i> GRAY, 1821.
<i>Nyctophilina</i> GRAY, 1866.	

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Adelonycteris</i> H. ALLEN, 1892	New name for <i>Vesperus</i> Keyserling & Blasius.
<i>Acroestes</i> FITZINGER, 1870	<i>Vespertilio villosissimus</i> , <i>V. albescentis</i> , Paraguay; <i>V. nigricans</i> , <i>V. levis</i> , Brazil.
† <i>Alobus</i> PETERS, 1867	<i>Vespertilio temminckii</i> , northeast Africa.
† <i>Amblyotus</i> KOLENATI, 1858	<i>Amblyotus atratus</i> , Silicia, Austria.
<i>Antrozous</i> H. ALLEN, 1862.....	<i>Vespertilio pallidus</i> , El Paso, Texas.
" <i>Aristippe</i> KOLENATI, 1863"	<i>Vespertilio discolor</i> , <i>V. nilssonii</i> , Europe.
<i>Atalapha</i> RAFINESQUE, 1814.....	<i>Atalapha sicula</i> (type), Sicily; <i>A. americana</i> (= <i>Vespertilio noveboracensis</i> , eastern United States).
<i>Barbastella</i> GRAY, 1821	<i>Vespertilio barbastellus</i> , Burgundy, France.
† <i>Barbastellus</i> GRAY, 1831	<i>Barbastellus pacificus</i> , Islands South Pacific.
† <i>Brachyotus</i> KOLENATI, 1856	<i>Vespertilio mystacinus</i> , <i>V. daubentonii</i> , <i>V. d. neme</i> , Europe.
<i>Capaccinus</i> BONAPARTE, 1841	<i>Vespertilio capaccinii</i> , Italy.
<i>Cateorus</i> KOLENATI, 1856	<i>Vespertilio serotinus</i> , France.
<i>Cerivoula</i> LYDEKKER, 1891.....	Emendation of <i>Kerivoula</i> Gray, 1842.
<i>Chalinolobus</i> PETERS, 1866	<i>Vespertilio tuberculatus</i> , Dusky Bay, New Zealand.
<i>Cnephæus</i> KAUP, 1829.....	<i>Vespertilio serotinus</i> , France.
† <i>Cnephophilus</i> FITZINGER, 1870....	<i>Vespertilio macellus</i> , Borneo; <i>V. pellucidus</i> , Philippine Ids.; <i>V. ferrugineus</i> , Surinam; <i>V. tiragana</i> , eastern United States.

^a *Phyllorhina* BONAPARTE (not LEACH) = *Hippodideros*, GRAY, 1851.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
Cemastus FITZINGER, 1870	<i>Vespertilio capaccinii</i> , Italy; <i>V. megapodius</i> , Sardinia; <i>V. dusycneme</i> , <i>V. limnophilus</i> , Netherlands.
Corynorhinus H. ALLEN, 1865	<i>Plecotus macrotis</i> , Riceboro (?), Georgia.
Dasypterus PETERS, 1871	<i>Atulapha intermedia</i> (type), Matamoros, Mexico; <i>A. egregia</i> , Santa Catharina, Brazil; <i>A. ega</i> , Ega, Brazil; <i>A. caudata</i> , Pernambuco, Brazil.
Eptesicus RAFINESQUE, 1820	<i>Eptesicus melanops</i> (= <i>Vespertilio fuscus</i> , type), Kentucky; <i>Vespertilio mydas</i> , Ohio Valley.
Euderma H. ALLEN, 1892	<i>Histiotus maculatus</i> , Castac Creek, California.
Ezochurus ^a FITZINGER, 1870	<i>Vespertilio macrodactylus</i> , Japan; <i>V. horsfieldii</i> , Java; <i>V. macrotarsus</i> , Philippine Islands.
Glauconycteris DOBSON, 1875	<i>Chalinolobus poensis</i> , Fernando Po; <i>C. argentatus</i> , Cameroon Mts., West Africa; <i>C. variegatus</i> , Otjoro, southwest Africa.
Glischropus DOBSON, 1875	<i>Vesperugo nanus</i> , Mozambique, southeast Africa; <i>V. tylopus</i> , northern Borneo.
Harpiocephalus GRAY, 1842	<i>Vespertilio harpia</i> , Volcan de Guadé, Java.
Hesperoptenus PETERS, 1868	<i>Vesperus doriae</i> , Sarawak, Borneo.
Histiotus Gervais, 1855	<i>Plecotus velatus</i> , Brazil.
Hypexodon RAFINESQUE, 1819	<i>Vespertilio mystax</i> , Kentucky.
Hypugo KOLENATI, 1856	<i>Vesperugo maurus</i> , <i>V. krascheninikowii</i> , Europe.
Ia THOMAS, 1902	<i>Ia io</i> , Chung Yang, China.
Isotis KOLENATI, 1856	<i>Vespertilio nattereri</i> , <i>V. emarginatus</i> , Europe.
Kerivoula GRAY, 1842	<i>Vespertilio hardwickii</i> (type), Java; <i>V. pictum</i> , Ceylon; <i>V. tenuis</i> , Java and Sumatra; <i>V. gurneri</i> , —; <i>Kerivoula griseus</i> , —; <i>K. poensis</i> , Fernando Po, West Africa.
Larphotis THOMAS, 1901	<i>Larphotis wintoni</i> , Kitui, British East Africa.
Lasionycteris PETERS, 1865	<i>Vespertilio noctivagans</i> , eastern United States.
Lasiurus GRAY, 1831	'Hairy tailed species of America' type, <i>Vespertilio borealis</i> , eastern United States.
<i>Leucippe</i> POMEL, 1854	<i>Leucippe orentii</i> , England.
Leuconoe BOIE, 1830	'Die Wasserrfledermäuse,' Europe.
Macrotus LEACH, 1816	<i>Macrotus europæus</i> , Devonshire, England.
Marsipolæmus PETERS, 1872	<i>Vesperus</i> (<i>Marsipolæmus</i>) <i>albicularis</i> , Mexico.
† Meteorus KOLENATI, 1856	<i>Vesperus nilssoni</i> , <i>V. discolor</i> , <i>V. leucippe</i> , <i>V. aristippe</i> , <i>V. savii</i> , Europe.
Miniopterus BONAPARTE, 1837	<i>Vespertilio ursinii</i> , Ascoli, Italy.
Murina GRAY, 1842	<i>Vespertilio suillus</i> , Java.
Myotis KAUP, 1829	<i>Vespertilio murinus</i> (= <i>V. myotis</i>), Germany.
† Mystacina GRAY, 1843	<i>Vespertilio tuberculatus</i> Dusky Bay, New Zealand. (See <i>Chalinolobus</i> .)
Myzopoda MILNE-EDWARDS, 1878	<i>Myzopoda aurita</i> , Madagascar.
Nannugo KOLENATI, 1856	<i>Vesperugo nathusii</i> , <i>Vespertilio pipistrellus</i> , <i>V. kuhlii</i> , Europe.
Noctula BONAPARTE, 1837	<i>Vespertilio serotinus</i> , Europe.
Noctulinia GRAY, 1842	<i>Noctulinia proterus</i> , England; <i>N. fulvus</i> , —.
† Nyctalus LESSON, 1842	<i>Vespertilio tomminckii</i> , Java; <i>V. belangeri</i> , Pondicherry, India; <i>Nycticejus leuthii</i> , Madras, India; <i>N. alecto</i> , Manila, Philippine Islands.
Nycticeius RAFINESQUE, 1819	<i>Vespertilio humeralis</i> (type), <i>V. tessellatus</i> , Ky.
Nyctilestes MARSH, 1872	<i>Nyctilestes serotinus</i> , near Fort Bridger, Wyo.

^a See *Ezochura* KOLENATI, 1858 (p. 283).

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
Nyctiptenus FITZINGER, 1870.....	<i>Vespertilio smithii</i> , Cape of Good Hope.
Nyctitherium MARSH, 1872.....	<i>Nyctitherium velox</i> (type), <i>N. priscus</i> , Henry Fork of Green River, Wyoming.
Nyctophilus LEACH, 1821.....	<i>Nyctophilus geoffroyi</i> , Australia.
Nyctophylax FITZINGER, 1860.....	New name for the 'barbaric' <i>Kerrivula</i> , Gray.
† Nystactes KAUP, 1829.....	<i>Vespertilio bechsteini</i> , Europe.
† Ocypetes LESSON, 1842.....	<i>Vespertilio cavernarum</i> , <i>V. nullus</i> , Java.
Otonycteris PETERS, 1859.....	<i>Otonycteris hemprichii</i> , northeast Africa.
Pachyomus GRAY, 1866.....	<i>Scotophilus pachyomus</i> , India.
Pachyotus GRAY, 1831.....	Includes <i>Nycticejus</i> and <i>Scotophilus</i> . ^a
Palonycteris POMEL, 1854.....	<i>Palonycteris robustus</i> , St. Gérand-le-Puy, France.
Panugo KOLENATI, 1856.....	<i>Vesperugo leisleri</i> , <i>V. noctula</i> , Europe.
Philetor THOMAS, 1902.....	<i>Philetor rohui</i> , Albert Edward Range, central New Guinea.
Philocryptus GRAY, 1866.....	Subgenus of <i>Scotophilus</i> : "Upper cutting teeth 1.1, false grinders 1."
Pipistrellus KAUP, 1829.....	<i>Vespertilio pipistrellus</i> , Europe.
Plecotus GEOFFROY, 1813.....	'L'oreillard de Daubenton, la barbastelle, et une nouvelle espèce de Timor.'
Pteronotus PETERS, 1867.....	<i>Vespertilio lobipes</i> , Akyab, British Burma.
Pterygistes KAUP, 1829.....	<i>Vespertilio proterus</i> , <i>V. leisleri</i> , Europe.
Rhogeessa H. ALLEN, 1866.....	<i>Rhogeessa parvula</i> , Tres Marias Islands; <i>R. tumida</i> (type), Mirador, Vera Cruz, Mexico.
Romicia GRAY, 1838.....	<i>Romicia calcarata</i> , Eurasia.
Scoteinus DOBSON, 1875.....	<i>Nycticejus emarginatus</i> , India; <i>N. rüppellii</i> , Sydney, New South Wales; <i>Scotophilus greyii</i> , Port Essington, North Australia.
Scotoecus THOMAS, 1901.....	<i>Scotophilus albobfuscus</i> , Bathurst, Gambia.
Scotomanes DOBSON, 1875.....	<i>Nycticejus ornatus</i> , India.
† Scotophilus LEACH, 1821.....	<i>Scotophilus kuhlii</i> , India?
Scotozous DOBSON, 1875.....	<i>Scotozous dormeri</i> , Bellary Hills, southern India.
Selysius BONAPARTE, 1841.....	<i>Vespertilio mystacinus</i> , Europe.
† Stenopterus DOBSON, 1871.....	<i>Stenopterus</i> sp., Darjiling, India.
Synotus KEYSERLING & BLASIUS, 1839.....	<i>Vespertilio barbastellus</i> , Burgundy, France. (See <i>Barbastella</i> .)
Tomopeas MILLER, 1900.....	<i>Tomopeas rarus</i> , Yayau, Peru.
Trilatitus GRAY, 1842.....	<i>Vespertilio hasseltii</i> , Java; <i>V. macellus</i> , Borneo; <i>Trilatitus blepotis</i> , India.
Tylonycteris PETERS, 1872.....	<i>Vespertilio pachypus</i> , Java.
Vesperides COUES, 1875.....	<i>Vespertilio noctivagans</i> , eastern United States. (See <i>Lasionycteris</i> .)
<i>Vespertiliarius</i> SCHLOSSER, 1887.....	<i>Vespertilio bourquignati</i> , Quercy Phosphorites; 4 unnamed species of <i>Vespertiliarius</i> , and <i>Palonycteris robustus</i> , St. Gérand-le-Puy, France.
Vespertilio LINNÆUS, 1758.....	<i>Vespertilio vampyrus</i> , Asia; <i>V. spectrum</i> , South America; <i>V. perspicillatus</i> , Jamaica; <i>V. spasma</i> , Asia; <i>V. leporinus</i> , tropical America; <i>V. auritus</i> , <i>V. murinus</i> (type), Europe.
Vesperugo KEYSERLING & BLASIUS, 1839.....	<i>Vespertilio acrotinus</i> , <i>V. discolor</i> , <i>V. nilsoni</i> , <i>V. savii</i> , <i>V. leucippe</i> , <i>V. aristippe</i> , <i>V. noctula</i> , <i>V. leisleri</i> , <i>V. kuhlii</i> , <i>V. albolimbatus</i> , <i>V. nathusii</i> , <i>V. pipistrellus</i> , <i>V. alcythoe</i> , Europe.

^a In 1838 reduced to a subgenus of *Scotophilus*, containing *Vespertilio polyglottis* and *V. levis*, from Brazil.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
† <i>Vesperugo</i> KEYMERLING & BLASIER, 1880.	<i>Vespertilio scrolinus</i> , <i>V. discolor</i> , <i>V. nilsoni</i> , <i>V. savii</i> , <i>V. leucippe</i> , <i>V. aristippe</i> , Europe. (See <i>Eptesicus</i> , <i>Cnephurus</i> , and <i>Adelonycteris</i> .)

INCERTÆ SEDIS.

<i>Archipatagus</i> HAECKEL, 1895	"Eocene (oder Cretassische) Stammform aller Flatterthiere."
<i>Nyctimene</i> BECHSTEIN, 1801	'Schwungmaus,' Europe.
<i>Volacre</i> FRISCH, 1775	'Das Flederthier.'

CREODONTA.^a

AMBLOCTONIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

<i>Ambloctonidae</i> COPE, 1877.	<i>Palaomicridae</i> OSBORN & WORTHMAN, 1892.
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GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Ambloctonus</i> COPE, 1875	<i>Ambloctonus sinuatus</i> Eocene, New Mexico.
<i>Oreocyon</i> MARSH, 1872	<i>Oreocyon latidens</i> , Bridger Eocene, Wyoming.
<i>Palaomicris</i> BLAINVILLE, 1842	<i>Mangusta gigas</i> , Meudon, France.

ARCTOCYONIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

<i>Arctocyoninae</i> GIEBEL, 1855.	<i>Arctocyonidae</i> MURRAY, 1866.
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GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Adracon</i> FILHOL, 1884	<i>Adracon quercyi</i> , Quercy Phosphorites, France.
<i>Anacodon</i> COPE, 1882	<i>Anacodon ursidens</i> , Big Horn Basin, Wyoming.
<i>Arctocyon</i> BLAINVILLE, 1841	<i>Arctocyon primævus</i> , La Fère, France.
<i>Arctocyonioides</i> LEMOINE, 1891	<i>Arctocyonioides</i> sp., near Reims, France.
† <i>Arctotherium</i> LEMOINE, 1896	<i>Arctotherium cloezii</i> , Jonchery, France.
<i>Clanodon</i> SCOTT, 1892	<i>Mioclanus ferox</i> (type), <i>M. corrugatus</i> , <i>M. protogonioides</i> , Eocene, New Mexico.
<i>Conaspidotherium</i> LEMOINE, 1891	<i>Conaspidotherium ameghinoi</i> , Reims, France.
<i>Heteroborus</i> COPE, 1880	<i>Arctocyon duclii</i> , France.
<i>Hyodectes</i> COPE, 1880	<i>Arctocyon gervaisii</i> , France.
<i>Palaocyon</i> BLAINVILLE, 1841	<i>Palaocyon primævus</i> , La Fère, France.
<i>Plesiasthonyx</i> LEMOINE, 1891	<i>Plesiasthonyx munieri</i> , Reims, France.

CHIRIACIDÆ. (See OXYCLÆNIDÆ.)

HYÆNODONTIDÆ.

Hyænodontidae LEIDY, 1869.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Apterodon</i> P. FISCHER, 1881	<i>Apterodon gaudryi</i> , Quercy Phosphorites, France.
<i>Dasyurodon</i> ANDREAR, 1887	<i>Dasyurodon flonheimensis</i> , Flonheim, Germany.
<i>Hemipalæodon</i> COPE, 1885	<i>Hemipalæodon grandis</i> , White River beds of Swift Current River, Northwest Territory.
<i>Hyænodon</i> COPE & PARIEU, 1838 ..	<i>Hyænodon leptorhynchus</i> , Cournon, France.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Pseudopteron</i> SCHLOSSER, 1887	<i>Pseudopteron ganodus</i> , Mouillac, France.
<i>Pterodon</i> BLAINVILLE, 1839 ^a	<i>Pterodon dasyuroides</i> , Paris Basin, France.
<i>Taxotherium</i> BLAINVILLE, 1841	<i>Nasua parisiense</i> , Paris, France.
<i>Thereutherium</i> FILHOL, 1876	<i>Thereutherium thylacodes</i> , Quercy Phosphorites, France.
<i>Tylodon</i> GERVAIS, 1848	<i>Tylodon hambresii</i> , Alais, France.

MESONYCHIDÆ.*Mesonychia* COPE, 1875.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Dissacus</i> COPE, 1881	<i>Mesonyx navajovius</i> , Eocene, New Mexico.
<i>Dromocyon</i> MARSH, 1876	<i>Dromocyon vorax</i> , Wyoming.
<i>Harpagolestes</i> WORTMAN, 1901	<i>Harpagolestes macrocephalus</i> , Smith Fork, Wyo.
<i>Mesonyx</i> COPE, 1872	<i>Mesonyx obtusidens</i> , Cottonwood Creek, Wyo.
<i>Pachyæna</i> COPE, 1874	<i>Pachyæna ossifraga</i> , New Mexico.
<i>Plesidissacus</i> LEMOINE, 1894	<i>Plesidissacus europeus</i> , vicinity of Reims, France.
<i>Synoplothorium</i> COPE, 1872	<i>Synoplothorium lanius</i> , Bitter Creek, Wyoming.

OXYÆNIDÆ.*Oxyænida* COPE, 1877.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Limnofelis</i> MARSH, 1872	<i>Limnofelis ferox</i> (type), Henry Fork, Wyoming; <i>L. latidens</i> , Grizzly Buttes, Wyoming.
<i>Oxyæna</i> COPE, 1874	<i>Oxyæna lupina</i> (type), <i>O. morsitans</i> , <i>O. fonsipala</i> , New Mexico.
<i>Oxyænodon</i> MATTHEW, 1899	<i>Oxyænodon dysodus</i> , Uinta Basin, Utah.
<i>Patriofelis</i> LEIDY, 1870	<i>Patriofelis ulta</i> , near Fort Bridger, Wyoming.
<i>Protopsalis</i> COPE, 1880	<i>Protopsalis tigrinus</i> , Big Horn Basin, Wyoming.

OXYCLÆNIDÆ.^b(Including *Chriacidae* of OSBORN & EARLE.)

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Chriacidae OSBORN & EARLE, 1895. *Oryclenidae* SCOTT, 1892.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Chriacus</i> COPE, 1883	<i>Pelycodus pelvidens</i> , Eocene, New Mexico.
<i>Deltatherium</i> COPE, 1881	<i>Deltatherium fundamina</i> , Eocene, New Mexico.

^a Redefined by Pomel, in 1847, to include *Pterodon parisiensis*, *P. curieri*, *Hyaenodon leptorhynchus* and *H. brachyrhynchus*.

^b "Osborn & Earle place the group, except *Oxyclænus* among the Primates. The positive evidence of Primate relationship, aside from the merely primitive characters, is not very convincing, the strongest point being the character of the upper molars in *Chriacus*. * * * The type genus, *Oxyclænus*, shows a considerable resemblance to the *Triisodontidae*, and perhaps should be included with them. In this case the remaining genera, *Chriacus*, *Protochriacus*, and *Tricentes*, will be united under Osborn & Earle's family *Chriacidae*." (MATTHEW, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., IX, p. 268, 1897.)

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Ellipsodon</i> SCOTT, 1892	<i>Tricentes inequidens</i> , Eocene, New Mexico.
<i>Epichriacus</i> SCOTT, 1892	<i>Chriacus schlosserianus</i> , Eocene, New Mexico.
<i>Loxolophus</i> COPE, 1885	<i>Loxolophus adapinus</i> , Eocene, New Mexico.
<i>Oxyclænus</i> COPE, 1884	<i>Mioclænus cuspidatus</i> (type), <i>M. corrugatus</i> , <i>M. ferox</i> , Eocene, New Mexico.
<i>Pentacodon</i> SCOTT, 1892	<i>Chriacus inversus</i> , Eocene, New Mexico.
<i>Prochriacus</i> SCOTT, 1892	<i>Chriacus priscus</i> (type), <i>C. simplex</i> , Eocene, New Mexico.
<i>Tricentes</i> COPE, 1883	<i>Tricentes crassicolldens</i> (type), <i>T. inequidens</i> , <i>Mioclænus subtrigonus</i> , <i>M. lucculentus</i> , Eocene, New Mexico.

PALÆONICTIDÆ. (See **AMBLOCTONIDÆ.**)

PROVIVERRIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

<i>Limnocyonina</i> WORTMAN, 1902.	<i>Stypolophina</i> TROUËSSART, 1885.
<i>Proviverrida</i> SCHLOSSER, 1886.	

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Cynohyanodon</i> FILHOL, 1873	<i>Cynohyanodon cayluxi</i> , Phosphorites of Quercy, France.
<i>Didelphodus</i> COPE, 1882	<i>Deltatherium absaroka</i> , Big Horn River, Wyo.
† <i>Galethylax</i> GÉRAIS, 1848-52	<i>Galethylax blainvilliei</i> , Paris, France.
<i>Hyanodictis</i> LEMOINE, 1880	<i>Hyanodictis filholi</i> , Reims, France.
<i>Limnocyon</i> MARSH, 1872	<i>Limnocyon verus</i> , Grizzly Buttes, Wyoming.
<i>Lipodectes</i> COPE, 1881	<i>Lipodectes penetrans</i> (type), <i>L. pelvidens</i> , Eocene, New Mexico.
<i>Palæosinopa</i> MATTHEW, 1901	<i>Palæosinopa reterrima</i> , Big Horn Basin, Wyo.
† <i>Procyonictis</i> LEMOINE, 1885	<i>Procyonictis remensis</i> (1891), Reims, France.
<i>Prorhyzaena</i> RÜTIMEYER, 1891	<i>Prorhyzaena egerkingiae</i> , Egerkingen, Switzerland.
<i>Protoproviverra</i> LEMOINE, 1891	<i>Protoproviverra palæonictides</i> , Reims, France.
† <i>Protomomus</i> COPE, 1874	<i>Protomomus viverrinus</i> (type), <i>P. insidiosus</i> , <i>P. jarrovi</i> , New Mexico.
<i>Proviverra</i> RÜTIMEYER, 1862	<i>Proviverra typica</i> , Egerkingen, Switzerland.
<i>Quercytherium</i> FILHOL, 1880	<i>Quercytherium tenebrosus</i> , Phosphorites of Quercy, France.
<i>Sinopa</i> LEIDY, 1871	<i>Sinopa rapax</i> , Fort Bridger, Wyoming.
<i>Stypolophus</i> COPE, 1872	<i>Stypolophus pungens</i> , Cottonwood Creek, Wyo.
<i>Thylacomorphus</i> GÉRAIS, 1876	<i>Thylacomorphus cristatus</i> , Quercy Phosphorites, France.
† <i>Triacodon</i> MARSH, 1871	<i>Triacodon fallax</i> , Grizzly Buttes, Wyoming.

TRIISODONTIDÆ.

Triisodontida SCOTT, 1892.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Goniacodon</i> COPE, 1888	<i>Triisodon levissimus</i> , Eocene, New Mexico.
<i>Microclænodon</i> SCOTT, 1892	<i>Triisodon assurgens</i> , Eocene, New Mexico.
<i>Sarcothraustes</i> COPE, 1882	<i>Sarcothraustes antiquus</i> , Eocene, New Mexico.
<i>Triisodon</i> COPE, 1881	<i>Triisodon quivirensis</i> , Eocene, New Mexico.

UINACYONIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

† *Miacidæ* COPE, 1880.*Uinacyonidæ* H.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included in
<i>Carcinodon</i> SCOTT, 1892	<i>Miodoncus filholianus</i> , F
<i>Harpalodon</i> MARSH, 1872	<i>Harpalodon sylvestris</i> (1) River, Wyoming.
<i>Miacis</i> COPE, 1872	<i>Miacis parvivorus</i> , Gree
<i>Paradarodon</i> SCOTT, 1892	<i>Chriacus rütimeyeranus</i>
<i>Procynodictis</i> WORTMAN & MATTHEW, 1899.	<i>Procynodictis vulpiceps</i> ,
<i>Prodaphnus</i> MATTHEW, 1899	<i>Miacis uintensis</i> , Pro Uinta Basin, Utah.
<i>Thinocyon</i> MARSH, 1872	<i>Thinocyon velox</i> , Grizzl
<i>Uinacyon</i> LEIDY, 1873	<i>Uinacyon edax</i> (type). Wyoming.
<i>Vulpurus</i> MARSH, 1871	<i>Vulpurus palustris</i> , For
<i>Zipbacodon</i> MARSH, 1872	<i>Zipbacodon rugatus</i> , Gi

VIVERRAVIDÆ.

Viverravidæ WORTMAN & MATTHEW, 18

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included in
<i>Didymictis</i> COPE, 1875	<i>Limnocyon protenus</i> , Es
<i>Telmatocon</i> MARSH, 1899	<i>Limnocyon riparius</i> , Gr
<i>Viverratus</i> MARSH, 1872	<i>Viverratus gracilis</i> , Gri

INCERTÆ SEDIS.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included in
<i>Argillotherium</i> DAVIES, 1884	<i>Argillotherium toliapicu</i>
<i>Oryacodon</i> EARLE, 1895	<i>Oryacodon apiculatus</i> , 1
<i>Phiomia</i> ANDREWS & BEADNELL, 1902.	<i>Phiomia serridens</i> , Egy
<i>Theriodictis</i> MERCERAT, 1891	<i>Theriodictis platensis</i> , M
<i>Tricuspidodon</i> LEMOINE, 1885	<i>Tricuspidodon rütimeyer</i>

EDENTATA.^a

BRADYPODIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

† *Achedæ* BURNETT, 1830.*Entelopidæ* AMB*Bradypidæ* GRAY, 1821.† *Palabradyna* H.*Cholopina* GRAY, 1871.*Protobradynæ* A.

^a "Edentati VICQ-D'AZEY, Syst. Anat. Anim., 1792; *Edens* 1798." *Edentata* is antedated by BRUTA LINNAEUS, *Systema* 1758, which has strong claims for adoption.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Acheus</i> CUVIER, 1825.....	'Le paresseux ai,' tropical America.
<i>Arctopithecus</i> GRAY, 1850 ^a	<i>Bradypus gularis</i> , Guiana; <i>Arctopithecus marmoratus</i> , Brazil; <i>A. blainvillii</i> , tropical America; <i>A. flaccidus</i> , Venezuela; <i>A. problematicus</i> , Brazil.
<i>Bradypus</i> LINNÆUS, 1758.....	<i>Bradypus tridactylus</i> (type), South America; <i>B. didactylus</i> , Brazil.
<i>Choleopus</i> ILLIGER, 1811.....	<i>Bradypus didactylus</i> , <i>B. torquatus</i> , Brazil.
<i>Entelops</i> AMEGHINO, 1887.....	<i>Entelops dispar</i> , southern Patagonia.
<i>Ignavus</i> FRIEDRICH, 1775.....	<i>Bradypus tridactylus</i> , South America.
<i>Protobradys</i> AMEGHINO, 1902.....	<i>Protobradys harmonicus</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Saenopus</i> PERISS, 1866.....	<i>Bradypus torquatus</i> , Brazil.
<i>Tardigradus</i> BRINSON, 1763.....	<i>Tardigradus tardigradus</i> , Guiana and Brazil; <i>T. ceylonicus</i> , Ceylon.
<i>Tardipes</i> FRENCH, 1775.....	New name for <i>Tardigradus</i> BRINSON, 1762.
<i>Trematherium</i> AMEGHINO, 1887.....	<i>Trematherium intermixtum</i> , southern Patagonia.
<i>Uanus</i> RAVENSCHEIDT, 1815.....	<i>Bradypus</i> sp. (possibly <i>Bradypus unau</i>), tropical America.

GALANODONTIDÆ. (See STYLINODONTIDÆ.)

CONORYOTIDÆ.^b

Conoryctidæ WORTHMAN, 1896.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Conoryctes</i> COPE, 1861.....	<i>Conoryctes comma</i> , Eocene, New Mexico.
† <i>Hexadon</i> COPE, 1884.....	<i>Hexadon molestus</i> , Eocene, New Mexico.
<i>Onychodectes</i> COPE, 1888.....	<i>Onychodectes tissoensis</i> , Eocene, New Mexico.

DASYPODIDÆ.

(Including Peltephilidæ.)

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

† <i>Armadillidæ</i> REDFIELD, 1858.	† <i>Prionodontina</i> ^d GRAY, 1873.
<i>Chlamydephorina</i> BONAPARTE, 1850.	<i>Scleropleuridæ</i> LAHILLE, 1895.
<i>Chlamydephoridæ</i> GRAY, 1869.	<i>Stegotheridæ</i> AMEGHINO, 1889.
<i>Chlamydotheridæ</i> AMEGHINO, 1889.	<i>Tatusidæ</i> BURNETT, 1830.
<i>Dasipidæ</i> ^c GRAY, 1821.	<i>Tolypeutina</i> GRAY, 1865.
<i>Peltephilidæ</i> AMEGHINO, 1894.	<i>Tolypeutidæ</i> GRAY, 1869.
<i>Pracipidæ</i> AMEGHINO, 1889.	† <i>Xenurinae</i> GILL, 1872.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Amblytatus</i> AMEGHINO, 1902.....	<i>Amblytatus pandus</i> , <i>A. areolatus</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Anantiosodon</i> AMEGHINO, 1891.....	<i>Anantiosodon rarus</i> , southern Patagonia.
<i>Anteulatus</i> AMEGHINO, 1902.....	<i>Anteulatus lenis</i> , <i>A. luervus</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Anutactus</i> AMEGHINO, 1902.....	<i>Anutactus circumdatus</i> , <i>A. turtuosus</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Apara</i> ('CUVIER') MCMURTRIE, 1831.	<i>Dasypus trilineatus</i> , Paraguay and Brazil.

^a See *Arctopithecus* VIREY, 1819, a name used for a group of Primates, but in questionable form.^b Suborder Ganodonta, containing also the family *Stylinodontidæ*.^c *Dasypodidæ* BONAPARTE, 1838.^d *Preon* | by *Prionodontina* GRAY, 1864, a subfamily of Viverridæ. This is one of preoccupation in subfamily names of mammals.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
<i>Armadilloides</i> AMEGHINO, 1902.....	<i>Armadilloides malaspiniensis</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Aristas</i> GLOGER, 1841.....	<i>Dasypus gymnurus</i> (= <i>D. unicinctus</i>), Brazil. (See <i>Cabassous</i> .)
" <i>Armadillo</i> WAGNER, 1763".....	<i>Armadillo</i> sp., America.
<i>Armadillo</i> FREYHARD, 1769.....	'Der gepanzerte Ameisenfresser.'
<i>Aspotherium</i> AMEGHINO, 1902.....	<i>Aspotherium dichotomus</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Burmeisteria</i> GRAY, 1865.....	<i>Chlamyphorus retusus</i> , Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia.
<i>Cabassous</i> McMURTRIE, 1831.....	<i>Dasypus unicinctus</i> , South America.
<i>Cachicamus</i> McMURTRIE, 1831.....	<i>Dasypus noremcinctus</i> , <i>D. septemcinctus</i> , South America.
<i>Calypsofractus</i> FITZINGER, 1871.....	<i>Chlamyphorus retusus</i> , Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia. (See <i>Burmeisteria</i> .)
<i>Cataphractus</i> BRINSON, 1762.....	<i>Armadillo</i> , <i>Armadillo orientalis</i> , <i>A. indicus</i> , <i>A. mexicanus</i> , <i>A. brasiliensis</i> , <i>A. guianensis</i> , <i>A. africanus</i> .
<i>Chaetophractus</i> FITZINGER, 1871.....	<i>Dasypus villosus</i> , Pampas, Argentina; <i>D. minutus</i> , Port Desire, Patagonia.
<i>Cheloniscus</i> WAGLER, 1830.....	New name for ('den falsch construirten Sippenamen') <i>Priodon</i> (= <i>Priodontes</i>) Cuvier, 1827.
† <i>Cheloniscus</i> GRAY, 1865.....	<i>Dasypus tricinctus</i> , South America.
<i>Chlamydotherrum</i> * LUND, 1838.....	<i>Chlamydotherrum humboldtii</i> (type), <i>C. giganteum</i> , bone caves, Rio das Velhas, Brazil.
<i>Chlamyphorus</i> † HARLAN, 1825.....	<i>Chlamyphorus truncatus</i> , Mendoza, Chile.
<i>Codutactus</i> AMEGHINO, 1902.....	<i>Codutactus cribellatus</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Cryptophractus</i> FITZINGER, 1856.....	<i>Cryptophractus pilosus</i> , Peru.
<i>Dasypfractus</i> FITZINGER, 1871.....	<i>Cryptophractus brevirostris</i> , Cordillera, Chile.
<i>Dasypotherium</i> MORENO, 1889.....	<i>Dasypotherium australis</i> , Monte Hermoso, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.
<i>Dasypus</i> LINNEUS, 1758.....	<i>Dasypus unicinctus</i> , <i>D. tricinctus</i> , <i>D. quadricinctus</i> , <i>D. sexcinctus</i> , <i>D. septemcinctus</i> , <i>D. noremcinctus</i> , South America.
<i>Encoubertus</i> McMURTRIE, 1831.....	<i>Dasypus sexcinctus</i> , <i>D. 18-cinctus</i> , South America.
<i>Eodasypus</i> AMEGHINO, 1894.....	<i>Pracufractus nanus</i> , <i>P. limus</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Euphractus</i> WAGLER, 1830.....	<i>Dasypus sexcinctus</i> , South America.
<i>Eutatus</i> Gervais, 1867.....	<i>Eutatus equini</i> , Argentina.
<i>Hemiulactus</i> AMEGHINO, 1902.....	<i>Hemiulactus constellatus</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Hyperoambon</i> PETERS, 1864.....	<i>Dasypus pentadactylus</i> , British Guiana; <i>D. peba</i> , Brazil and Paraguay.
<i>Isulactus</i> AMEGHINO, 1902.....	<i>Isulactus depictus</i> , <i>I. petrinus</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Loricatus</i> DESMAREST, 1804.....	<i>Dasypus giganteus</i> , <i>Loricatus flarimanus</i> (= <i>D. sexcinctus</i>), Paraguay; <i>L. tatouay</i> , Guiana and Brazil; <i>L. villosus</i> , Pampas, Argentina; <i>L. niger</i> , —; <i>L. hybridus</i> , Paraguay; <i>L. pichiy</i> , <i>L. malacus</i> (= <i>D. unicinctus</i>), South America.
<i>Lysiurus</i> AMEGHINO, 1891.....	New name for <i>Xenurus</i> Wagler. (See <i>Cabassous</i> .)
<i>Machlydotherrum</i> AMEGHINO, 1902.....	<i>Machlydotherrum asperum</i> , <i>M. ater</i> , <i>M. intortum</i> , <i>M. sparsus</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Macreuphractus</i> AMEGHINO, 1887.....	<i>Macreuphractus retusus</i> , Monte Hermoso, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.

* Possibly preoccupied by *Chlamydotherrum* BROWN, 1838, a genus of Glyptodontidae, in which case *Pampatherium* is the earliest available name for the genus.

† *Chlamyphorus* WAGLER, 1830.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
<i>usius</i> HERRERA, 1890.....	Modification of <i>Tatusia</i> Cuvier, 1827.
<i>s</i> RAFINESQUE, 1815.....	<i>Dasyppus</i> sp. (nomen nudum).
<i>tus</i> AMEGHINO, 1902.....	<i>Proculatus lageniformis</i> , Patagonia.
<i>s</i> GRAY, 1874.....	<i>Dasyppus septemcinctus</i> (= <i>D. hybridus</i>), South America.
<i>rium</i> LUND, 1842.....	<i>Chlamydotherium gigas</i> , Rio das Velhas, Brazil.
<i>etus</i> AMEGHINO, 1902.....	<i>Orthutaetus crenulatus</i> , <i>O. clavatus</i> , Patagonia.
<i>edyus</i> AMEGHINO, 1902.....	<i>Pachyzaedyus cuneiformis</i> , Patagonia.
<i>therium</i> AMEGHINO, 1880.....	<i>Pampatherium typhus</i> , Rio Frias, Argentina. (See footnote under <i>Chlamydotherium</i> .)
<i>tus</i> AMEGHINO, 1902.....	<i>Parutaetus chicoensis</i> , <i>P. clusus</i> , <i>P. signatus</i> , Patagonia.
<i>ophorus</i> BILLBERG, 1828.....	Nomen nudum, following <i>Dasyppus</i> and <i>Cataphractus</i> .
<i>lus</i> AMEGHINO, 1902.....	<i>Pellecoelus pralucens</i> , Patagonia.
<i>lus</i> AMEGHINO, 1887.....	<i>Pellephilus strepens</i> , <i>P. pumilus</i> , Patagonia.
<i>aphius</i> GLOGER, 1841.....	New name for <i>Priodon</i> (= <i>Priodontes</i>) Cuvier, 1827. (See <i>Cheloniscus</i> Wagler.)
<i>tus</i> AMEGHINO, 1902.....	<i>Posteutatus indentatus</i> , <i>P. scabridus</i> , <i>P. indemnus</i> , Patagonia.
<i>ractus</i> AMEGHINO 1889.....	See <i>Præuphractus</i> Ameghino, 1886.
<i>s</i> BURMEISTER, 1854.....	<i>Dasyppus longicaudus</i> , Brazil.
<i>tes a</i> CUVIER, 1827.....	<i>Priodontes giganteus</i> (= <i>Dasyppus gigas</i>), Paraguay.
<i>ppus</i> AMEGHINO, 1894.....	<i>Euphractus patagonicus</i> , Rio Santa Cruz; <i>Dasyppus hesternus</i> , Rio Gallegos, Patagonia.
<i>ractus</i> AMEGHINO, 1886.....	<i>Præuphractus limpidus</i> , Paraná, Argentina.
<i>tus</i> AMEGHINO, 1891.....	<i>Eulatus ænophorum</i> , southern Patagonia.
<i>ppus</i> AMEGHINO, 1881.....	<i>Propæopus grandis</i> , Argentina.
<i>therium</i> AMEGHINO, 1902.....	<i>Prostegotherium notostylopium</i> , <i>P. astrifer</i> , Patagonia.
<i>tus</i> AMEGHINO, 1891.....	<i>Zædius proximus</i> (type), <i>Z. exilis</i> , <i>Z. minimus</i> , southern Patagonia.
<i>tatus</i> AMEGHINO, 1902.....	<i>Pseudentatus chypeus</i> , Patagonia.
<i>tegotherium</i> AMEGHINO, 1902.....	<i>Pseudostegotherium glangeaudi</i> , Patagonia.
<i>roctes</i> GLOGER, 1841.....	<i>Dasyppus setosus</i> , Brazil.
<i>s</i> AMEGHINO, 1902.....	<i>Sadyppus confluentis</i> , <i>S. ascendens</i> , <i>S. nepotulus</i> , Patagonia.
<i>aura</i> MILNE-EDWARDS, 1871.....	<i>Scleropleura bruneti</i> , Province of Ceará, Brazil.
<i>cormus</i> FITZINGER, 1871.....	<i>Tolypeutes comucrus</i> , Prov. Santa Cruz, Argentina.
<i>rium</i> AMEGHINO, 1887.....	<i>Stegotherium tessellatum</i> , southern Patagonia.
<i>us</i> AMEGHINO, 1891.....	<i>Stenotatus karaikensis</i> , southern Patagonia.
GRAY, 1865.....	<i>Dasyppus uncinatus</i> , South America. (See <i>Cabassons</i> and <i>Arizotus</i> .)
USCH, 1775.....	The Armadillo. The type of <i>Tatu</i> Blumenbach, 1779, is <i>Dasyppus novemcinctus</i> , Brazil.
CUVIER, 1827.....	<i>Dasyppus apur</i> , Argentina; <i>D. quadricinctus</i> , South America; <i>D. peba</i> , Brazil and Paraguay; <i>D. hybridus</i> , Paraguay; <i>D. tatouay</i> , Guiana and Brazil; <i>D. villosus</i> , Pampas, Argentina; <i>D. minutus</i> , Port Desire, Patagonia.

The earliest form of this word as a generic name is *Priodontes* (*Priodon* usually from Cuvier, 1822, is a French name). It has been modified into *Priodon* TRIÉ, 1831; *Priodonon* GRAY, 1843; *Priodontia* GRAY, 1843; and *Priodontos* GRAY.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Thoracotherium</i> MERCIERAT, 1891	<i>Thoracotherium priscum</i> , <i>Eulatus ornophorum</i> , <i>Thoracotherium vetum</i> , <i>Eulatus lagena</i> , <i>E. distans</i> , <i>Thoracotherium cruentum</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Tolypeutes</i> ILLIGER, 1811.	<i>Dasypus tricinatus</i> , Brazil; <i>D. quadricinctus</i> , South America.
<i>Utaetus</i> AMEGHINO, 1902.....	<i>Utaetus buccatus</i> , <i>U. argos</i> , <i>U. luteus</i> ?, <i>U. drusus</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Utelia</i> AMEGHINO, 1891.....	<i>Utelia puncta</i> , southern Patagonia.
† <i>Xenurus</i> WAGLER, 1830.....	<i>Dasypus gymnurus</i> (= <i>D. uncinatus</i>), Brazil. (See <i>Cabassous</i> , <i>Arizostus</i> , <i>Tatoua</i> , <i>Lysiurus</i> .)
<i>Zaedyus</i> AMEGHINO, 1889.....	<i>Dasypus minutus</i> , Port Desire, Patagonia.
<i>Ziphila</i> GRAY, 1873	<i>Ziphila lugubris</i> , St. Catherine, Brazil; and Demerara, Dutch Guiana.
<i>Zonoplitus</i> GLOGER, 1841.....	Armadillos with four toes on the forefeet, the two middle toes being larger than the others.

GLYPTODONTIDÆ.^a

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

† <i>Dinochlamidæ</i> GIEBEL, 1871.	<i>Palæopeltidæ</i> AMEGHINO, 1895.
<i>Dædicuridæ</i> AMEGHINO, 1889.	<i>Propulæohoplophoridæ</i> AMEGHINO, 1891.
<i>Glyptodontidæ</i> BURMEISTER, 1879.	<i>Sclerocalyptinæ</i> TROUBSBART, 1898.
† <i>Hoplophoridæ</i> HUXLEY, 1864.	

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Asterostemma</i> AMEGHINO, 1889	<i>Asterostemma depressa</i> , <i>A. granata</i> , <i>A. levata</i> , Rio Chico, southern Patagonia.
<i>Chlamydothorium</i> BRONN, 1838.....	<i>Chlamydothorium</i> sp. (= <i>Glyptodon clavipes</i>), Rio Arapey Grande, Uruguay.
<i>Cochlops</i> AMEGHINO, 1889.....	<i>Cochlops muricatus</i> , Rio Chico, S. Patagonia.
<i>Comaphorus</i> AMEGHINO, 1886	<i>Comaphorus conciscus</i> , Paraná, Argentina.
<i>Doedicurus</i> BURMEISTER, 1874.....	<i>Glyptodon giganteus</i> , Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.
<i>Eleutherocercus</i> KOKEN, 1888	<i>Eleutherocercus setifer</i> , Uruguay.
<i>Eucinepeltus</i> AMEGHINO, 1891	<i>Eucinepeltus petenatus</i> , southern Patagonia.
<i>Euryodon</i> LUND, 1838.....	<i>Dasypus latidens</i> , 1841, Rio das Velhas, Brazil.
† <i>Euryurus</i> GERVAIS & AMEGHINO, 1880.	<i>Glyptodon rudis</i> , Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina. (See <i>Neuryurus</i> .)
<i>Glyptatelus</i> AMEGHINO, 1897	<i>Glyptatelus tatusinus</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Glyptodon</i> OWEN, 1838.....	<i>Glyptodon clavipes</i> , Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.
<i>Glyptotherium</i> OSBORN, 1903	<i>Glyptotherium texanum</i> , Texas.
† <i>Heterodon</i> LUND, 1838.....	<i>Dasypus diversidens</i> , 1841, Rio das Velhas, Brazil.
† <i>Hoplophorus</i> LUND, 1838	<i>Hoplophorus euphractus</i> , <i>H. selloi</i> , Bone caves, Rio das Velhas, Brazil. (See <i>Sclerocalyptus</i> .)
<i>Lepitherium</i> F. GEOFFROY, 1839	<i>Lepitherium</i> sp. (= <i>Glyptodon</i>).
<i>Lomaphorelus</i> AMEGHINO, 1902.....	<i>Lomaphorelus depressus</i> , Patagonia.

^a *Caryoderma* COPE, 1886, based on *Caryoderma novianum* from Kansas, was described as an Edentate and is sometimes referred to this family, but has been recently shown to be a tortoise. (See WILLISTON, *Science*, new ser., VIII, p. 132, 1896).

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>lorus</i> AMEGHINO, 1889	<i>Hoplophorus imperfectus</i> , <i>H. compressus</i> , <i>H. elevatus</i> , <i>H. elegans</i> , <i>Lomaphorus cingulatus</i> , Argentina; <i>Glyptodon gracilis</i> , Rio das Velhas, Brasil.
<i>lorus</i> AMEGHINO, 1895	<i>Metopotoxus</i> sp., Patagonia.
<i>glyptodon</i> AMEGHINO, 1884	<i>Myloglyptodon</i> sp. (= <i>Thoracophorus</i>), Argentina.
<i>racophorus</i> AMEGHINO, 1889 ..	New name for <i>Thoracophorus</i> Gervais & Ameghino, 1890. (See <i>Myloglyptodon</i> .)
<i>urus</i> AMEGHINO, 1889	New name for <i>Euryurus</i> Gervais & Ameghino.
<i>stus</i> AMEGHINO, 1888	<i>Nopachthus coagmentatus</i> , Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.
<i>otherium</i> BRONN, 1838	<i>Orycterotherium</i> sp. (= <i>Glyptodon clavipes</i>), Rio Arapey Grande, Uruguay.
<i>pus</i> D'ALTON, 1839	<i>Glyptodon clavipes</i> , Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.
<i>herium</i> LUND, 1838	<i>Pachytherium magnum</i> , Rio das Velhas, Brasil.
<i>plophorus</i> AMEGHINO, 1883 ..	<i>Palæhoplophorus scalabrinii</i> , Paraná, Argentina.
<i>veltis</i> AMEGHINO, 1895	<i>Palæcopeltis inornatus</i> , Pyrotherium beds, Patagonia.
<i>stus</i> BURMEISTER, 1866	<i>Glyptodon tuberculatus</i> , Argentina.
<i>plous</i> AMEGHINO, 1884	<i>Plaxhaplous canaliculatus</i> , Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.
<i>lorus</i> AMEGHINO, 1887	<i>Platophorus figuratus</i> , Monte Hermoso, Argentina.
<i>hoplophorus</i> AMEGHINO, 1887	<i>Hoplophorus australis</i> , <i>Propalæhoplophorus incisivus</i> , southern Patagonia.
<i>glyptodon</i> AMEGHINO, 1885	<i>Prologlyptodon primiformis</i> , Paraná, Argentina.
<i>euryurus</i> AMEGHINO, 1889	<i>Pseudoeuryurus lelongianus</i> , Paraná, Argentina.
<i>pleurum</i> NOÏOT, 1855	<i>Schistopleurum typus</i> , <i>S. gemmatum</i> , <i>Glyptodon tuberculatum</i> , Prov. Buenos Aires, Argentina.
<i>glyptus</i> AMEGHINO, 1894	New name for <i>Hoplophorus</i> Lund, 1838.
<i>cophorus</i> GERV. & AMEGH., 1890	<i>Glyptodon elevatus</i> , Argentina. (See <i>Myloglyptodon</i> and <i>Neothoracophorus</i> .)
<i>stus</i> AMEGHINO, 1889	<i>Zaphilus tarrañagai</i> , Uruguay.

MEGALONYCHIDÆ.^a

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

<i>nyctide</i> b AMEGHINO, 1889.	<i>Prepootheridae</i> , AMEGHINO, 1894.
<i>therini</i> AMEGHINO, 1894.	<i>Schismotheridae</i> MERCERAT, 1891.
<i>ridæ</i> AMEGHINO, 1889.	

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>mus</i> AMEGHINO, 1894	<i>Adiastemus compressidens</i> , Patagonia.
<i>rhynchus</i> AMEGHINO, 1894	<i>Amarorhynchus latus</i> , Patagonia.
<i>hapllops</i> AMEGHINO, 1891	<i>Amphihapllops congermanus</i> , <i>A. gallaicus</i> , <i>A. cadens</i> , southern Patagonia.

modus AMEGHINO, 1891, based on *T. inflatus*, from southern Patagonia, was used as a member of this family, but was subsequently shown to be a bird (ta Argentina, p. 255, 1891).

galonychidæ ZITTEL, 1892.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included</i>
<i>Analcimorphus</i> AMEGHINO, 1891.....	<i>Analcimorphus inversa</i>
<i>Aulaxodon</i> HARLAN, 1830	<i>Megalonyx laqueatus</i> , ^a
<i>Diellipsodon</i> BERG, 1899	New name for <i>Elipsodon</i>
† <i>Eleutherodon</i> MERCERAT, 1891	<i>Eleutherodon heteroclitus</i> gonia.
† <i>Elipsodon</i> ROTH, 1898	<i>Elipsodon heimi</i> , Rio (See <i>Diellipsodon</i>).
† <i>Ereptodon</i> LEIDY, 1853.....	<i>Ereptodon priscus</i> , Na
<i>Eucholaxops</i> AMEGHINO, 1887.....	<i>Eucholaxops ingens</i> , southern Patagonia
<i>Eugeranops</i> AMEGHINO, 1891	New name for <i>Geronops</i>
† <i>Eurysodon</i> MERCERAT, 1891	<i>Eurysodon nasutus</i> , adteger, <i>Eurysodon</i> Santa Cruz, <i>Euchol</i>
<i>Geronops</i> ^a AMEGHINO, 1891	<i>Geronops circularis</i> , s <i>Eugeranops</i> .)
<i>Gnathopsis</i> LEIDY, 1852	<i>Gnathopsis oweni</i> , Pat
<i>Hapaloidea</i> AMEGHINO, 1902	<i>Hapaloidea ignarus</i> , H. Patagonia.
<i>Hapalops</i> AMEGHINO, 1887 ..	<i>Hapalops rectangularis</i> southern Patagonia
<i>Hyperleptus</i> AMEGHINO, 1891.....	<i>Hyperleptus garzonian</i>
<i>Mecorhinus</i> AMEGHINO, 1894	<i>Mecorhinus primus</i> , P
<i>Megalocnus</i> LEIDY, 1868	<i>Megalonyx rodens</i> , Cie
<i>Megalonyx</i> JEFFERSON, 1799.....	<i>Megalonyx</i> sp. (= <i>M.</i> marest, 1822), G. Virginia.
<i>Menilaus</i> AMEGHINO, 1891	<i>Menilaus affinis</i> , Para
<i>Metopotherium</i> AMEGHINO, 1891	<i>Metopotherium splende</i>
<i>Morotherium</i> MARSH, 1874.....	<i>Morotherium gigas</i> (t tonyx, Idaho.
<i>Myomorphus</i> POMEL, 1868	<i>Myomorphus cubensis</i> ,
<i>Nothropus</i> BURMEISTER, 1882.....	<i>Nothropus priscus</i> , Pr
<i>Onychotherium</i> G. FISCHER, 1814	<i>Onychotherium</i> sp. (: brier County, West
<i>Ortotherium</i> AMEGHINO, 1885.....	<i>Ortotherium laticurvatu</i>
<i>Paraplanops</i> AMEGHINO, 1891.....	<i>Paraplanops oblongus</i> ,
<i>Parhapalops</i> AMEGHINO, 1891	<i>Parhapalops rectangul</i>
<i>Pelecyodon</i> AMEGHINO, 1891	<i>Pelecyodon cristatus</i> , l petraeus, <i>P. maximu</i>
<i>Planops</i> AMEGHINO, 1887	<i>Planops longirostratus</i> ,
<i>Pleurodon</i> HARLAN, 1830	Name suggested, but <i>laxodon</i> Harlan, 18
<i>Pliomorphus</i> AMEGHINO, 1885	<i>Pliomorphus mutilatu</i> gentina.
<i>Prepootherium</i> AMEGHINO, 1891	<i>Prepootherium filholi</i> , s
<i>Proschismotherium</i> AMEGHINO, 1902..	<i>Proschismotherium opj</i>
<i>Pseudhapalops</i> AMEGHINO, 1891	<i>Pseudhapalops observ</i> longitudinalis, south
<i>Schismotherium</i> AMEGHINO, 1887	<i>Schismotherium fractu</i>
† <i>Sphenodon</i> LUND, 1839.....	<i>Megalonyx minutus</i> , B

^a Said by Ameghino to be preoccupied by *Geronops*

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Stenoccephalus</i> MEXCERAT, 1891.....	<i>Stenoccephalus australis</i> , <i>S. cognatus</i> , <i>S. hybridus</i> , Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia.
<i>atherium</i> MEXCERAT, 1891	<i>Tapinoitherium aguirræi</i> , Monte Leon, Patagonia.
<i>kyrtus</i> AMEGHINO, 1894	<i>Uranokyrtus bombifrons</i> , Patagonia.
<i>corus</i> AMEGHINO, 1887	<i>Xyophorus rostratus</i> , <i>X. sinus</i> , S. Patagonia.

MEGATHERIIDÆ.

(Including Mylodontidæ of ZATTEL.)

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

<i>lontidæ</i> AMEGHINO, 1889.	<i>Nematheridæ</i> AMEGHINO, 1891.
<i>heriadæ</i> ^a GRAY, 1821.	<i>Scelidotheridæ</i> AMEGHINO, 1889.
<i>lontinæ</i> GILL, 1872.	
<i>odontidæ</i> AMEGHINO, 1889.	

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>therium</i> AMEGHINO, 1891	<i>Ammotherium profundatum</i> , southern Patagonia.
<i>therium</i> AMEGHINO, 1891	<i>Analcitherium antarcticum</i> , southern Patagonia.
<i>rophus</i> WAGNER, 1890	<i>Callistrophus priscus</i> , Mt. Chimborazo, Ecuador.
<i>yx</i> AMEGHINO, 1891	New name for <i>Platyonyx</i> Lund, 1840.
<i>don</i> LUND, 1838	<i>Celodon maquinense</i> , Bone caves, Brazil. (See <i>Nothrotherium</i> and <i>Hypocoelus</i> .)
<i>mus</i> AMEGHINO, 1885	<i>Diodon copci</i> , Paraná, Argentina.
<i>odontherium</i> AMEGHINO, 1884 ..	<i>Megatherium gervaisi</i> , Rio Salado, Argentina.
<i>idys</i> LEIDY, 1853	<i>Eubradys antiquus</i> , Ashley River, S. C.
<i>therium</i> OWEN, 1840	<i>Glossotherium darwini</i> , Rio Sarandis, Uruguay.
<i>therium</i> REINHARDT, 1879	<i>Mylodon darwini</i> , Punta Alta, Patagonia.
<i>therium</i> AMEGHINO, 1898	<i>Hebetotherium silenum</i> , La Plata, Argentina.
<i>coelus</i> AMEGHINO, 1891	New name for <i>Celodon</i> Lund, 1838. (See <i>Nothrotherium</i> .)
<i>don</i> AMEGHINO, 1885	<i>Interodon crassidens</i> , Paraná, Argentina.
<i>don</i> AMEGHINO, 1881	<i>Laniodon robustus</i> , Argentina.
<i>lon</i> GERVAIS, 1855	<i>Lestodon armatus</i> (type), Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina; <i>L. myloides</i> , Argentina?
<i>don</i> AMEGHINO, 1891	<i>Lymodon inca</i> , <i>L. perfectus</i> , southern Patagonia.
<i>therium</i> G. CUVIER, 1796	<i>Megatherium americanum</i> , Rio Lujan, Argentina.
<i>don</i> AMEGHINO, 1882	<i>Mesodon zeballoi</i> , Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.
<i>lon</i> OWEN, 1840	<i>Mylodon harlani</i> (type), Big Bone Lick, Kentucky; <i>M. darwini</i> , Bahia Blanca, Patagonia.
<i>therium</i> AMEGHINO, 1887	<i>Nematherium angulatum</i> , <i>N. sinuatum</i> , southern Patagonia.
<i>gylodon</i> AMEGHINO, 1898	<i>Neomylodon listai</i> , southern Patagonia.
<i>acanthus</i> AMEGHINO, May, 1889.	New name for <i>Oracanthus</i> Ameghino, 1885.
<i>therium</i> AMEGHINO, 1886	<i>Mylodon</i> (?) <i>ambiguus</i> , Paraná, Argentina.
<i>therium</i> LYDEKKER, 1889	New name for <i>Celodon</i> Lund, 1838.
<i>ates</i> COPE, Aug., 1889	New name for <i>Oracanthus</i> Ameghino, 1885. (See <i>Neoracanthus</i> .)
<i>pus</i> REINHARDT, 1875	<i>Megatherium laurillardii</i> , Lagoa Santa, Brazil.
<i>ontotherium</i> AMEGHINO, 1895...	<i>Octodontotherium grandæ</i> , Pyrotherium beds, Patagonia.

^a *Megatheriidae* OWEN, 1843.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
† <i>Olygodon</i> AMEGHINO, 1883.....	<i>Olygodon pseudolestoides</i> , Paraná, Argentina.
<i>Oligotherium</i> AMEGHINO, 1884.....	<i>Oligotherium</i> sp., Argentina.
† <i>Oracanthus</i> AMEGHINO, 1885.....	<i>Oracanthus burmeisteri</i> , Villa de Lujan, Argentina. (See <i>Neoracanthus</i> and <i>Ocnobates</i> .)
† <i>Orycterotherium</i> HARLAN, 1841.....	<i>Orycterotherium missouriense</i> , Benton County, Missouri.
<i>Paramylodon</i> BROWN, 1903.....	<i>Paramylodon nebrascensis</i> , Hay Spring, Nebraska.
† <i>Platygnathus</i> KRÖYER, 1841.....	<i>Platygnathus</i> sp., Rio La Plata, Uruguay (opposite Buenos Aires).
<i>Platyodon</i> ('REINHARDT') GERV., 1876	Lapsus for <i>Platygnathus</i> Kroyer, 1841.
† <i>Platyodon</i> AMEGHINO, 1881.....	<i>Platyodon annaratonci</i> , Argentina. (See <i>Diodon</i> .)
† <i>Platyonyx</i> LUND, 1840.....	<i>Platyonyx cuvierii</i> , <i>P. owenii</i> , <i>P. brogniartii</i> , <i>P. bucklandii</i> , <i>P. blainvillii</i> , <i>P. minutus</i> , Bone caves, Brazil. (See <i>Cutonyx</i> .)
<i>Pliogamphiodon</i> AMEGHINO, 1884....	<i>Lestodon blainvillei</i> , Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.
<i>Promegatherium</i> AMEGHINO, 1883 ...	<i>Promegatherium smallatus</i> , Paraná, Argentina.
<i>Promylodon</i> AMEGHINO, 1883.....	<i>Myiodon</i> (?) <i>paranense</i> , Paraná, Argentina.
<i>Pseudolestodon</i> GÉRAIS & AMEGHINO, 1880.	<i>Lestodon myioides</i> , Argentina?
<i>Quatriodon</i> AMEGHINO, 1881.....	<i>Quatriodon bonaerensis</i> , Villa de Lujan, Argentina.
<i>Rabdiodon</i> AMEGHINO, 1882.....	<i>Rabdiodon oliveri</i> , Rio Lujan, Argentina.
<i>Ranculus</i> AMEGHINO, 1891.....	<i>Ranculus scalabrinianus</i> , Paraná, Argentina.
<i>Scelidodon</i> AMEGHINO, 1881.....	<i>Scelidodon copei</i> , Buenos Aires, Argentina.
<i>Scelidotherium</i> OWEN, 1840.....	<i>Scelidotherium leptcephalum</i> , Punta Alta, Patagonia.
<i>Sphenotherus</i> AMEGHINO, 1891.....	<i>Sphenotherus zavaletianus</i> , Tucuman or Catamarca, Argentina.
† <i>Stenodon</i> AMEGHINO, 1885.....	<i>Stenodon modicus</i> , Paraná, Argentina. (See <i>Stenodontherium</i> .)
<i>Stenodontherium</i> AMEGHINO, 1889....	New name for <i>Stenodon</i> Ameghino, 1885.
<i>Strabosodon</i> AMEGHINO, 1891.....	<i>Strabosodon acuticavus</i> , <i>S. obtusicavus</i> , Paraná, Argentina.
† <i>Tetrodon</i> AMEGHINO, 1882.....	New name for the 'hybrid' <i>Quatriodon</i> Ameghino, 1881.
<i>Valgipes</i> GÉRAIS, 1873.....	<i>Valgipes deformis</i> , Bone caves, Brazil.
<i>Zamicrus</i> AMEGHINO, 1889.....	<i>Zamicrus admirabilis</i> , Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia.

MYLODONTIDÆ. (See MEGATHERIIDÆ).

MYRMECOPHAGIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Cyclothurinae GILL, 1872.*Tamandua* GRAY, 1873.*Myrmecophagina* GRAY, 1825.*Myrmecophagidæ* BONAPARTE, 1838.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.

Type or included species, and localities.

Cyclopes GRAY, 1821..... *Myrmecophaga didactyla*, Guiana*Cyclothurus* ('GRAY') LESSON, 1842.. *Myrmecophaga didactyla*, Guiana. (See *Cyclopes*.)*Didactyles* F. CUVIER, 1829..... Species with 2 digits on forefoot. (See *Cyclopes*.)†*Dionyx* I. GEOFFROY, 1835..... *Myrmecophaga didactyla*, Guiana. (See *Cyclopes*.)

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
ryx GLOGER, 1841	<i>Myrmecophaga tetradactyla</i> , Brazil. (See <i>Tamandua</i> and <i>Uroleptes</i> .)
pyterna GLOGER, 1841.....	<i>Myrmecophaga didactyla</i> , Guiana. (See <i>Cyclopes</i> .)
ifer REHN, 1900.....	<i>Myrmecophaga jubata</i> , Brazil.
icyclotharus HERRERA, 1899.....	Modification of <i>Cyclothurus</i> Lesson, 1842.
mecolichnus REICHENBACH, 1836.	<i>Myrmecophaga didactyla</i> , Guiana. (See <i>Cyclopes</i> .)
myrmecophagus HERRERA, 1899	Modification of <i>Myrmecophaga</i> Linnæus, 1758.
meocophaga LINNÆUS, 1758	<i>Myrmecophaga didactyla</i> , Guiana; <i>M. tridactyla</i> , (type), Brazil; <i>M. tetradactyla</i> , Brazil.
mydon WAGLER, 1830	<i>Myrmecophaga didactyla</i> , Guiana.
andus FRISCH, 1775.....	<i>Tamandua guacu</i> , T. I, T. urivau, T. minima, Brazil.
optes WAGLER, 1830	<i>Myrmecophaga tetradactyla</i> , Brazil. (See <i>Tamandua</i> .)

OROPHODONTIDÆ.

Orophodontidae AMEGHINO, 1895.

rhodon AMEGHINO, 1895	<i>Orophodon hapaloides</i> , Pyrotherium beds, Patagonia.
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PELTEPHILIDÆ. (See DASYPODIDÆ).

STYLINODONTIDÆ.^a

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

modontidæ COPE, 1876.	<i>Stylinodontidæ</i> MARSH, 1875.
gimulæ COPE, 1876.	

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
modon COPE, 1874	<i>Calamodon simplex</i> , Eocene, New Mexico.
icodon COPE, 1894	New name for <i>Calamodon</i> in case the latter is preoccupied by <i>Calamodus</i> Kaup, 1829 (Aves.)
ptodon MARSH, 1876.....	<i>Dryptodon crassus</i> , Eocene, New Mexico.
ganus COPE, 1874	<i>Ectoganus gliriformis</i> , Eocene, New Mexico.
ecasmus AMEGHINO, 1891.....	<i>Entocasmus heterogenidens</i> , southern Patagonia.
igamus COPE, 1882	<i>Hemiganus rultuosus</i> , Eocene, New Mexico.
lacotherium COPE, 1882.....	<i>Psittacotherium multifragum</i> , Eocene, N. Mex.
nodon MARSH, 1874	<i>Stylinodon mirus</i> , Eocene, Wyoming.
tanania HAY, 1899	<i>Hemiganus otariidens</i> , Eocene, New Mexico.

INCERTÆ SEDIS.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
nodon AYMARD, 1856	<i>Akenodon primarius</i> , Ronzon, France.
abradys HÆCKEL, 1895	Hypothetical ancestor of the Xenarthra.
chotherium GLOGER, 1841	<i>Dolichotherium</i> sp., southern France.
hyranodus AMEGHINO, 1891	<i>Cephyranodus</i> sp., southern Patagonia.
pothorium LYDEKKER, 1887	<i>Myopotherium bravardi</i> (MS. name), Buenos Aires, Argentina.

^a Suborder *Ganodontia*, which includes also the family *Onorhynchida*.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Necrodasyptus</i> FILHOL, 1893.....	<i>Necrodasyptus gallix</i> , Phosphorites of Quercy, France.
<i>Phorusrhacos</i> ^a AMEGHINO, 1887.....	<i>Phorusrhacos longissimus</i> , southern Patagonia.
<i>Syneryptus</i> ILLIGER, 1815.....	Nomen nudum.
<i>Tomioptis</i> COPE, 1893.....	<i>Tomioptis ferruminatus</i> , Lapara Creek, Texas.

EFFODIENTIA.^b**MANIDÆ.^c**

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Manidæ GRAY, 1821.	Pholidotina GRAY, 1873.
† Neomanida HAECKEL, 1895.	Smutsiana GRAY, 1873.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Leptomanis</i> FILHOL, 1893.....	<i>Leptomanis edwardsi</i> , Phosphorites of Quercy, France.
Manis LINNÆUS, 1758.....	<i>Manis pentadactyla</i> , eastern India.
<i>Necromanis</i> FILHOL, 1893.....	<i>Necromanis quercyi</i> , Phosphorites of Quercy, France.
Pangolin ^d GRAY, 1873.....	<i>Manis dalmanii</i> , China; <i>M. gigantea</i> , Guinea; <i>Pholidotus indicus</i> , India. (See <i>Pangolinus</i> .)
Pangolinus RAFINESQUE, 1820.....	<i>Manis pentadactyla</i> , India.
Phatages SUNDEVALL, 1843.....	<i>Manis laticauda</i> , India.
Phataginus RAFINESQUE, 1820.....	<i>Manis tricuspis</i> , West Africa; <i>M. conyr</i> , —.
Pholidotus BRISSON, 1762.....	<i>Pholidotus</i> , <i>Pholidotus longicaudatus</i> , Africa.
Quaggelo FRISCH, 1775.....	'Pangolin' and 'Phatagin,' India.
Smutsia GRAY, 1865.....	<i>Manis temminckii</i> , Sennar, East Africa.
Triglochinchopholis FITZINGER, 1872...	<i>Manis tricuspis</i> , Guinea and Sierra Leone; <i>M. multiscutata</i> , Fernando Po; <i>M. tridentata</i> , Mozambique.

ORYCTEROPODIDÆ.

FAMILY AND SUBFAMILIES.

† Neoryctida HAECKEL, 1895.	† Paloryctida HAECKEL, 1895.
Orycteropidæ ^e GRAY, 1821.	

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
? <i>Archorycterus</i> HAECKEL, 1895.....	Hypothetical ancestor of <i>Orycteropus</i> .
Orycteropus GEOFFROY, 1795.....	<i>Myrmecophaga capensis</i> (= <i>M. afra</i>), Cape of Good Hope.

^a *Phororhacos* was described as an edentate, but subsequently shown to be an extinct bird (Revista Argentina, 1891, p. 255).

^b *Effodientia* ILLIGER, Prodr. Syst. Mamm. et Avium, p. 110, 1811 (includes *Tolypeutes*, *Dasyptus*, *Orycteropus*, *Myrmecophaga*, and *Manis*); LYDEKKER, Geog. Hist. Mamm., pp. 187, 192, 1896.

Nomarthra GILL, Standard Nat. Hist., V, p. 68, 1884; (*Nomarthral*) COPE, Am. Nat., XXIII, p. 657, August, 1889.

^c *Palæomanis* FORSYTH MAJOR, 1888, based on *P. neas*, from the island of Samos, was at first supposed to belong to this group, but the remains on which it was based subsequently proved to belong to an ungulate. (See pp. 501, 947.)

^d Credited to CUVIER, 1823, in Waterhouse MS., but no type is given, and it may be only a French name. Reference not seen.

^e *Orycteropodidæ* BONAPARTE, 1850.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>cteropus</i> FILHOL, 1893.....	<i>Palaorycteropus quercyi</i> , Phosphorites of Quercy, France.
<i>cteropus</i> FILHOL, 1895.....	<i>Plesiorycteropus madagascariensis</i> , Madagascar.

INCERTÆ SEDIS.

‡ *Palamanida* HAECKEL, 1895.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>mis</i> HAECKEL, 1895.....	Hypothetical ancestor of the Nomarthra.

FERÆ.^a

CANIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

<i>yonidæ</i> TROUSSART, 1885.	<i>Lycaonidæ</i> ROCHERBRUNE, 1883.
J. FISCHER, 1817.	<i>Megalotina</i> GRAY, 1868.
■ GRAY, 1821.	<i>Megalotidæ</i> GRAY, 1869.
SCHULZE, 1893.	<i>Otocyonidæ</i> TROUSSART, 1885.
<i>tida</i> HAECKEL, 1895.	<i>Simocyonidæ</i> DAWKINS, 1868.
<i>rphidæ</i> AMEGHINO, 1890.	<i>Theoidæ</i> HAECKEL, 1895.
HEMPRICH & EHRENBURG, 1832.	<i>Valpini</i> HEMPRICH & EHRENBURG, 1832.
■ HAECKEL, 1895.	<i>Valpidæ</i> ROCHERBRUNE, 1883.
■ GRAY, 1868.	

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>odon</i> LUND, 1843.....	<i>Abathmodon</i> sp., Bone caves, Brazil.
<i>on</i> LEIDY, 1858.....	<i>Elurodon ferox</i> , Niobrara River, Nebraska.
■ H. SMITH, 1840.....	<i>Agriodius auritus</i> (= <i>Canis megalotis</i>), Cape of Good Hope. (See <i>Otocyon</i> .)
KAUP, 1829.....	<i>Canis lagopus</i> , Arctic Eurasia.
RAFINESQUE, 1815.....	<i>Canis</i> sp. (nomen nudum).
<i>loper</i> KAUP, 1862".....	<i>Amphicyon intermedius</i> , Ulm, Germany.
<i>ynodon</i> FILHOL, 1882.....	<i>Cynodon palustris</i> , Ronzon, France.
<i>yon</i> ^b LARTET, 1836.....	<i>Amphicyon major</i> , <i>A. minor</i> , Sansan, France.
<i>on</i> HEUDE, 1892.....	<i>Anurocyon clamitana</i> , Yangtze River, China.
<i>ignis</i> COPE, 1892.....	<i>Borophagus diversidens</i> , Staked Plains, Texas.
<i>yon</i> FILHOL, 1872.....	<i>Brachycyon gaudryi</i> , Quercy Phosphorites, France.
<i>tes</i> COPE, 1892.....	<i>Canimartes cummingsii</i> , Staked Plains, Texas.
INNEUS, 1758.....	<i>Canis familiaris</i> (type), <i>C. lupus</i> , <i>C. hyana</i> , <i>C. vulpes</i> , <i>C. alopec</i> , <i>C. lagopus</i> , <i>C. aureus</i> , Eurasia.
<i>pale</i> JOURDAN, 1862.....	<i>Cephalogalus geoffroyi</i> , Billy, France.
■ H. SMITH, 1839.....	<i>Cerdocyon mesobolus</i> , <i>C. guarana</i> , northern Brazil; <i>Canis azara</i> , Brazil and Paraguay; <i>Vulpes magellanicus</i> , Straits of Magellan.
L. SMITH, 1839.....	Includes 10 sections: <i>Lupus</i> , <i>Lyciscus</i> , <i>Chryneus</i> , <i>Thous</i> , <i>Sacalius</i> , <i>Cynalope</i> , <i>Megalotis</i> , <i>Chryso-cyon</i> , <i>Dusicyon</i> , and <i>Cerdocyon</i> .

LINNÆUS, *Systema Naturæ*, 10th ed., I, p. 37, 1758.

Merely a provisional name in 1836; species named by BLAINVILLE in 1841.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included</i>
Chrysos H. SMITH, 1839.....	<i>Canis primævus</i> , <i>C. dul</i> <i>Canis ceylonicus</i> , <i>Chr</i> <i>icus</i> , <i>C. sumatrensis</i> ,
Chrysocyon H. SMITH, 1839.....	<i>Canis jubatus</i> , Paragu
Caon HODGSON, 1838.....	<i>Canis primævus</i> , Nepal
Cynalicus GRAY, 1846.....	<i>Cynalicus melanogast</i> Brazil.
Cynalopex H. SMITH, 1839.....	<i>Canis corsac</i> , <i>C. kokree</i> <i>C. turcicus</i> , western
Cynarctus MATTHEW, 1902.....	<i>Cynarctus saxatilis</i> , Ce
Cynelos JOURDAN, 1848-52.....	<i>Amphicyon gracilis</i> , St.
Cynhyæna F. CUVIER, 1829.....	<i>Hyæna picta</i> , Africa.
Cynodesmus SCOTT, 1893.....	<i>Cynodesmus thoooides</i> , I
Cynodictis BRAVARD & POMEL, 1850..	<i>Cynodictis lacustris</i> , (
	<i>parisiensis</i> (Pomel, 1
† Cynodon AYMARD, 1848.....	<i>Cynodon velaunus</i> , Ror
† Cynogale LUND, 1842.....	<i>Cynogale venatica</i> , Rio Icticyon.)
Cynotherium STUDIATI, 1857.....	<i>Cynotherium sardous</i> , (
Cyotherium AYMARD, 1850.....	<i>Viverra parisiensis</i> , Pa
Daphænus LEIDY, 1853.....	<i>Daphænus retus</i> , Nebra
Dematocyon COPE, 1894.....	Lapsus for <i>Cynodesmu</i>
† Diaphorus ('GAUDREY') GILL, 1872..	' <i>Diaphorus</i> Gaudrey=
Dieba GRAY, 1869.....	<i>Canis anthus</i> , Senegal.
? Dinocynops AMEGHINO, 1898.....	<i>Canis moreni</i> , Buenos.
Dinocyon JOURDAN, 1861.....	<i>Dinocyon thenardi</i> , Gri
† Dinocyon GIEBEL, 1866.....	<i>Canis primævus</i> , Nepa <i>Primoævus</i> .
Dusicyon H. SMITH, 1839.....	<i>Dusicyon canescens</i> , 'Pl <i>cus</i> , Falkland Islan northern S. Americ
Dysodus COPE, 1879.....	<i>Dysodus praxus</i> ('Japa
Elocyon AYMARD, 1850.....	<i>Elocyon martrides</i> , Puy
Enhydrocyon COPE, Feb. 1879.....	<i>Enhydrocyon stenoceph</i> John Day River, Or
Epicyon LEIDY, 1858.....	<i>Canis</i> (<i>Epicyon</i>) <i>hayden</i>
Fennecus DESMAREST, 1804.....	<i>Fennecus arabicus</i> (=C
Galecynus OWEN, 1847.....	<i>Galecynus æningensis</i> , '
Galeotherium JÄGER, 1839.....	<i>Galeotherium</i> sp., Wur
Harpagodon MEYER, 1837.....	<i>Harpagodon maximus</i> (
Hemicyon LARTET, 1851.....	<i>Hemicyon sansaniensis</i> ,
Hesperocyon SCOTT, 1890.....	<i>Hesperocyon</i> sp. (allied <i>tis</i>), John Day Rive
Hyænocyon COPE, Dec. 1879.....	<i>Enhydrocyon basilatus</i> ,
Hyænognathus J. C. MERRIAM, 1903.	<i>Hyænognathus pachyo</i>
Hyenoides BOITARD, 1842.....	<i>Hyæna picta</i> , Africa.
Hypotemnodon EYERMANN, 1894.....	<i>Temnocyon coryphæus</i> , (See <i>Mesocyon</i> .)
Icticyon LUND, 1843.....	New name for <i>Cynoga</i>
Isatis (Cuvier) TROUËSSART, 1885...	Synonym of <i>Leucocyon</i>
Kynos RÜPPELL, 1842.....	<i>Hyæna picta</i> , Africa. and <i>Hyenoides</i> .)
Leucocyon GRAY, 1868.....	<i>Canis lagopus</i> , Arctic I

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
(Blainville) GERVAIS, 1855 .	The chacals (<i>Canis aureus</i> , etc.), Old World; isatis (<i>C. lagopus</i>), arctic regions; corsac (<i>C. corsac</i>), Asia.
FRISCH, 1775	<i>Canis lupus</i> , Europe.
KEN, 1816.....	<i>Canis surinamensis</i> , <i>Lupus vulgaris</i> (= <i>C. lupus</i> , type), <i>Lupus mexicanus</i> .
ex BURMEISTER, 1854.....	<i>Canis azaræ</i> , <i>C. vetulus</i> , <i>C. cancrivorus</i> , <i>C. magellanicus</i> , South America. .
BROOKES, 1827.....	<i>Lycan tricolor</i> (= <i>Hyana picta</i>), Cape of Good Hope, Africa.
s H. SMITH, 1839.....	<i>Canis latrans</i> , Council Bluffs, Iowa; <i>Lyciscus cagottis</i> , Mexico; <i>L. tigris</i> , near Bombay, India.
c BOURGUIGNAT, 1875	<i>Lycorus nemesianus</i> , Dépt. Alpes Maritimes, France.
rium JÄGER, 1850.....	<i>Lycotherium ferreo-jurassicum</i> , Mösskirch, Baden.
BOURGUIGNAT, 1875.....	Name suggested instead of <i>Lycorus</i> , but never used.
yon AMEGHINO, 1881.....	<i>Macrocyon robustus</i> , Buenos Aires, Argentina.
sius HERRERA, 1899.....	Modification of <i>Canis</i> Linnæus, 1758.
lpesus HERRERA, 1899.....	Modification of <i>Vulpes</i> Frisch, 1775.
tis ILLIGER, 1811	<i>Canis cerdo</i> , the Sahara, Africa. (See <i>Fennecus</i> .)
i SCHINZ, 1848.....	<i>Melictis beskii</i> , Minas Geraes, Brazil. (See <i>Iticyon</i> .)
m SCOTT, 1890.....	<i>Temnocyon coryphæus</i> , John Day River, Oregon.
os GAUDRY, 1860.....	<i>Gulo diaphorus</i> , Eppelsheim, Germany.
a GRAY, 1868	<i>Canis latrans</i> , Council Bluffs, Iowa.
xitus WORTMAN, 1901.....	<i>Neovulpus washakius</i> , Washakie Basin, Wyo.
ion MATTHEW, 1899.....	<i>Canis geismerianus</i> (type), <i>C. lemur</i> , <i>Galecyne latidens</i> , John Day Valley, Oregon.
utes TEMMINCK, 1838-39.....	<i>Canis procyonides</i> (= <i>C. riverrius</i>), Japan.
nis COPE, 1881.....	<i>Iticyon crassirostris</i> , John Day River, Oregon.
(' LICHTESTEIN ') MÜLLER,	<i>Otocyon caffer</i> (= <i>Canis megalotis</i>), Cape of Good Hope.
nus G. FISCHER, 1814.....	<i>Canis cerdo</i> , the Sahara. Africa. (See <i>Fennecus</i> and <i>Megalotis</i> .)
s HODGSON, 1841.....	<i>Canis aureus indicus</i> , Nepal. (See <i>Vulpicanis</i> .)
quodon SCHLOSSER, 1887.....	<i>Cynodictis crassirostris</i> , Quercy, France.
yon ALLEN, 1885	<i>Pachycyon robustus</i> , Ely Cave, Virginia.
cyon LUND, 1843.....	<i>Canis troglodytes</i> , <i>Palaocyon validus</i> , Bone caves, Brazil. (See <i>Protocyon</i> .)
ni GERVAIS, 1859	<i>Hyana hipparionum</i> , Cucuron, France.
nodon SCHLOSSER, 1899.....	<i>Paracynodon vulpinus</i> , Ulm, Germany; <i>Cynodictis leptorhynchus</i> , <i>Cynodon gracilis</i> , Quercy.
phanus MATTHEW, 1899.....	<i>Canis cuspidatus</i> (type), <i>Paradaphnus transversus</i> , John Day Valley, Oregon.
ion SCHLOSSER, 1887	<i>Plesiocyon typicus</i> (= <i>Cynodictis dubius</i>), Quercy, France.
yon J. C. MERRIAM, 1903	<i>Orthocyon dubius</i> , Cornwall, California.
rus HODGSON, 1842.....	<i>Primocrus huansu</i> (= <i>Canis primarius</i>), India. (See <i>Cyon</i> .)
hicyon HATCHER, 1902.....	<i>Proamphicyon nebrascensis</i> , Sioux County, Nebr.
ena SCHLOSSER, 1887.....	<i>Aelurodon wheeleri</i> , Nebraska.
nocyon HATCHER, 1902.....	<i>Protomnocyon inflatus</i> , Sioux County, Nebraska.
on GIEBEL, 1855	New name for <i>Palaocyon</i> Lund, 1843.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
Pseudalopex BURMEISTER, 1856	<i>Canis azarae</i> , <i>C. griseus</i> , <i>C. magellanicus</i> , South America. (See <i>Lycalopex</i> .)
Pseudamphicyon SCHLOSSER, 1887	<i>Cynodictis crassidens</i> , <i>Amphicyon ambiguus</i> , Quercy, France; <i>Pseudamphicyon lupinus</i> , near Ulm, Germany.
Pseudarctos SCHLOSSER, 1899	<i>Pseudarctos bavaricus</i> , Tutzing and Häder, Germany.
Pseudocyon LARTET, 1851	<i>Pseudocyon sansaniensis</i> , Sansan, France.
† Pseudocyon WAGNER, 1857	<i>Pseudocyon robustus</i> , Pikermi, Greece. (See <i>Simocyon</i> .)
Sacalis H. SMITH, 1839	<i>Canis aureus</i> , Persia and Asia Minor; <i>C. barbarus</i> , North Africa; <i>C. procyonoides</i> , China.
Simenia GRAY, 1868	<i>Canis simensis</i> , Abyssinia.
Simocyon WAGNER, 1858	New name for <i>Pseudocyon</i> Wagner, 1857.
Speothos LUND, 1839	<i>Speothos pacivorus</i> , Bone caves, Brazil.
Synagodus COPE, 1879	<i>Synagodus mansuetus</i> ('lap dog').
Temnocyon COPE, 1878	<i>Temnocyon altigenis</i> , John Day River, Oregon.
Thos OKEN, 1816	<i>Canis ceylonensis</i> , Ceylon; <i>C. mesomelas</i> , Africa; <i>C. barbarus</i> , Barbary; <i>Thos vulgaris</i> (= <i>C. aureus</i>), Asia and Africa.
Thous H. SMITH, 1839	<i>Canis anthus</i> , <i>C. variegatus</i> , <i>C. mesomelas</i> , <i>Thous senegalensis</i> , <i>T. tokla</i> , <i>T. acmon</i> , Africa and southwestern Asia.
† Thous GRAY, 1868	<i>Canis cancrivorus</i> , French Guiana; <i>Vulpes fulvipes</i> , Chiloe, Chile.
Urocyon BAIRD, 1857	<i>Vulpes</i> (<i>Urocyon</i>) <i>virginianus</i> (= <i>Canis cinereo-argenteus</i> , type), eastern United States; <i>V. (Urocyon) littoralis</i> , San Miguel Id., Cal.
Vulpes FRISCH, 1775	<i>Canis vulpes</i> , Eurasia.
† Vulpes SKJÖLDEBRAND, 1777	<i>Vulpes minimus saarensis</i> (= <i>Canis cerdo</i>), the Sahara, Africa.
Vulpicanis BLAINVILLE, 1837	<i>Canis aureus</i> , India.

FELIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Felini G. FISCHER, 1817.	Lyncina GRAY, 1867.
Felidæ GRAY, 1821.	Lyncidæ SCHULZE, 1900.
Guepardina GRAY, 1867.	Machaerodontinae GILL, 1872.
Guepardidæ GRAY, 1869.	Nimravidæ COPE, 1881.
Leonida HAECKEL, 1895.	Proaelurinae ZITTEL, 1893.
	Protaelurida HAECKEL, 1895.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
Acinonyx BROOKES, 1828	<i>Acinonyx guepard</i> , <i>A. venator</i> , Asia and Africa.
† Ælurogale FILHOL, 1872	<i>Ælurogale intermedia</i> , Quercy, France. (See <i>Ailurictis</i> .)
Æluropsis LYDEKKER, 1884	<i>Æluropsis annectans</i> Siwalik Hills, India.
Ælurotherium ADAMS, 1896	<i>Patriofelis leidymanus</i> , Wyoming.
Ailurictis TROUËSSART, 1885	New name for <i>Ælurogale</i> Filhol, 1872.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
GERVAIS, 1855	<i>Felis planiceps</i> , Sumatra.
de FITZINGER, 1869	<i>Felis planiceps</i> , Sumatra. (See <i>Ailurin</i> and <i>Ictailurus</i> .)
rus COPE, 1879	<i>Archacturus debilis</i> , Oregon.
GRAY, 1843	<i>Caracal melanotis</i> (= <i>Felis caracal</i>), Africa.
SEVERTZOW, 1858	<i>Felis catus</i> , <i>F. chaus</i> , <i>F. torquata</i> , Asia; <i>F. caligata</i> , Africa.
GRAY, 1867	<i>Felis marmorata</i> , Java or Sumatra; <i>F. charltoni</i> , India. (See <i>Pardofelis</i> .)
SEVERTZOW, 1858	<i>Felis moormensis</i> , India.
CHMERLING, 1834	<i>Cattus minuta</i> , <i>C. magna</i> , Liège, Belgium.
FRISCH, 1775	New name for <i>Felis</i> Linnaeus, 1758.
GRAY, 1867	<i>Lynx pardinus</i> , Europe; <i>L. isabellinus</i> , Tibet; <i>L. fasciatus</i> , <i>L. rufus</i> , <i>L. maculatus</i> , North America. (See <i>Eucervaria</i> .)
RAY, 1843	<i>Felis planiceps</i> , Sumatra; <i>F. lybicus</i> (= <i>F. chaus</i> type), India or Egypt; <i>F. pulchella</i> , Egypt; <i>F. servalina</i> , India; <i>F. caffra</i> , Cape of Good Hope.
rus SEVERTZOW, 1858	<i>Felis neglecta</i> , Gambia, West Africa.
lens CROIZET, 1837"	<i>Ursus cultridens isidorensis</i> , France. (See <i>Megantereon</i> , <i>Machairodus</i> , and <i>Steneodon</i> .)
rus WAGLER, 1830	<i>Felis jubata</i> , India and Africa. (See <i>Acinonyx</i> .)
LESSON, 1842	<i>Felis jubata</i> , India and Africa; <i>F. guttata</i> , Africa. (See <i>Cynailurus</i> and <i>Guepardus</i> .)
ilus COPE, 1873	<i>Daptophilus squalidens</i> , Colorado.
rus SEVERTZOW, 1858	<i>Felis strigilata</i> , British Guiana.
LEIDY, 1854	<i>Dinictis felina</i> , Bad Lands, South Dakota?
is COPE, 1893	<i>Dinobastis serus</i> , Oklahoma.
ius WILLISTON, 1895	<i>Dinotomius atrox</i> , Bad Lands, South Dakota.
ndomb ('BRONN') LEIDY, 1857	<i>Machairodus primaerius</i> , Nebraska.
ria PALMER, 1903	New name for <i>Cervaria</i> Gray, 1867.
s GERVAIS, 1876	<i>Machairodus perarmatus</i> (= <i>M. bidentatus</i>), Quercy, France.
NNÆUS, 1758	<i>Felis leo</i> , Africa; <i>F. tigris</i> , Asia; <i>F. pardus</i> , India; <i>F. onca</i> , South America; <i>F. pardalis</i> , tropical America; <i>F. catus</i> (type), <i>F. lynx</i> , Europe.
rdus HEUGLIN, 1866	<i>Felis serval</i> , Asia and Africa. (See <i>Leptailurus</i> .)
us DUVERNOY, 1834	<i>Guepardus flavus</i> , <i>Felis guttata</i> , Asia and Africa. (See <i>Cynailurus</i> .)
irus SEVERTZOW, 1858	<i>Felis yaguarundi</i> , <i>F. eyra</i> , Paraguay.
herium FABRINI, 1890"	<i>Machairodus nestianus</i> , Val d'Arno, Italy.
ioneus COPE, 1874	<i>Machuerodus oreodontis</i> , northeastern Colorado.
ailurus RÜTIMEYER, 1867	<i>Hyænailurus sulzeri</i> , Veltheim, Switzerland.
lis INDEN, 1869	<i>Hyperfelis verneuili</i> , vicinity of Rome, Italy.
us SEVERTZOW, 1858	<i>Felis planiceps</i> , Sumatra. (See <i>Ailurin</i> .)
ROTH, 1899	New name for <i>Neomylodon</i> Ameghino, 1898.

us FITZINGER, 1855, includes *Catus ferus*, *C. maniculatus*, *C. domesticus*, *C. d. us*, *C. d. striatus*, *C. d. coeruleus*, and *C. d. angorensis*.

anodon NESTI, 1826, is merely a specific name. The only species mentioned is *Machairodus primaerius*, but he evidently did not consider it as the type. arded by Ameghino as an Edentate, but by Roth as a Carnivore. (See pp.)

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included sp.</i>
Jaguaris SEVERTZOW, 1858.....	<i>Felis onca</i> , tropical Ame
Leo FRISCH, 1775.....	<i>Leo africanus</i> , Africa; <i>I</i>
Leonina GREVÉ, 1894.....	<i>Felis leo</i> , Africa; <i>F. leo c</i>
Leopardus ^a GRAY, 1842.....	<i>Leopardus griseus</i> , <i>L. p</i> <i>L. ellioti</i> , Madras; <i>L. h</i>
Leptailurus SEVERTZOW, 1858.....	<i>Felis serval</i> , Africa.
Linx FRISCH, 1775.....	<i>Linx vulgaris</i> (type), Eur ada; <i>L. arabicus</i> , Asia
Lynchailurus SEVERTZOW, 1858.....	<i>Felis pajeros</i> , Argentina.
Lynx ^b KERR, 1792.....	<i>Lynx chaus</i> , <i>L. montana</i> , <i>sis</i> , <i>L. nubiensis</i> , <i>L.</i> (= <i>Felis lynx</i> , type), <i>I.</i> <i>ris melina</i> , <i>L. vulgaris</i> and <i>L. rufa</i> . (See <i>Li</i>
Machairodus KAUP, 1833.....	<i>Ursus cultridens</i> , Val d'Ai tereon.)
Mamfelisus HERRERA, 1899.....	Modification of <i>Felis</i> Lin
Margay GRAY, 1867.....	<i>Felis macroura</i> , <i>F. mitis</i> , <i>F. colocola</i> , South An
Megantereon CROIZET & JOBERT, 1828.	<i>Felis megantereon</i> , Auver
" Munifelis MUSIZ, 1845"	<i>Munifelis bonaëriensis</i> , Vil
Neofelis GRAY, 1867.....	<i>Felis macrocelis</i> , Malacca; Formosa.
Neogeus ('LUND') GERVAIS, 1873...	'Le grand <i>Machairodus</i> ,'
Nimravus COPE, 1879.....	<i>Nimravus brachyops</i> (= River, Oregon.
Noctifelis GEOFFROY, 1844.....	<i>Noctifelis</i> sp. Provisions
Noctifelis SEVERTZOW, 1858.....	<i>Felis guigna</i> , Chile.
Oncifelis SEVERTZOW, 1858.....	<i>Felis geoffroyi</i> , Rio Negre
Oncoides SEVERTZOW, 1858.....	<i>Felis pardalis</i> , tropical . eastern Brazil, <i>F. tigr</i>
Ormenalurus JOURDAN, 1866.....	<i>Ormenalurus gracilis</i> , Fri
Otailurus SEVERTZOW, 1858.....	<i>Felis megalotis</i> , Timor.
† Otocolobus SEVERTZOW, 1858.....	<i>Felis manul</i> , Tibet.
Pajeros GRAY, 1867.....	<i>Pajeros pampanus</i> (= America. (See <i>Lynch</i>
Panthera FRISCH, 1775.....	'Das Pantherthier.'
Paradoxaelurus FILHOL, 1892.....	<i>Paradoxaelurus douvillei</i> ,
Pardalina GRAY, 1867.....	<i>Pardalina warwickii</i> (= <i>F</i> alayas, India.
Pardalis GRAY, 1867.....	<i>Felis pardalis</i> (type), <i>F.</i> <i>picta</i> , tropical America
Pardina KAUP, 1829.....	<i>Felis pardina</i> , southern I
Pardofelis SEVERTZOW, 1858.....	<i>Felis marmorata</i> , Java or
Plethaelurus COPE, 1882.....	<i>Felis planiceps</i> , Sumatra. <i>rus</i> , and <i>Ailurogale</i> .)

^a See *Leopardus* FORSKAL, 1775, without description but acco name.

^b *Lynceus* GRAY, 1821 (preoccupied); *Lynchus* JARDINE, 1834

PART III: FERÆ, FELIDÆ—HYÆNIDÆ.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
<i>Pogonodon</i> COPE, 1880.....	<i>Hoplophoneus platycopsis</i> , John Day River, Oreg.
<i>Prionailurus</i> SEVERTZOW, 1858.....	<i>Felis pardochrous</i> , Himalayas, India.
<i>Prionodes</i> JOURDAN, 1852.....	<i>Prionodes</i> sp., Grive St. Alban, France.
" <i>Proailurus</i> FILHOL, 1879".....	<i>Proailurus julieni</i> , <i>P. lemanensis</i> , St. Gérard-le-Puy, France.
<i>Profelis</i> GEOFFROY, 1844.....	<i>Profelis</i> sp. Provisional name, never used.
<i>Profelis</i> SEVERTZOW, 1858.....	<i>Felis celidogaster</i> , Guinea, West Africa.
<i>Pseudaelurus</i> Gervais, 1848-52.....	<i>Felis quadridentata</i> , Sansan, France.
<i>Puma</i> JARDINE, 1834.....	<i>Felis concolor</i> (type), <i>F. nigra</i> , <i>F. yaguarundi</i> , <i>F. cyra</i> , <i>F. pajeros</i> , <i>F. chalybeata</i> , America.
<i>Pyrofelis</i> GRAY, 1874.....	<i>Pyrofelis temminckii</i> (= <i>Felis aurata</i>), Sumatra.
<i>Serval</i> GRAY, 1867.....	<i>Felis serval</i> (type), Africa; <i>F. rutila</i> , Sierra Leone; <i>F. neglecta</i> , Gambia; <i>F. celidogaster</i> , Guinea; <i>F. senegalensis</i> , Senegal. (See <i>Leptailurus</i> and <i>Galeopardus</i> .)
<i>Servalina</i> GREVÉ, 1894.....	<i>Felis serval</i> , Africa. (See <i>Serval</i> .)
<i>Smilodon</i> LUND, 1842.....	<i>Smilodon populator</i> , Rio das Velhas, Brazil.
<i>Steneodon</i> CHOIZET, 1833.....	<i>Ursus cultridens</i> , Val d'Arno, Italy; <i>Steneodon megantereon</i> , Auvergne, France. (See <i>Megantereon</i> and <i>Machairodus</i> .)
<i>Tigrina</i> GREVÉ, 1894.....	<i>Felis tigris</i> , <i>F. tigris sondaica</i> , <i>F. macroscelis</i> , <i>F. marmorata</i> , <i>F. tristis</i> , Asia.
<i>Tigris</i> FINSCH, 1775.....	<i>Tigris vera</i> (= <i>Felis tigris</i>), southern Asia.
<i>Trucifelis</i> LEIDY, 1868.....	<i>Felis fatulis</i> , Hardin County, Texas.
<i>Uncia</i> GRAY, 1854.....	<i>Felis irbis</i> (= <i>F. uncia</i> , type), Tibet; <i>F. macroscelis</i> , Sumatra; <i>F. macrosceloides</i> , India; <i>F. marmorata</i> , Penang; <i>F. charltoni</i> , India.
<i>Urolynxus</i> SEVERTZOW, 1858.....	<i>Felis caracal</i> , Asia and Africa. (See <i>Caracal</i> .)
<i>Viverriceps</i> GRAY, 1867.....	<i>Viverriceps bennettii</i> (= <i>Felis viverrina</i>), India; <i>F. planiceps</i> , Sumatra; <i>Leopardus Ellioti</i> , <i>Felis rubiginosa</i> , India.
<i>Xibethailurus</i> SEVERTZOW, 1858.....	<i>Felis viverrinus</i> , India.

HYÆNIDÆ.

Hymnads^a GRAY, 1821.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
" <i>Agnocyon</i> KAUP, 1862".....	<i>Agnocyon pomeli</i> , Eppelsheim, Germany.
<i>Agnotherium</i> KAUP, 1833.....	<i>Agnotherium antiquum</i> , Eppelsheim, Germany.
<i>Crocota</i> KAUP, 1828.....	<i>Hyana crocota</i> , Africa.
<i>Euhyana</i> FALCONER, 1868.....	<i>Hyana striata</i> (= <i>Canis hyana</i>), India.
<i>Hyana</i> BRIDSON, 1762.....	<i>Canis hyana</i> , India.
<i>Hyænictis</i> GAUDRY, 1861.....	<i>Hyænictis græca</i> , Pikermi, Greece.
<i>Lycyana</i> HENSEL, 1863.....	<i>Hyana charetis</i> , Pikermi, Greece.

^aHyænidæ GRAY, 1869.

MUSTELIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

- | | |
|---|--|
| † <i>Arctogalidæ</i> ^a H. SMITH, 1842. | <i>Melina</i> BONAPARTE, 1838. |
| † <i>Enhydrina</i> GRAY, 1825. | <i>Melidæ</i> OWEN, 1852 (subfamily). |
| † <i>Enhyridæ</i> H. SMITH, 1842. | <i>Mellivorina</i> GRAY, 1864. |
| <i>Galeidæ</i> SCHULZE, 1900. | <i>Mellivoridæ</i> ROCHEBRUNE, 1883. |
| <i>Gulonina</i> GRAY, 1825. | <i>Mephitina</i> BONAPARTE, 1845. |
| <i>Heliotidina</i> GRAY, 1864. | <i>Mephitidæ</i> RHOADS, 1894. |
| <i>Latacina</i> BONAPARTE, 1838. | <i>Mustelini</i> G. FISCHER, 1817. |
| <i>Lutrina</i> BONAPARTE, 1838. | <i>Mustelladæ</i> ^b GRAY, 1821. |
| <i>Lutridæ</i> DEKAY, 1842. | <i>Myadina</i> GRAY, 1825. |
| <i>Mangustina</i> GERVAIS, 1855. | <i>Taxini</i> G. FISCHER, 1817. |
| <i>Martina</i> WAGNER, 1841. | <i>Zorillina</i> GRAY, 1864. |
| <i>Martidæ</i> SCHMIDTLEIN, 1893. | <i>Zorillidæ</i> ROCHEBRUNE, 1883. |

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

- | Name, authority, and date. | Type or included species, and localities. |
|--|--|
| <i>Amblonyx</i> RAFINESQUE, 1832..... | <i>Lutra concolor</i> , Assam, British India. |
| <i>Amyxodon</i> CAUTLEY & FALC., 1835.... | <i>Enhydriodon</i> (<i>Amyxodon</i>) <i>sivalensis</i> , Siwalik Hills, India. |
| <i>Anahyster</i> MURRAY, 1861..... | <i>Anahyster calabaricus</i> , Old Calabar, West Africa. |
| <i>Aonyx</i> LESSON, 1827..... | <i>Aonyx delalandi</i> (= <i>Lutra capensis</i>), Cape Colony. |
| <i>Arctogale</i> KAUP, 1829..... | <i>Mustela erminea</i> , <i>M. boccamela</i> , Europe. |
| <i>Arctonyx</i> F. CUVIER, 1825..... | <i>Arctonyx collaris</i> , northeastern India. |
| <i>Barangia</i> GRAY, 1865..... | <i>Barangia sumatrana</i> (= <i>Lutra barang</i>), Sumatra; <i>B. ? nepalensis</i> , Nepal, India. |
| <i>Brachypsalis</i> COPE, 1890..... | <i>Brachypsalis pachycephalus</i> , Miocene, Nebraska. |
| <i>Bunelurus</i> COPE, 1873..... | <i>Bunelurus lagophagus</i> , Oligocene, Colorado. |
| † <i>Charronia</i> GRAY, 1865..... | <i>Mustela flavigula</i> , Nepal, India. |
| <i>Chincha</i> LESSON, 1842..... | <i>Chincha americana</i> (= <i>Viverra mephitis</i>), North America. |
| <i>Conepatus</i> GRAY, 1837..... | <i>Conepatus humboldtii</i> , Straits of Magellan, Patagonia. |
| <i>Craspedura</i> ^c GRAY, 1869..... | <i>Pteronura sambachii</i> , Demerara, British Guiana. |
| <i>Cynomyonax</i> COUES, 1877..... | <i>Putorius nigripes</i> , Platte River, Nebraska. |
| <i>Diplotherium</i> JOURDAN, 1852..... | <i>Diplotherium</i> sp. (= <i>Plesictis mutatus</i> , 1881), Grive, St. Alban, France. |
| <i>Eira</i> H. SMITH, 1839?..... | <i>Mustela barbara</i> , <i>Eira ilya</i> , <i>E. galera</i> , <i>E. ferruginea</i> , South America. |
| <i>Eirara</i> LUND, 1839..... | <i>Mustela vittata</i> , <i>M. barbara</i> , South America. |
| † <i>Enhydra</i> FLEMING, 1822..... | <i>Lutra marina</i> , coasts of North Pacific. (See <i>Latax</i> .) |
| " <i>Enhydrichtis</i> STEFANI, 1891"..... | <i>Enhydrichtis galictoides</i> , Sardinia. |
| <i>Enhydriodon</i> FALCONER, 1868..... | <i>Enhydriodon sivalensis</i> , Siwalik Hills, India. |
| <i>Eumeles</i> GRAY, 1865..... | <i>Meles ankuma</i> , Japan. |

^a Includes 13 genera but not *Arctogale*.^b *Mustelidæ* SWAINSON, 1835.^c Name suggested as more appropriate than *Pteronura*, but never used.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
as KEYSERLING & BLASIUS, 1840	<i>Mustela sarmaticus</i> , Russia; <i>M. putorius</i> , Europe; <i>M. furo</i> , Africa; <i>M. erminea</i> , Europe; <i>M. boccamela</i> , Sardinia; <i>M. vulgaris</i> , Europe; <i>M. lutreola</i> , Europe.
GRAY, 1865.....	<i>Mustela foina</i> , Europe.
WAGNER, 1841.....	<i>Mustela frenata</i> , Valley of Mexico; <i>M. erminea</i> , <i>M. boccamela</i> , and <i>M. vulgaris</i> , Europe.
BROWNE, 1789.....	<i>Mustela barbara</i> , Brazil.
as THOMAS, 1894.....	<i>Galeriscus jacksoni</i> , Masailand, Africa.
BELL, 1826.....	<i>Viverra vittata</i> , Dutch Guiana.
OKEN, 1816.....	<i>Viverra vittata</i> , Dutch Guiana. (See <i>Galictis</i> .)
RISCH, 1775.....	<i>Mustela gulo</i> , northern Eurasia.
opus GRAY, 1865.....	<i>Gymnopus leucocephalus</i> , Sumatra and Borneo; <i>Mustela kathiah</i> , Nepal, India; <i>M. strigidorsa</i> , Sikkim, India; <i>M. africana</i> , Africa.
ale SCHLOSSER, 1887.....	<i>Proxylurus medius</i> , <i>P. julieni</i> var. <i>priacus</i> , <i>Plesictis mutata</i> , Phosphorites of Quercy, France.
GRAY, 1831.....	<i>Helictis moschata</i> , China.
is COPE, 1869.....	<i>Hemicis perdicida</i> , Wythe County, Virginia.
L. GEOFFROY, 1835.....	<i>Gulo barbatus</i> , tropical America.
yon LARTET, 1851.....	<i>Hydrocyon sansaniensis</i> , Sansan, France.
gale GRAY, 1865.....	<i>Lutra maculicollis</i> , Cape Colony.
ustela M. BOGDANOW, 1871..	<i>Mustela lutreola</i> , Eurasia. (See <i>Lutreola</i> and <i>Vison</i>).
KAUP, 1829.....	<i>Mustela vulgaris</i> (= <i>M. nivalis</i>), Europe.
CHULZE, 1897.....	<i>Mustela putorius</i> , <i>M. sarmatica</i> , <i>M. lutreola</i> , Eurasia.
KAUP, 1835.....	<i>Ictonyx capensis</i> (= <i>Viverra zorilla</i>), Cape of Good Hope. (See <i>Zorilla</i> .)
GRAY, 1865.....	A name given by Gray in subgeneric form [<i>Mustela</i> (<i>Kathiah</i>) <i>auriventer</i>] and credited to Hodgson, but apparently never used by either author except as a specific term.
CUVIER, 1826.....	New name for <i>Galera</i> Browne, 1789. ^a
LOGER, 1827 ^b	<i>Lutra marina</i> , coasts of North Pacific.
GRAY, 1843.....	<i>Lutra latarina</i> , South Carolina (see <i>Lataria</i> and <i>Latarina</i>).
GERVAIS, 1855.....	New name for <i>Lutar</i> Gray, 1843.
a GRAY, 1843.....	<i>Latarina mollis</i> = <i>Lutra latarina</i> , South Carolina.
lyx LEXSON, 1842.....	<i>Leptonyx barang</i> (= <i>Lutra leptonyx</i>) Java or Sumatra.
itra HOWELL, 1901.....	<i>Mephitis macroura</i> , mountains northwest of City of Mexico.
SUNDEVALL, 1843.....	New name for the 'barbaric' <i>Ratelus</i> Bennett, 1830.
GRAY, 1843.....	<i>Lutra canadensis</i> , North America; <i>L. brasiliensis</i> , South America.
RIBBON, 1762.....	<i>Mustela lutra</i> , Europe.
WAGNER, 1841.....	<i>Mustela lutreola</i> (type), Europe; <i>M. vison</i> , North America.
■ POMEL, 1847.....	<i>Lutra valetoni</i> , Allier, France.
tis COPE, 1879.....	<i>Lutrictis?</i> <i>lycopotamicus</i> , Oregon.

^a *posed on account of confusion in the use of Galera by various authors.*

^b *Latar* RAFINESQUE, 1815, based on *Lutra* sp. (nomen nudum).

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or inclu</i>
Lutrix RAFINESQUE, 1815	New name for <i>Lutra</i>
Lutrogale GRAY, 1865	<i>Lutra monticola</i> , L.
Lutronectes GRAY, 1867	<i>Lutronectes whiteleyi</i>
Lyncodon GERVAIS, 1844	<i>Mustela patagonica</i> ,
Mamonepatus HERRERA, 1899	Modification of <i>Cor</i>
Mamgalictis HERRERA, 1899	Modification of <i>Ga</i>
Mamlutrus HERRERA, 1899	Modification of <i>Lut</i>
Mammophitis HERRERA, 1899	Modification of <i>Me</i>
Mammustela HERRERA, 1899	Modification of <i>Mu</i>
Mamtaxidea HERRERA, 1899	Modification of <i>Ta</i>
Mapurito OKEN, 1816	<i>Viverra mapurito</i> , F
Marpotius GRAY, 1837	<i>Mephitis chilensis</i> , C
Martes FRISCH, 1775	'Der Marder,' Eur
† Megencephalon OSBORN, SCOTT & SPEIR, 1878.	<i>Megencephalon pri</i> ming.
Melampus GRAY, 1865?	<i>Mustela melanopus</i> ,
Meles BRISSON, 1762	<i>Ursus meles</i> , Europ
Melesium RAFINESQUE, 1815	New name for <i>Tax</i>
Melitoryx GLOGER, 1841	New name for <i>Mell</i>
Mellivora STORR, 1780	<i>Viverra ratel</i> , Cape
Mellivorodon LYDEKKER, 1884	<i>Mellivorodon palaein</i>
Melogale GEOFFROY, 1834	<i>Melogale personata</i> ,
Mephitis G. CUVIER, 1800	<i>Viverra putorius</i> , V.
Mustela LINNÆUS, 1758	<i>Mustela lutris</i> , M. <i>M. martes</i> (type) <i>bellina</i> , <i>M. ermine</i>
Mustelina M. BOGDANOW, 1871	<i>Mustela erminea</i> , M.
Mydaus F. CUVIER, 1821	<i>Mydaus meliceps</i> , J.
Neogale GRAY, 1865	<i>Mustela brasiliensis</i> Ecuador; <i>M. xan</i>
Nutria GRAY, 1865	<i>Lutra felina</i> , Chile.
Oryctogale MERRIAM, 1902	<i>Mephitis leuconota</i> ,
Osmotherium COPE, 1896	<i>Osmotherium spelaeu</i>
Ozoliotis GLOGER, 1841	New name for <i>Icton</i> ; <i>Ictonyx</i> , and <i>Rha</i>
Palaeogale MEYER, 1846	<i>Mustela pulchella</i> , M
Palæoprionodon FILHOL, 1880	<i>Palæoprionodon lam</i>
Parictis ^b SCOTT, 1893	<i>Parictis princeps</i> , Jo
Pekania GRAY, 1865	<i>Mustela pennanti</i> , N
Pelycictis COPE, 1896	<i>Pelycictis lobulatus</i> ,
Plesiictis POMEL, 1846	<i>Mustela genetoides</i> France.
Plesiogale POMEL, 1847	<i>Plesiogale angustifro</i>
Pœcilogale THOMAS, 1883	<i>Zorilla albinucha</i> , S
Potamotherium GEOFFROY, 1833	<i>Lutra valetoni</i> , St. G
Promeles ZITTEL, 1893	<i>Mustela palaeattica</i> ,
Promephitis GAUDRY, 1861	<i>Promephitis lartetii</i> ,
Proplesiictis FILHOL, 1882	<i>Proplesiictis aymardi</i>
Proputorius FILHOL, 1890	<i>Proputorius sansanie</i>
Pseudictis SCHLOSSER, 1887	<i>Pseudictis guntiana</i> ,
Pseudomeles GRAY, 1855	<i>Taxidea leucurus</i> , T

^a Described from 'Brazil,' but believed to have come
Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1889, 194).

^b Species originally published as *Parictis princeps* Sc

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
GRAY, 1837.....	<i>Pteronura sambachii</i> , Demerara, British Guiana.
OKEN, 1816.....	<i>Pusa orientalis</i> (= <i>Mustela lutris</i>), northwest coast of America. (See <i>Lutreola</i> .)
OLIVIER, BRAVARD, 1848-52.....	<i>Mustela putorius</i> , Limagne, France.
FRISCH, 1775.....	'Der Iltis', Europe.
BENNETT, 1830.....	<i>Ratelus mellivorus</i> , India.
WIEGMANN, 1838.....	The Zorillas of Africa. (See <i>Zorilla</i> and <i>Ictonyx</i> .)
GLOGER, 1841.....	New name for <i>Melogale</i> Geoffroy, 1834.
GLOGER, 1841.....	New name for <i>Thiommus</i> Lichtenstein, 1838.
LESSON, 1842.....	<i>Lutra brasiliensis</i> , Brazil.
GRAY, 1865.....	<i>Mephitis interrupta</i> , Kansas (?).
SCHLOSSER, 1887.....	<i>Plesiogale gracilis</i> , <i>Pseudelurus intermedius</i> , Quercy Phosphorites, France.
FILHOL, 1880.....	<i>Stenoplesictis cayluzi</i> , Quercy, France.
MEYER, 1847.....	<i>Stephanodon mombachensis</i> , Mombach, Germany.
GLOGER, 1841.....	New name for <i>Arctonyx</i> Cuvier, 1825.
WATERHOUSE, 1839.....	<i>Meles labradoria</i> , North America.
LARTET, 1851.....	<i>Taxodon sansaniensis</i> , Sansan, France.
GEOFFROY & CUVIER, 1795.....	<i>Ursus meles</i> , Europe.
OKEN, 1816.....	<i>Mustela barbara</i> (type), Brazil; <i>M. lanata</i> , Guiana; <i>M. canadensis</i> , Canada. (See <i>Galera</i> .)
LICHTENSTEIN, 1838.....	<i>Viverra mapurito</i> Pamplona, Colombia; <i>Mephitis leuconota</i> , Rio Alvarado, Mexico; <i>M. mesoleuca</i> , Chilco, Mexico; <i>M. molinae</i> , Chile; <i>M. chilensis</i> , Chile; <i>Gulo quitensis</i> , Quito, Ecuador; <i>G. suffocans</i> , southern Brazil and Paraguay; <i>Mustela patagonica</i> , Straits of Magellan; <i>M. amazonica</i> , Amazon River; <i>M. gumillae</i> , Rio Apure, Venezuela.
COPE, 1873.....	<i>Tomarctus brevirostris</i> , northeastern Colorado.
HUBRECHT, 1891.....	<i>Trichomanis hoevenii</i> (= <i>Arctonyx collaris</i>), mountains between Palembang and Bencoolen, Sumatra.
AMEGHINO, 1875.....	<i>Conepatus mercedensis</i> , Mercedes, Argentina.
MEYER, 1842.....	<i>Trochictis carbonaria</i> , Käpfnach, Switzerland.
FRAAS, 1870.....	<i>Trochotherium cyamoides</i> , Steinheim, Germany.
HODGSON, 1835.....	<i>Ursitarus inauritus</i> , Nepal, India.
GRAY, 1843.....	<i>Mustela lutreola</i> , Eurasia. (See <i>Lutreola</i> .)
BLASIUS, 1884.....	<i>Festorius sarmaticus</i> , Europe.
KAUP, 1829.....	<i>Mustela zibellina</i> , Europe.
OKEN, 1816.....	<i>Viverra zorilla</i> , South Africa.

PINNIPEDIA.^b ODOBENIDÆ.^c

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

ALLEN, 1880.	† <i>Thalattailurina</i> ALBRECHT, 1879 (part).
GILL, 1866.	† <i>Trichecidæ</i> GRAY, 1821.

originally described as an Edentate but afterwards shown to be identical with *Ursus collaris*. (See Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1895, p. 522.)

LIGER, Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium, p. 138, 1811.

The name *Trichechidæ* GRAY, 1825, usually applied to this family is not available, since *Trichechus* having been originally based on the manatee instead of the walrus. (See *Sirenia*.)

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included</i>
<i>Alachtherium</i> DU BUS, 1867.....	<i>Alachtherium cretali</i> , n
<i>Odobenotherium</i> GRATIOLET, 1858....	<i>Odobenotherium lartetic</i>
<i>Odobenus</i> BRISSON, 1762	<i>Odobenus odobenus</i> (= Ocean.
<i>Rosmarus</i> BRÜNNICH, 1772	<i>Trichechus rosmarus</i> , A
<i>Trichecodon</i> LANKESTER, 1865.....	<i>Trichecodon huxleyi</i> , R
† <i>Trichechus</i> LINNÆUS, 1766.....	<i>Trichechus rosmarus</i> , 1 Atlantic coast, trop benus.)

PINNIPEDIA. OTARIIDÆ

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

†† <i>Archiphocida</i> HÆCKEL, 1895.	† <i>Oulophocinae</i> AI
<i>Arctocephalina</i> GRAY, 1837.	<i>Otariina</i> GRAY, 1
<i>Arctocephalida</i> HÆCKEL, 1895.	<i>Otariadæ</i> a BR
† <i>Callorhinina</i> GRAY, 1869.	† <i>Trichophocinae</i> 1
<i>Eumetopiina</i> GRAY, 1869.	<i>Zalophina</i> GRAY,
<i>Gypsophocina</i> GRAY, 1874.	

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included</i>
<i>Arctocephalus</i> F. CUVIER, 1826	<i>Phoca ursina</i> F. Cuvier of Good Hope.
<i>Arctophoca</i> PETERS, 1866.....	<i>Otaria philippii</i> , Juan
† <i>Callorhinus</i> GRAY, 1859.....	<i>Arctocephalus ursinus</i> (Bering Island, Beri
<i>Callotaria</i> PALMER, 1892.....	New name for <i>Callorh</i>
<i>Eumetopias</i> GILL, 1866	<i>Otaria stelleri</i> , shores c
<i>Eutotaria</i> GRAY, 1866.....	<i>Arctocephalus nigresce</i> land Islands, Patag
<i>Gypsophoca</i> GRAY, 1866.....	<i>Otaria cinerea</i> , Austral
<i>Halarectus</i> GILL, 1866.....	<i>Arctocephalus delaland</i>
<i>Neophoca</i> GRAY, 1866	<i>Arctocephalus lobatus</i> , .
<i>Otaria</i> PERON, 1816.....	<i>Otaria leonina</i> (= <i>Phoc</i>
<i>Otiphoca</i> BLAINVILLE, 1840.....	<i>Phoca jubata</i> , South A
<i>Otoes</i> G. FISCHER, 1817.....	<i>Phoca jubata</i> Gmelin <i>P. ursina</i> , Bering Se
<i>Phocarcetos</i> PETERS, 1866	<i>Arctocephalus hookeri</i> ,
† <i>Platyrrhynchus</i> F. CUVIER, 1826....	<i>Phoca leonina</i> (= <i>Otari</i> (See <i>Pontoleo</i> .)
<i>Pontoleo</i> GLOGER, 1841	New name for <i>Platyrrh</i>
<i>Zalophus</i> GILL, 1866	<i>Otaria gilleppii</i> (= <i>Otari</i>

PINNIPEDIA. PHOCIDÆ

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

<i>Cystophorina</i> GRAY, 1837.	<i>Ogmorhininae</i> Tu
<i>Cystophoridae</i> BROWN, 1868.	<i>Phocadæ</i> b GRAY
<i>Halichoerina</i> GRAY, 1869.	<i>Stenmotopina</i> G
<i>Lobodontina</i> GRAY, 1869.	† <i>Stenorrhynchina</i> c
<i>Monachina</i> GRAY, 1869.	† <i>Thalattellurina</i>

a *Otariidæ* GILL, 1867.b *Phocidæ* GRAY, 1825. c 18

PART III: FERÆ, PINNIPEDIA—PHOCIDÆ.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
sema RAPINESQUE, 1814.....	<i>Aglophema phoca</i> (= <i>Phoca pusilla</i>), A. mac
s RAPINESQUE, 1815.....	<i>Phoca</i> sp. (nomen nudum).
RAFINESQUE , 1815.....	<i>Phoca</i> sp. (nomen nudum).
COU VAN BENEDEN , 1876.....	<i>Callophoca obscura</i> Antwerp Basin, Belgium.
salus F. CUVIER, 1826.....	<i>Phoca vitulina</i> , Atlantic Ocean.
ora NILSSON, 1820.....	<i>Cystophora borealis</i> (= <i>Phoca cristata</i>), North Atlantic Ocean.
hus GILL, 1866.....	<i>Phoca barbata</i> , North Atlantic Ocean.
a VAN BENEDEN, 1876.....	<i>Gryphoca similis</i> , Antwerp basin, Belgium.
irus NILSSON, 1820.....	<i>Halicharius griseus</i> (= <i>Phoca grypus</i>), North Atlantic Ocean.
n GRAY, 1864.....	<i>Halicunn richardii</i> , British Columbia.
lus GRAY, 1866.....	<i>Halic antarticus</i> , Antarctic Ocean.
oca GRAY, 1854.....	<i>Helio a atlantica</i> (= <i>Phoca monachus</i>), Ma-dei (See <i>Monachus</i> .)
phoca GILL, 1873.....	<i>Phoca fasciata</i> , Kuril Islands, North Pacific.
ga GISTEL, 1848.....	New name for <i>Stenorhynchus</i> Cuvier, 1826.
s RAPINESQUE, 1815.....	<i>Phoca</i> sp. (nomen nudum).
chotes GILL, 1872.....	New name for <i>Leptonyx</i> Gray, 1837.
yx GRAY, 1837.....	<i>Leptonyx weddellii</i> , Antarctic Ocean. (See <i>Leptonychotes</i> and <i>Pecilophoca</i> .)
GRAY , 1844.....	<i>Phoca carcinophaga</i> , Antarctic Ocean.
rhinus F. CUVIER, 1826.....	<i>Phoca proboscidea</i> , Falkland Islands. (See <i>Mirounga</i> and <i>Rhinophoca</i> .)
nachus HERRERA, 1899.....	Modification of <i>Monachus</i> Fleming, 1822.
io VAN BENEDEN, 1876.....	<i>Mesotaria ambigua</i> , Antwerp Basin, Belgium.
ga GRAY, 1827.....	<i>Phoca cristata</i> , North Atlantic; <i>P. proboscidea</i> ; <i>Mirounga patagonica</i> ; <i>Phoca ansonii</i> , <i>P. byronii</i> , Southern Seas.
us FLEMING, 1822.....	<i>Phoca monachus</i> , Mediterranean Sea.
rium VAN BENEDEN, 1876...	<i>Monotherium delognii</i> , <i>M. affine</i> , <i>M. aberratum</i> , Antwerp basin, Belgium.
inus PETERS, 1875.....	New name for <i>Stenorhynchus</i> F. Cuvier, 1826. (See <i>Hydrurga</i> .)
phoca GRAY, 1844.....	<i>Ommatophoca rossii</i> , Antarctic Ocean.
us GRAY, 1864.....	<i>Phoca fortida</i> (type), Arctic Ocean; ? <i>P. rumularis</i> , Japan.
hilus GRAY, 1844.....	<i>Phoca grælandica</i> , North Atlantic Ocean.
oca VAN BENEDEN, 1859.....	<i>Paleophoca nystii</i> , vicinity of Antwerp, Belgium.
henopa RAPINESQUE, 1814" ..	<i>Parthenopa leucogaster</i> , Mediterranean Sea.
ios F. CUVIER, 1824.....	<i>Phoca monachus</i> , Mediterranean Sea. (See <i>Monachus</i> , <i>Pelagocyon</i> , <i>Rigoon</i> , and <i>Heliophoca</i> .)
yon GLOGER, 1841.....	<i>Phoca monachus</i> , Mediterranean Sea. (See <i>Monachus</i> .)
JINNÆUS , 1758.....	<i>Phoca ursina</i> , Bering Island, Bering Sea; <i>P. leonina</i> , Antarctic Ocean; <i>P. rosmarus</i> , Arctic Ocean; <i>P. vitulina</i> (type), Atlantic Ocean.
ella VAN BENEDEN, 1876.....	<i>Phocanella pumila</i> , <i>P. minor</i> , Antwerp Basin, Belgium.
rhinus GLOGER, 1841.....	<i>Physorhinus proboscideus</i> (= <i>Phoca proboscidea</i>), Southern Seas.
BENEDEN , 1876.....	<i>Platyphoca vulgaris</i> , Antwerp Basin, Bel

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
<i>Pœciloephoca</i> LYDEKKER, 1891	New name for <i>Leptonyx</i> Gray, 1837. (See <i>Leptonychotes</i> .)
<i>Pristiphoca</i> Gervais, 1852-53	<i>Phoca occitana</i> , Montpellier, France.
<i>Prophoca</i> VAN BENEDEEN, 1876	<i>Prophoca roussaeui</i> , <i>P. proxima</i> , Antwerp Basin, Belgium.
<i>Pusa</i> SCOPOLI, 1777	<i>Phoca foetida</i> (= <i>P. hispida</i>), Greenland and Labrador.
<i>Rhinophoca</i> WAGLER, 1830	New name for <i>Macrorhinus</i> Cuvier, 1826. (See <i>Mirounga</i> .)
<i>Rigoon</i> GISTEL, 1848	New name for <i>Pelagios</i> Cuvier, 1824. (See <i>Monachus</i> and <i>Pelagocyon</i> .)
" <i>Selopoda</i> RAFINESQUE, 1814"	<i>Selopoda fusca</i> , coast of Sicily.
<i>Stemmatopus</i> F. CUVIER, 1826	<i>Phoca cristata</i> , North Atlantic Ocean.
† <i>Stenorhinchus</i> F. CUVIER, 1826	<i>Phoca leptonyx</i> , Falkland Islands. (See <i>Hydrurga</i> , <i>Ogmorhinus</i> , and <i>Stenorhynchotes</i> .)
<i>Stenorhynchotes</i> TURNER, 1888	New name suggested for <i>Stenorhinchus</i> Cuvier.
<i>Urigna</i> RAFINESQUE, 1815	<i>Phoca</i> sp. (nomen nudum).

PROCYONIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

<i>Ailurina</i> GRAY, 1843.	<i>Nasulina</i> GRAY, 1864.
<i>Ailuridæ</i> FLOWER, 1869.	<i>Nasulidæ</i> GRAY, 1869.
<i>Bassaricyonidæ</i> COUES, 1887.	<i>Potidæ</i> DEGLAND, 1854.
† <i>Bassaridæ</i> GRAY, 1869.	<i>Procyonina</i> GRAY, 1825.
<i>Cercoleptidæ</i> BONAPARTE, 1838.	<i>Procyonidæ</i> BONAPARTE, 1850.
‡ <i>Melecebinæ</i> LESSON, 1840.	

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
<i>Æsurus</i> RAFINESQUE, 1815	New name for <i>Kinkajou</i> Lacépède, 1799.
<i>Ailurus</i> F. CUVIER, 1825	<i>Ailurus fulgens</i> , Himalayas, India.
<i>Amphinasua</i> MORENO & MERC., 1891.	<i>Amphinasua brevirostris</i> , Andalquala, Argentina.
<i>Arctaelurus</i> GLOGER, 1841	<i>Ailurus fulgens</i> , Himalayas, India. (See <i>Ailurus</i> .)
<i>Bassaricyon</i> ALLEN, 1876	<i>Bassaricyon gabbi</i> , Costa Rica.
† <i>Bassar</i> LICHTENSTEIN, 1831	<i>Bassar</i> <i>astuta</i> , Mexico. (See <i>Bassariscus</i> .)
<i>Bassariscus</i> COUES, 1887	New name for <i>Bassar</i> Lichtenstein, 1831.
<i>Campsiurus</i> LINK, 1795	<i>Campsiurus lotor</i> , <i>C. cancrivorus</i> , <i>C. flavus</i> (= <i>Viverra caudivolvula</i>), America.
<i>Caudivolvulus</i> DUMÉRIL, 1806	'Le Kinkajou,' tropical America.
<i>Cercoleptes</i> ILLIGER, 1811	<i>Viverra caudivolvula</i> , Surinam.
<i>Coati</i> ^a FRISCH, 1775	<i>Coati rallon</i> , <i>Coati mondi</i> , <i>Coati majus</i> , and <i>Coati ursulus</i> , tropical America.
<i>Cyonasua</i> AMEGHINO, 1885	<i>Cyonasua argentina</i> , Barrancas del Paraná, Argentina.
<i>Euprocyon</i> GRAY, 1864	<i>Ursus cancrivorus</i> , South America.
<i>Kinkajou</i> LACÉPÈDE, 1799	<i>Viverra caudivolvula</i> , tropical America.
<i>Leptarctus</i> LEIDY, 1857	<i>Leptarctus primus</i> , Bijou Hills, South Dakota.
<i>Lotor</i> CUVIER & GEOFFROY, 1795	<i>Ursus lotor</i> , North America.
<i>Mambassariscus</i> HERRERA, 1899	Modification of <i>Bassar</i> Lichtenstein, 1831.
<i>Mamcercoleptes</i> HERRERA, 1899	Modification of <i>Cercoleptes</i> Illiger, 1811.
<i>Mamnasua</i> HERRERA, 1899	Modification of <i>Nasua</i> Storr, 1780.
<i>Mamprocyon</i> HERRERA, 1899	Modification of <i>Procyon</i> Storr, 1780.
<i>Mixophagus</i> COPE, 1869	<i>Mixophagus spelæa</i> , Wythe County, Virginia.

^a *Coati* LAZAR, 1872.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Nasua</i> STORR, 1780.....	<i>Viverra nasua</i> (type), <i>V. narica</i> , tropical America.
<i>Oligodens</i> BURMEISTER, 1891.....	<i>Oligobunis argentina</i> , Paraná, Argentina.
<i>Parailurus</i> SCHLOSSER, 1899.....	<i>Ailurus anglicus</i> , Felixstowe, England.
<i>Phlaocyon</i> MATTHEW, 1899.....	<i>Phlaocyon leucosteus</i> , northeastern Colorado.
<i>Potos</i> CUVIER & GEOFFROY, 1795.....	The Kinkajou (<i>Viverra caudivolvula</i>), Surinam.
<i>Procyon</i> STORR, 1780.....	<i>Ursus lotor</i> , eastern United States.
† <i>Wagneria</i> JENTINK, 1886.....	<i>Paradoxurus annulatus</i> , Central America?

PROTELIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

<i>Protelina</i> I. GEOFFROY, 1851.	<i>Protelidæ</i> FLOWER, 1869.
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GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Geocyon</i> WAGLER, 1830.....	<i>Proteles lalandii</i> (= <i>Viverra cristata</i>), Cape of Good Hope.
<i>Proteles</i> I. GEOFFROY, 1824.....	<i>Proteles lalandii</i> (= <i>Viverra cristata</i>), Cape of Good Hope.

TRICHECHIDÆ. (See ODOBENIDÆ.)

URSIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

<i>Ailuropodæ</i> GREVÉ, 1894.	<i>Ursini</i> G. FISCHER, 1817.
‡ <i>Subursidæ</i> LESSON, 1842.	<i>Ursinidæ</i> ^a GRAY, 1821.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Agriotherium</i> WAGNER, 1837.....	<i>Ursus sivalensis</i> , Siwalik Hills, India.
<i>Ailuropoda</i> ^b MILNE-EDWARDS, 1870..	<i>Ursus melanoleucus</i> , Moupin, Tibet.
<i>Amphiarctos</i> BLAINVILLE, 1841.....	<i>Ursus sivalensis</i> , Siwalik Hills, India.
<i>Arceus</i> GOLDFUSS, 1809.....	<i>Arceus niger</i> , Patna, India. (See <i>Melursus</i> .)
<i>Arctodus</i> LEIDY, 1854.....	<i>Arctodus pristinus</i> , Ashley River, South Carolina.
<i>Arctoidotherium</i> (BRAVARD MS.)	Synonym of <i>Arctotherium</i> Bravard, 1857.
LYDEKKER, 1885.	
<i>Arctotherium</i> BRAVARD, 1857.....	<i>Arctotherium latidens</i> , <i>A. angustidens</i> , La Plata Basin, Argentina.
<i>Chondrorhynchus</i> FISCHER, 1814.....	<i>Bradypus ursinus</i> , India. (See <i>Melursus</i> .)
† <i>Danis</i> GRAY, 1825.....	<i>Ursus ferax</i> (= <i>U. horribilis</i>), Rocky Mts., Mont.
<i>Euarctos</i> GRAY, 1864.....	<i>Ursus americanus</i> (type), eastern North America; <i>U. americanus cinnamomeus</i> , northern Rocky Mountains.
<i>Helarctos</i> HORSFIELD, 1825.....	<i>Helarctos euryspilus</i> , Borneo.
<i>Hyaenarctos</i> FALCONER & CAUTLEY, 1845.	<i>Ursus sivalensis</i> , Siwalik Hills, India.
<i>Mamursus</i> HERRERA, 1899.....	Modification of <i>Ursus</i> Linnaeus, 1758.
<i>Melursus</i> MEYER, 1793.....	<i>Bradypus ursinus</i> , India.
<i>Myrmarctos</i> GRAY, 1864.....	<i>Myrmarctos evermanni</i> , Norway.
<i>Nearctos</i> GRAY, 1873.....	<i>Ursus ornatus</i> , Chile.

^a *Ursidæ* GRAY, 1825.^b *Ailuropus* MILNE-EDWARDS, 1871.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
Pandarcotus GÉRAIS, 1870	Provisional new name for <i>Ailuropoda</i> Milne-Edwards, 1870.
Prochilus ILLIGER, 1811	<i>Bradypus ursinus</i> , India. (See <i>Melurus</i> and <i>Arceus</i> .)
Sivalarctos BLAINVILLE, 1841.....	New name for <i>Amphiarctos</i> Blainville, 1841.
Sivalours BLAINVILLE, 1841	<i>Ursus sivalensis</i> , Siwalik Hills, India.
Sivameles ^a FALCONER, 1868	New name for <i>Sivalarctos</i> , Blainville, 1841.
Sivatarus ^a FALCONER, 1868.....	New name for <i>Sivalarctos</i> , Blainville, 1841.
" <i>Spelæus</i> BROOKES, 1828"	<i>Spelæus antiquorum</i> (= <i>Ursus spelæus</i> ?), Europe.
Spelearctos E. GEOFFROY, 1833	Provisional name for extinct bears.
Thalarctos GRAY, 1825	<i>Ursus maritimus</i> , Spitzbergen.
Tremarctos GÉRAIS, 1855	<i>Ursus ornatus</i> , Chile.
Ursarctos HEUDE, 1898	<i>Ursus arctos yesoensis</i> , Yezo, Japan.
Ursavus SCHLOSSER, 1899	<i>Cephalogale brevirostris</i> , Voitsberg and Steieregg, Austria; <i>Ursus primaevus</i> , Grive-St.-Alban, France.
Ursus LINNÆUS, 1758.....	<i>Ursus arctos</i> (type), northern Europe; <i>U. lucus</i> , Hudson Strait; <i>U. meles</i> , Europe; <i>U. lotor</i> , North America.

VIVERRIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Amphictidæ WINGE, 1895.	Genettina GRAY, 1864.
Arctictidina GRAY, 1864.	Genettidæ ROCHEBRUNE, 1883.
Arctictidæ COPE, 1882.	Hemigalina GRAY, 1864.
Crossarchina GRAY, 1864.	Herpestina BONAPARTE, 1845.
Cryptoproctina GRAY, 1864.	Herpestidæ GRAY, 1869.
Cryptoproctidæ FLOWER, 1869.	Ichtherinae TROUSSART, 1897.
† Cynarctidæ H. SMITH, 1842.	Mungosina GRAY, 1864.
Cynictidina GRAY, 1864.	Paradoxurina GRAY, 1864.
Cynictidæ COPE, 1882.	Paradoxuridæ ROCHEBRUNE, 1883.
Cynogalina GRAY, 1864.	Prionodontina GRAY, 1864.
Cynogalidæ GRAY, 1869.	Rhinogalina GRAY, 1864.
Eupleridæ (I. GEOFFROY) CHENU, 1850-58.	Rhinogalidæ GRAY, 1869.
Galidictinæ MIVART, 1882.	Suricatinæ THOMAS, Jan., 1882.
Galidiina GRAY, 1864.	Suricetidæ COPE, Nov., 1882.
	Viverridæ ^b GRAY, 1821.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
Ambliodon JOURDAN, 1837	' <i>L'Ambliodon doré</i> ' (<i>Paradoxurus auratus</i>), India.
Amphichneumon (POMEL MS.) GÉRAIS, 1859.	<i>Amphichneumon</i> sp., St.-Gérard-le-Puy, France.
Amphictis POMEL, 1854.....	<i>Amphictis antiquus</i> (= <i>Viverra antiqua</i>), <i>A. leptorhynchus</i> , <i>A. lemanensis</i> , Langy, France.
Arctictis ^c TEMMINCK, 1824.....	<i>Viverra binturong</i> , Sumatra.
† Arctogale PETERS, 1863.....	<i>Paradoxurus trivirgatus</i> , Moluccas. (See <i>Arctogalidia</i> .)

^a These names were never adopted, but were merely suggested as more appropriate, considering Blainville's ideas concerning the relations of this species.

^b Viverridæ BONAPARTE, 1845.

^c Temminck states that this name was published as early as 1820, but does not give the reference.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
Arctogalidia MERRIAM, 1897	New name for <i>Arctogale</i> Peters, 1863.
Ariela GRAY, 1864	<i>Ariela tanionota</i> (= <i>Herpestes fasciatus</i>), south-eastern Africa.
Atilax CUVIER, 1826	' <i>Atilax vansire</i> ' (= <i>Mustela galera</i>), South Africa.
Bdeogale PETERS, 1852	<i>Bdeogale crassicauda</i> (type), <i>B. puisa</i> , eastern Africa.
Bondar GRAY, 1864	<i>Viverra bondar</i> , Nepal, India.
Calictis GRAY, 1864	<i>Herpestes smithii</i> , Ceylon.
Calogale GRAY, 1864	<i>Herpestes nyula</i> , <i>H. nepalensis</i> (type), Nepal; <i>H. rutilus</i> , Cambodia; <i>H. microcephalus</i> , —; <i>H. sanguineus</i> , Abyssinia; <i>Calogale grantii</i> , East Africa; <i>Herpestes muttigella</i> , Abyssinia; <i>H. ornatus</i> , <i>H. punctulatus</i> , East Africa; <i>H. melanura</i> , West Africa; <i>H. badius</i> , South Africa; <i>Calogale venatica</i> , East Africa; <i>Herpestes gracilis</i> , Abyssinia; <i>H. thysanurus</i> , India.
Cibeticum FRISCH, 1775	'Das Zibeththier,' Eurasia. (See <i>Viverra</i> .)
Civetta CUVIER & GEOFFROY, 1795	<i>Civetta</i> sp., Eurasia.
Crossarchus CUVIER, 1825	<i>Crossarchus obscurus</i> , West Africa.
Cryptoprocta BENNETT, 1833	<i>Cryptoprocta ferox</i> , Madagascar.
Cynictis OGILBY, 1833	<i>Cynictis seeldmanni</i> (= <i>Herpestes penicillatus</i>), Uitenhage, Cape Colony.
Cynogale GRAY, 1837	<i>Cynogale bennettii</i> , Sumatra?
Cynopus GEOFFROY, 1835	<i>Herpestes penicillatus</i> , South Africa. (See <i>Cynictis</i> .)
Eupleres DOYÈRE, 1835	<i>Eupleres goudotii</i> , Tamatave, Madagascar.
Fossa GRAY, 1864	<i>Fossa daubentonii</i> (= <i>Viverra fossa</i>), Madagascar.
† Galeotherium WAGNER, 1839	<i>Galeotherium</i> sp., Mount Pentelicus, Greece. (See <i>Ichitherium</i> .)
Galerella GRAY, 1864	<i>Cynictis ochraceus</i> (= <i>Herpestes gracilis</i>), East Africa.
† Galictis I. GEOFFROY, 1837	<i>Mustela striata</i> , Madagascar. (See <i>Galidictis</i> .)
Galidia I. GEOFFROY, 1837	<i>Galidia elegans</i> , <i>G. unicolor</i> , <i>G. olivacea</i> , Madagascar.
Galidictis I. GEOFFROY, 1839	New name for <i>Galictis</i> I. Geoffroy, 1837.
Genetta OKEN, 1816	<i>Viverra genetta turcica</i> , Turkey; <i>V. g. hispanica</i> , Spain; <i>V. fossa</i> , Madagascar; <i>Genetta capensis</i> ; <i>V. fasciata</i> , India (type, <i>V. genetta</i> , southern Europe and Africa).
Hologale GRAY, 1861	<i>Herpestes parvulus</i> (type), Natal; <i>H. tenionotus</i> , South Africa.
Hemigalidia MIVART, 1882	<i>Galidia olivacea</i> , <i>G. concolor</i> , Madagascar. (See <i>Salanoia</i> .)
Hemigalus ^a JOURDAN, 1837	'L'Hémigale zébré' (= <i>Viverra hardwickii</i>), Malacca or Borneo.
Herpestes ILLIGER, 1811	<i>Viverra ichneumon</i> (type), <i>V. mungo</i> , <i>V. cafra</i> , Africa and Asia.
Hydrotidasson GISTEL, 1848	New name for <i>Potamophilus</i> Müller, 1838-39.
Hypopleurus ('JOURDAN') SCHLOSSER, 1890	<i>Herpestes crassus</i> , 1881, Grive-St.-Alban, France.
Ichneugale ^b JOURDAN, 1852	Nomen nudum. Grive-St.-Alban, France.
Ichneumia I. GEOFFROY, 1837	New name for <i>Lasiopus</i> I. Geoffroy, 1835.

^a *Hemigale* GRAY, 1864.^b *Species* afterwards described as *Viverra leptorhyncha* by Filhol in 1881.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or inclu</i>
† <i>Ichneumon</i> FRISCH, 1775	<i>Viverra ichneumon</i> (<i>Herpestes</i> .)
† <i>Icterus</i> GRIFFITH, 1827	<i>Viverra binturong</i> ,
<i>Ictides</i> VALENCIENNES, 1825	<i>Paradoxurus albi</i> Java.
<i>Ictis</i> SCHINZ, 1824?	<i>Ictis albifrons</i> (= <i>I. niger</i> , Malacca
<i>Ictitherium</i> WAGNER, 1848	<i>Ictitherium riverrin</i> name for <i>Galeoti</i>
<i>Lamiotis</i> BLAINVILLE, 1837	<i>Viverra carcharias</i> ,
† " <i>Lasiopus</i> GEOFFROY, 1835"	<i>Herpestes albicaudi</i>
<i>Lephyrona</i> LYDEKKER, 1884	<i>Ictitherium sivalens</i>
<i>Linsang</i> MÜLLER, 1839	<i>Linsang gracilis</i> (<i>Sumatra</i> .
† <i>Macrodon</i> GRAY, 1864	<i>Paradoxurus fasci</i> <i>P. macrodon</i> , Ja
<i>Mangusta</i> ('OLIVIER') HORSFIELD, 1824	<i>Viverra ichneumon</i> , <i>cafra</i> , Cape of G Java.
† <i>Martes</i> WAGLER, 1830	<i>Viverra mungos</i> , <i>V. naultii</i> , <i>H. java</i> and Asia.
<i>Mesobama</i> HODGSON, 1841	New name for <i>Urr</i>
<i>Mongo</i> LESSON, 1842	<i>Viverra ichneumon</i> <i>cus</i> , <i>H. brachyur</i> <i>edwardsi</i> , <i>Mongo</i>
<i>Mungos</i> GEOFFROY & CUVIER, 1795 ..	' <i>Les Mangoustes</i> ' <i>V. mungos</i> , Indi
† <i>Mungos</i> GRAY, 1843	<i>Herpestes gambian</i> <i>atus</i> , Africa; <i>H.</i>
<i>Musanga</i> COUES, 1891	<i>Viverra fasciata</i> , M
<i>Nandinia</i> GRAY, 1843	<i>Viverra binotata</i> , F
<i>Odmælorus</i> GLOGER, 1841	<i>Viverra genetia</i> , sc (See <i>Genetta</i> .)
<i>Onychogale</i> GRAY, 1864	<i>Herpestes macarth</i>
<i>Oödetes</i> WORTMAN, 1901	<i>Oödetes herpestoid</i>
<i>Osmetectis</i> GRAY, 1842	<i>Viverra fusca</i> , Indi
<i>Paguma</i> GRAY, 1831	<i>Gulo larvatus</i> , Chi
<i>Palaeobassar</i> WURTTENBERG, 1848 ..	<i>Palaeobassar</i> <i>stei</i>
<i>Palaeomephitis</i> JÄGER, 1839	<i>Palaeomephitis stein</i>
<i>Palhyena</i> GÉRAIS, 1859	<i>Hysena hipparionu</i>
<i>Paradoxurus</i> CUVIER, 1821	<i>Paradoxurus typus</i>
<i>Payerna</i> BLAINVILLE, 1840	Nomen nudum.
<i>Platyschista</i> OTTO, 1835	<i>Viverra hermaphro</i>
<i>Poiana</i> GRAY, 1864	<i>Linsang richardson</i> <i>nando</i> Po, West
† <i>Potamophilus</i> S. MÜLLER, 1838-39 ..	<i>Potamophilus barba</i> <i>son</i> .)
<i>Prionodon</i> ^b HORSFIELD, 1824	<i>Felis gracilis</i> , east
<i>Progenetta</i> DÉPÉRET, 1892	<i>Mustela incerta</i> , Sai
† <i>Rhinogale</i> GRAY, 1864	<i>Rhinogale melleri</i> , E

^a "The change of name in our genus is consequent generic terms." (HODGSON.)

^b First described under the form *Prionodontide* B
LESSON, 1842.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
gale THOMAS, 1894	New name for <i>Rhinogale</i> Gray, 1864.
ILLIGER, 1811	<i>Viverra tetradactyla</i> , <i>V. zenk</i> , South Africa.
GRAY, 1864	<i>Galidia concolor</i> , <i>G. olivacea</i> , Madagascar.
POMEL, 1848-52	<i>Soricictis elegans</i> , <i>S. leptorhyncha</i> , St.-Gérard-le-Puy, France.
DERMAREST, 1804	<i>Suricata capensis</i> (= <i>Viverra tetradactyla</i>), Cape of Good Hope.
le GRAY, 1864	<i>Herpestes vitticollis</i> , India.
ctis NORDMANN, 1848-52	<i>Thalassictis robusta</i> , Bessarabia, southern Russia.
ODGSON, 1837	<i>Urva cancrivora</i> (= <i>Gulo urea</i>), Himalayas, India.
LINNEÆUS, 1758	<i>Viverra ichneumon</i> , Egypt; <i>V. mephitis</i> , <i>V. putorius</i> , North America; <i>V. zibetha</i> (type), <i>V. genetta</i> , India.
ala HODGSON, 1838	<i>Viverra indica</i> (= <i>V. malaccensis</i>), <i>V. rasse</i> , India and Malaysia.
OKEN, 1816	<i>Zibetha orientalis</i> (= <i>Viverra zibetha</i> , type), India; <i>Z. africana</i> (= <i>V. civetta</i>), Africa. (See <i>Viverra</i> .)

INCERTÆ SEDIS.

don MEYER, 1843	<i>Acanthodon ferox</i> , Weisenau, Germany?
n KAUF, 1844	<i>Dimadon cuvieri</i> , Paris, France.
asium HAECKEL, 1895	Hypothetical ancestor of the Carnivora (= Feræ).
BLAINVILLE, 1837	A group of supergeneric value, including genera belonging to the Mustelidæ, Procyonidæ, and Viverridæ.

GLIRES. ^a

ANOMALURIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

rina GERVAIS, 1849.	Zenkerellinæ MATSCHIE, 1898.
uridæ GILL, 1872.	

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
us DE WINTON, May 20, 1898.	<i>Aëthurus glirinus</i> , Benito River, French Kongo. (See <i>Zenkerella</i> .)
ras WATERHOUSE, 1843	<i>Anomalurus fraseri</i> , Fernando Po, West Africa.
as WATERHOUSE, 1843	Suggested to replace <i>Anomalurus</i> , in case the latter is preoccupied.
MATSCHIE, 1894	<i>Idiurus zenkeri</i> , Cameroon district, West Africa.
la MATSCHIE, May 17, 1898.	<i>Zenkerella insignis</i> , Cameroons, West Africa.

APLODONTIIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

ntini BRANDT, 1855.	Aplodontiidæ THOMAS, 1897.
montidæ LILLJEBORG, 1866.	

^a LINNEÆUS, *Systema Nature*, 10th ed., I, p. 56, 1758.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA

Name, authority, and date.

Type of

Aplodontia^a RICHARDSON, 1829..... *Aplodontia* l.
Columbia

BATHYERGID

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES

Bathyerigidae WATERHOUSE, 1841.

Orycter

Georychina GRAVENHORST, 1843.

Georychidae —, 1897.

GENERA AND SUBGEN

Name, authority, and date.

Type c

Bathergus ILLIGER, 1811 *Mus maritimus*

Geomys GRAY, 1864..... *Bathyergus c*
damarensis

Cryptomys GRAY, 1864..... *Georychus* ho

FOSSOR (FORSTER), Lichtenstein 1844. *Georychus ca*

Georychus ILLIGER, 1811..... *Mus capensis*
Russia: *M*

† *Heliophobius* PETERS, 1846..... *Heliophobius*
bique. (S

Heterocephalus RÜPPELL, 1842 *Heterocephalus*

Myoscalops THOMAS, 1890..... New name for

Orycterus CUVIER, 1829..... *Mus maritimus*
Bathyrergus

Typhlorhynchus FITZINGER, 1867..... *Georychus*
Africa; Bo
Hope.

CASTORIDÆ

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES

(Including Mylagaul

Castorina HEMPRICH, 1820.

Mylage

Castoridae GRAY, 1821.

GENERA AND SUBGEN

Name, authority, and date

Type 6

¹⁶ *Aulacodon* KAUP, 1832" *Aulacodon ty*

Castor LINNÆUS, 1758..... *Castor fiber*
southern E

Castoromys POMEL, 1854 *Chalicomys* s.

Ceratogaulus MATTHEW, 1902..... *Ceratogaulus*

Chalicomys KAUP, 1832..... *Chalicomys* je

Chelodus KAUP, 1832..... *Chelodus typus*

† *Chloromys* (MEYER) SCHLOSSER, 1884 (*Chalicomys* e.)

Conodontes LAUGEL, 1862 *Conodontes* laugel

† *Comodus* GERVAIS, 1869. Emendation.

<i>Cylindrodon</i> DOUGLASS, 1901	<i>Cylindrodon</i>
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† <i>Diabrotica</i> POMEL, 1848.....	<i>Diabrotica</i> s.
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^a Emended to *Haplodon*, *Aploudontia*, *Apludontia*, *Haplodon*, *Hapludontia*, *Haplodus*, *Haplodontia*. (See COUGES, Century Dict., III, p. 2712.)

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
<i>Eucastor</i> LEIDY, 1858.....	<i>Castor tortus</i> , Niobrara River, Nebraska.
<i>Mamecastoris</i> HERRERA, 1899.....	Modification of <i>Castor</i> Linnæus, 1758.
<i>Mesogaulus</i> RIGGS, 1899.....	<i>Mesogaulus ballensis</i> , White Sulphur Springs, Montana.
<i>Mytagaulodon</i> SINCLAIR, 1903.....	<i>Mytagaulodon angulatus</i> , Johnson Creek, Oregon.
<i>Mytagaulus</i> COPE, 1878.....	<i>Mytagaulus sesquipedalis</i> , Kansas or Nebraska.
<i>Palaocastor</i> LEIDY, 1869.....	<i>Steneofiber nebrascensis</i> , White River, S. Dak.
<i>Palaomys</i> KAUP, 1832.....	<i>Palaomys castoroides</i> , Eppelsheim, Germany.
<i>Sigmogomphius</i> J. C. MERRIAM, 1896.....	<i>Sigmogomphius lecontei</i> , Berkeley, California.
<i>Steneofiber</i> GEOFFROY, 1833.....	<i>Steneofiber</i> sp., Auvergne, France.
<i>Steneotherium</i> GEOFFROY, 1833.....	<i>Steneotherium</i> sp., Auvergne, France.
<i>Trogontherium</i> G. FISCHER, 1809.....	<i>Trogontherium cuvieri</i> , <i>T. werneri</i> , Russia.

CASTOROIDIDÆ.

Castoroididæ ALLEN, 1877.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
<i>Amblyrhiza</i> COPE, 1868.....	<i>Amblyrhiza inudata</i> , Anguilla, West Indies.
<i>Castoroides</i> FOSTER, 1838.....	<i>Castoroides ohioensis</i> , Nashport, Ohio.
† <i>Leptomylus</i> COPE, 1869.....	Misprint for <i>Loxomylus</i> Cope, 1869.
<i>Loxomylus</i> COPE, 1869.....	<i>Loxomylus longidens</i> , Anguilla, West Indies.

CAVIIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

<i>Caviidæ</i> GRAY, 1821.	<i>Hydrocharina</i> GRAY, 1825.
<i>Caviidæ</i> BONAPARTE, 1850.	<i>Hydrochoeridae</i> GILL, 1872.
	<i>Kerodontina</i> GERVAIS, 1849.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
<i>Aechmys</i> AMEGHINO, 1886.....	<i>Cardiodon leidyi</i> , Paraná, Argentina.
<i>Aneuma</i> F. CUVIER, 1809.....	<i>Cavia cobaya</i> , Brazil. (See <i>Cavia</i> .)
* <i>Callodontomys</i> AMEGHINO, 1889.....	<i>Callodontomys vastatus</i> , Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia.
<i>Capiguara</i> LIAIS, 1872.....	New name for <i>Hydrocharrus</i> Brisson, 1762. (Considered preferable by Liais because derived from the Indian name.)
<i>Cardiatherium</i> AMEGHINO, 1883.....	<i>Cardiatherium doeringi</i> , Paraná, Argentina.
† <i>Cardiodon</i> AMEGHINO, 1885.....	<i>Cardiodon marshii</i> , <i>C. leidyi</i> , Paraná, Argentina. (See <i>Eucardiodon</i> .)
" <i>Cardiodus</i> BRAVARD, 1857".....	<i>Cardiodus waterhousii</i> , <i>C. medius</i> , <i>C. minus</i> , <i>C. dubius</i> , La Plata basin, Argentina.
<i>Cardiomya</i> AMEGHINO, 1885.....	<i>Cardiomya carinus</i> , Paraná, Argentina.
<i>Cavia</i> PALLAS, 1766.....	<i>Cavia cobaya</i> , Brazil.
<i>Cariodon</i> AMEGHINO, 1885.....	<i>Cariodon multiplicatus</i> , Paraná, Argentina.
† <i>Ceratodon</i> WAGLER, 1830.....	Emendation of <i>Kerodon</i> Cuvier, 1823.
<i>Cerodon</i> WAGLER, 1830.....	Emendation of <i>Kerodon</i> Cuvier, 1823.
<i>Cobaya</i> CUVIER, 1817.....	<i>Cavia cobaya</i> , Brazil. (See <i>Cavia</i> .)
<i>Colza</i> BILLBERG, 1828.....	New name for <i>Cavia</i> Pallas, 1766.
<i>Contracavia</i> BURMEISTER, 1885.....	<i>Contracavia matricula</i> , Paraná, Argentina.
<i>Diocartherium</i> AMEGHINO, 1888.....	<i>Diocartherium australe</i> , Mt. Hermoso, Argentina.
<i>Dolichotis</i> DESMAREST, 1819.....	<i>Cavia patachonica</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Eucardiodon</i> AMEGHINO, 1891.....	New name for <i>Cardiodon</i> Ameghino, 1885.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
Galea MEYEN, 1833	<i>Galea musteloides</i> , near Lake Titicaca, Peru.
Hydrochaerus BRISSON, 1762	<i>Sus hydrochaeris</i> , South America.
Kerodon F. CUVIER, 1823	The 'Moco' of Geoffroy, Brazil.
Magustus AMEGHINO, 1899	New name for <i>Megastus</i> Roth, 1898.
Mamcavius HERRERA, 1899	Modification of <i>Cavia</i> Pallas, 1766.
Mara D'ORBIGNY, 1829	<i>Dolichotis patagonica</i> , Patagonia.
† Megastus ROTH, 1898	<i>Megastus elongatus</i> , Argentina. (See <i>Magustus</i> .)
Microcavia GÉRYAIS & AMEGHINO, 1880	<i>Microcavia typus</i> , <i>M. robusta</i> , <i>M. intermedia</i> , <i>M. dubia</i> , Province Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Moco LUND, 1840	Nomen nudum. (South America.)
Neoprocavia AMEGHINO, 1889	New name for <i>Procavia</i> Ameghino, 1885.
Oromys LEIDY, 1853	<i>Oromys zoeppi</i> , Ashley River, South Carolina.
Orthomyctera AMEGHINO, 1889	<i>Cavia rigens</i> , <i>Orthomyctera vaga</i> , <i>Dolichotis lacunosa</i> , Monte Hermoso; <i>Orthomyctera lata</i> , Cordoba, Argentina.
Palaeocavia AMEGHINO, 1889	<i>Cavia impar</i> , <i>C. avita</i> , Monte Hermoso; <i>Palaeocavia pampaëa</i> , <i>P. minuta</i> , Cordoba, Argentina.
Perea LUND, 1840	Nomen nudum.
Phugatherium AMEGHINO, 1887	<i>Phugatherium catacliticum</i> , Monte Hermoso, Argentina.
Plerochaerus AMEGHINO, 1886	<i>Hydrochaerus paranensis</i> , Paraná, Argentina.
Proa LIAIS, 1872	New name for <i>Cavia</i> Pallas, 1766. (Preferred by Liais because native name.)
Procardiatherium AMEGHINO, 1885	<i>Procardiatherium simplicidens</i> , Paraná, Argentina.
† Procavia AMEGHINO, 1885	<i>Procavia mesopotamica</i> , Paraná, Argentina. (See <i>Neoprocavia</i> .)
Scavia BLUMENBACH, 1802	Modification of <i>Cavia</i> Pallas, 1766.
Strata AMEGHINO, 1886	<i>Strata elevata</i> , Paraná, Argentina.

CHINCHILLIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Chinchillidæ BENNETT, 1833.	Lagostomidæ BONAPARTE, 1838.
Eriomyidæ BURMEISTER, 1854.	Viscachidæ LESSON, 1842.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
Briaromys AMEGHINO, 1889	<i>Briaromys trouessartianus</i> , Paraná, Argentina.
Callomys D'ORBIGNY & GEOFFROY, 1830	<i>Callomys viscacia</i> , <i>Mus laniger</i> , <i>Callomys aureus</i> , South America.
Chinchilla BENNETT, 1829	<i>Mus laniger</i> , Chile.
Colpostemma AMEGHINO, 1891	<i>Colpostemma sinuata</i> , Paraná, Argentina.
† Epiblema AMEGHINO, 1886	<i>Epiblema horridula</i> , Paraná, Argentina. (See <i>Neoeppiblema</i> .)
Eriomys LICHTENSTEIN, 1829	<i>Eriomys chinchilla</i> , South America.
Euphilus AMEGHINO, 1889	<i>Euphilus ambrosettianus</i> , <i>E. kurtzi</i> , Paraná, Argentina.
Gyriabrus AMEGHINO, 1891	<i>Gyriabrus glutinatus</i> , Paraná, Argentina.
Lagidium MEYEN, 1833	<i>Lagidium peruanum</i> , Andes, Peru.
Lagostomus BROOKES, 1828	<i>Lagostomus trichodactylus</i> , South America.
† Lagotis BENNETT, 1833	<i>Lagotis cuvieri</i> , Andes, Peru.
Megamys D'ORBIGNY & LAURILLARD, 1842	<i>Megamys patagonensis</i> , Ensenada de Ros, Patagonia.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
<i>Epiblemma</i> AMEGHINO, 1889	New name for <i>Epiblemma</i> Ameghino, 1886.
<i>Peromyscus</i> AMEGHINO, 1887	<i>Peromyscus crinitus</i> , <i>P. onustus</i> , southern Patagonia.
<i>Prologomys</i> AMEGHINO, 1887	<i>Prologomys notatus</i> , southern Patagonia.
<i>Potamarchus</i> BURMEISTER, 1885	<i>Potamarchus murinus</i> , Paraná, Argentina.
<i>Prologomys</i> AMEGHINO, 1887	<i>Prologomys pusillus</i> , <i>P. dirivus</i> , <i>P. profluens</i> , <i>P. imperialis</i> , southern Patagonia.
<i>Scotomys</i> AMEGHINO, 1887	<i>Scotomys imminutus</i> , southern Patagonia.
<i>Spharomys</i> AMEGHINO, 1887	<i>Spharomys irruptus</i> , southern Patagonia.
<i>Sphiggomys</i> AMEGHINO, 1887	<i>Sphiggomys zonatus</i> , southern Patagonia.
<i>Sphodromys</i> AMEGHINO, 1887	<i>Sphodromys scalaris</i> , southern Patagonia.
<i>Strophostephanus</i> AMEGHINO, 1891	<i>Strophostephanus iheringii</i> , Paraná, Argentina.
<i>Megomys</i> AMEGHINO, 1886	<i>Megomys? laevigatus</i> , Paraná, Argentina.
<i>Lepus</i> OKEN, 1816	<i>Lepus chilensis</i> , <i>Mus laniger</i> , Chile.

OTENODACTYLIDÆ. (See OCTODONTIDÆ.)

DASYPROCTIDÆ.¹

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

<i>Dasyprocta</i> GRAY, 1821.	<i>Dasyproctina</i> GRAY, 1825.
<i>Dasyprocta</i> GERVAIN, 1849.	<i>Dasyproctidae</i> H. SMITH, 1842.
<i>Dasyprocta</i> GERVAIN, 1849.	
<i>Dasyprocta</i> BURMEISTER, 1854.	

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
LACÉPÈDE, 1799	<i>Mus paca</i> , South America.
de F. CUVIER, 1812	The agoutis of South America.
de F. CUVIER, 1807	<i>Cælogenus subniger</i> , Tobago; <i>C. fulvus</i> , eastern South America.
LIAIS, 1872	New name for <i>Dasyprocta</i> Illiger, 1811.
de F. ILLIGER, 1811	<i>Cavia aguti</i> , Brazil and Guiana; <i>C. acuschy</i> , Guiana.
de F. LIAIS, 1872	Emendation of <i>Cælogenus</i> Cuvier, 1807.
<i>Cælogenus</i> HERRERA, 1899	Modification of <i>Cælogenus</i> Cuvier, 1807.
<i>Dasyprocta</i> HERRERA, 1899	Modification of <i>Dasyprocta</i> Illiger, 1811.
de F. THOMAS, 1903	<i>Cavia acuschy</i> , Guiana.
de F. HARLAN, 1825	<i>Osteopera platycephala</i> (= <i>Cælogenus paca</i>), Del- aware River.
de F. ISCHER, 1814	<i>Paca maculata</i> (= <i>Cavia paca</i>), Guiana.
de F. ILLIGER, 1811	Nomen nudum. Synonym of <i>Dasyprocta</i> Illiger.

DINOMYIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

<i>Dinomys</i> TRÖSCHKE, 1874.	<i>Dinomys</i> ALSTON, 1876.
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GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
de F. PETERS, 1873	<i>Dinomys branickii</i> , Amable Marie, Peru.

Viscacia SCHINZ, 1824?; *Viscacia* RENGGER, 1830.

outside should properly be the designation of this group both because it is the
t family name and because it is based on the earliest genus.

DIPODIDÆ.^a

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Dipsidæ GRAY, 1821. | †Ierboidæ GRAY, 1825. |
| Dipodina BONAPARTE, 1838. | Jaculini BRANDT, 1855. |
| Dipodidæ WATERHOUSE, 1842. | Jaculidæ GILL, 1872. |
| †Echingidæ RYMER JONES, 1852. | Sicistinae ALLEN, 1901. |
| Euchoreutinae LYON, 1901. | Sminthinae MURRAY, 1866. |
| †Gerboidæ WATERHOUSE, 1839. | Sminthidæ SCHULZE, 1890. |

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

- | Name, authority, and date. | Type or included species, and localities. |
|---|--|
| <i>Alactagulus</i> NEHRING, 1897..... | <i>Dipus acontion</i> , southwestern Siberia. |
| <i>Allactaga</i> CUVIER, 1836 | <i>Dipus alactaga</i> (= <i>Mus jaculus</i>), southern Russia and southwestern Siberia. (See <i>Cuniculus</i> .) |
| <i>Beloprymnus</i> GLOGER, 1841 | New name for <i>Allactaga</i> Cuvier, 1836. |
| <i>Cardiocranius</i> SATUNIN, 1903..... | <i>Cardiocranius paradoxus</i> , Nan-shan, eastern Tibet. |
| <i>Cuniculus</i> BRISSON, 1762..... | <i>Dipus alactaga</i> (= <i>Mus jaculus</i>), southern Russia and southwestern Siberia. |
| <i>Dipus</i> ZIMMERMANN, 1780..... | <i>Dipus jaculus</i> , <i>D. sagitta</i> , <i>Yerbua capensis</i> (= <i>Mus cafer</i>), <i>Dipus longipes</i> , <i>D. tamaricinus</i> , Asia and Africa; <i>D. hudsonius</i> , Hudson Bay. |
| <i>Euchoreutes</i> W. L. SCLATER, 1891..... | <i>Euchoreutes naso</i> , eastern Turkestan. |
| † <i>Halticus</i> BRANDT, 1844..... | <i>Dipus halticus</i> , southwestern Siberia. |
| <i>Haltomys</i> BRANDT, 1844 | <i>Dipus aegyptius</i> , <i>D. hirtipes</i> , <i>D. macrotarsus</i> , <i>D. mauritanicus</i> , Africa and Arabia. |
| <i>Jaculus</i> ERXLEBEN, 1777..... | <i>Jaculus orientalis</i> , Egypt; <i>J. giganteus</i> (= <i>Macropus giganteus</i>), Australia; <i>J. torridarum</i> , torrid regions. |
| †“ <i>Jaculus</i> JAROCKI, 1821”..... | 5-toed species of <i>Dipus</i> . (See <i>Allactaga</i> Cuvier.) |
| <i>Platysercomys</i> BRANDT, 1844..... | <i>Dipus platyurus</i> , Aral Sea, southwestern Siberia. (See <i>Pygeretmus</i> .) |
| <i>Pygeretmus</i> GLOGER, 1841 | <i>Dipus platyurus</i> , Aral Sea, southwestern Siberia. |
| <i>Scarturus</i> GLOGER, 1841 | <i>Dipus tetradactylus</i> , Libyan Desert, northeastern Africa. |
| † <i>Scirteta</i> BRANDT, 1844 | <i>Alactaga jaculus</i> , <i>A. jaculus macrotis</i> , <i>A. jaculus brachyotis</i> , southern Siberia; <i>A. acontion</i> , Russia and Siberia; <i>A. elater</i> , Kirghiz steppes; <i>A. indica</i> , Quetta, Baluchistan; <i>A. arundinis</i> , North Africa; <i>A. alaucotis</i> , Arabia. |
| † <i>Scirtetes</i> WAGNER, 1841..... | New name for <i>Allactaga</i> Cuvier, 1836. |
| <i>Scirtomys</i> BRANDT, 1844..... | <i>Alactaga tetradactylus</i> , Libyan Desert, northeastern Africa. (See <i>Scarturus</i> .) |
| <i>Scirtopoda</i> BRANDT, 1844 | <i>Dipus halticus</i> , <i>D. aegyptius</i> , <i>D. hirtipes</i> , <i>D. macrotarsus</i> , <i>D. mauritanicus</i> (= <i>Halticus - Haltomys</i>). |
| <i>Sicista</i> GRAY, 1827..... | <i>Mus subtilis</i> , Siberia. |
| <i>Sminthus</i> (NATHUSIUS) NORDMANN, 1839. | <i>Sminthus loriger</i> , Odessa, Russia (= <i>Mus subtilis</i>), Siberia. (See <i>Sicista</i> .) |
| <i>Yerbua</i> FORSTER, 1778..... | <i>Yerbua tarsata</i> (= <i>Tarsius spectrum</i>), <i>Y. sibirica</i> , <i>Y. capensis</i> (= <i>Peddes cafer</i>), <i>Mus meridianus</i> , <i>Yerbua kanguru</i> (= <i>Macropus giganteus</i>); <i>Mus longipes</i> , <i>M. jaculus</i> , <i>M. sagitta</i> . |

^a*Sicista* and *Sminthus* represent the subfamily Sicistinae; the other genera belong to the Dipodinae.

EOCARDIDÆ.**FAMILIES.***Eocardiidæ* AMEGHINO, 1891.**GENERA AND SUBGENERA.**

<i>ae</i> , authority, and date.	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
MEGHINO, 1891	<i>Dicardia maxima</i> , <i>D. modica</i> , <i>D. excavata</i> , southern Patagonia.
MEGHINO, 1887	<i>Eocardia montana</i> , Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia.
MEGHINO, 1887	<i>Hedymys integrus</i> , southern Patagonia.
MEGHINO, 1899	<i>Luvantus propheticus</i> , Patagonia.
<i>a</i> AMEGHINO, 1902	<i>Palaeocardia mater</i> , Patagonia.
AMEGHINO, 1887	<i>Phanomys mixtus</i> , southern Patagonia.
AMEGHINO, 1891	<i>Eocardia elliptica</i> , southern Patagonia.
AMEGHINO, 1887	<i>Schistomys erro</i> , southern Patagonia.
MEGHINO, 1891	<i>Eocardia divisa</i> , southern Patagonia.

ERETHIZONTIDÆ.^a**FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.**

<i>ae</i> AMEGHINO, 1902.	Erethyzonina BONAPARTE, 1845.
GRAY, 1843.	Erethizontidæ THOMAS, Apr. 1897.
<i>lae</i> AMEGHINO, 1887.	Sphingurinae ALSTON, 1876.
<i>s</i> THOMAS, 1897.	Steiromyinae AMEGHINO, 1902.
TCROUSSART, Oct., 1897.	Syntherina^b GERVAIS, 1849.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

<i>ae</i> , authority, and date.	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
MEGHINO, 1887	<i>Acaremys murinus</i> , <i>A. minutus</i> , <i>A. minutissimus</i> , southern Patagonia.
BRANDT, 1835	New name for <i>Coendou</i> Lacépède, 1799.
GRAY, 1843	<i>Hystrix subspinosus</i> , Brazil.
CÉPÈDE, 1799	<i>Hystrix prehensilis</i> , tropical America.
<i>a</i> GRAY, 1865	<i>Erethizon rufescens</i> , Colombia.
BROOKES, 1828	<i>Hystrix dorsata</i> , eastern Canada.
AMEGHINO, 1902	<i>Eosteironomys homogenidens</i> , Patagonia.
CUVIER, 1822	<i>Hystrix dorsata</i> , eastern Canada.
FISCHER, 1817	New name for <i>Coendou</i> Lacépède, 1799.
LEIDY, 1858	<i>Hystrix cenustus</i> , Niobrara River, Nebraska.
ELLBERG, 1828	New name for <i>Coendou</i> Lacépède, 1799.
CRUSUS HERRERA, 1899	Modification of <i>Sinotheres</i> F. Cuvier, 1822.
BROOKES, 1828	<i>Onychura spinosa</i> , tropical America.
DE PICTET, 1843	<i>Plectrocharrus moricandi</i> , Bahia, Brazil.
<i>ps</i> AMEGHINO, 1902	<i>Protacaremys prior</i> , <i>P. araucanus</i> , <i>P. pulchellus</i> , Patagonia.
MEGHINO, 1887	<i>Sciameys principalis</i> , <i>S. varians</i> , S. Patagonia.
F. CUVIER, 1822	<i>Hystrix prehensilis</i> , South America.
F. CUVIER, 1822?	<i>Sphiggureus spinosus</i> , Brazil.
MEGHINO, 1887	<i>Steiromys detentus</i> , <i>S. duplicatus</i> , S. Patagonia.
LESSON, 1842	Emendation of <i>Sinotheres</i> F. Cuvier, 1822.

lae is based on an earlier genus, but Erethizontidæ is an earlier family

rine TROUSSART, 1881.

GEOMYIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Geom[yl]ina BONAPARTE, 1845.
Geomyidae GILL, 1872.
Gymnomyini WINGE, 1887.

Pseudotomina GRAY, 1825.
Pseudotomidae GÉRAIS, 1853.
† *Sciurospalacini* GIEBEL, 1855.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Adipidamus</i> HAY, 1899.....	<i>Gymnomycterus minutus</i> , Colorado.
<i>Ascomys</i> LICHTENSTEIN, 1825.....	<i>Ascomys canadensis</i> (= <i>Mus bursarius</i>), upper Mississippi Valley. (See <i>Geomys</i> .)
<i>Cratogeomys</i> MERRIAM, 1895.....	<i>Geomys merriami</i> , Valley of Mexico.
<i>Diplostoma</i> RAFINESQUE, 1817.....	<i>Diplostoma fusca</i> (= <i>Mus bursarius</i>), D. old, Missouri River region.
<i>Geomys</i> RAFINESQUE, 1817.....	<i>Geomys pinetis</i> (= <i>Mus tuza</i> , type), Augusta, Georgia; <i>G. cinerea</i> (= <i>Mus bursarius</i>), upper Mississippi Valley.
? <i>Heliscomys</i> COPE, 1873.....	<i>Heliscomys retus</i> , Colorado.
<i>Heterogeomys</i> MERRIAM, 1895.....	<i>Geomys hispidus</i> , Jalapa, Mexico.
<i>Macrogeomys</i> MERRIAM, 1895.....	<i>Geomys heterodus</i> , Costa Rica.
<i>Mamogeomys</i> HERRERA, 1899.....	Modification of <i>Geomys</i> Rafinesque, 1817.
<i>Orthogeomys</i> MERRIAM, 1895.....	<i>Geomys scalops</i> , Tehuantepec, Mexico.
<i>Oryetomys</i> ('BLAINVILLE') EYDOUX & GÉRAIS, 1836.....	<i>Diplostoma</i> , <i>Saccophorus</i> , <i>Sacomys</i> , <i>Perphogomys</i> , and <i>Ctenomys</i> .
<i>Pappogeomys</i> MERRIAM, 1895.....	<i>Geomys bulleri</i> , Talpa, Jalisco, Mexico.
<i>Platygeomys</i> MERRIAM, 1895.....	<i>Geomys gymnotus</i> , Zapotlan, Jalisco, Mexico.
<i>Pseudostoma</i> SAY, 1823.....	<i>Pseudostoma bursaria</i> (= <i>Mus bursarius</i>), upper Mississippi Valley. (See <i>Geomys</i> .)
<i>Saccophorus</i> KUHL, 1820.....	<i>Mus bursarius</i> , upper Mississippi Valley. (See <i>Geomys</i> .)
<i>Thomomys</i> MAXIMILLIAN, 1839.....	<i>Thomomys rufescens</i> , Missouri River.
? <i>Tucanus</i> RAFINESQUE, 1815.....	<i>Talpa</i> sp., Mexico.
<i>Zygogeomys</i> MERRIAM, 1895.....	<i>Zygogeomys trichopus</i> , Nahuatzin, Mexico.

GLIRIDÆ. (See MUSCARDINIDÆ.)

HETEROMYIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Dipodomys GÉRAIS, 1853. *Macrocolini* BRANDT, 1855.
Dipodomysinae COUES, 1875. *Perognathidinae* COUES, 1875.
Heteromyia GRAY, 1868. † *Sacomys* GRAY, ^a 1843.
Heteromyidae ALLEN, 1893. † *Sacomys* BAIRD, 1857.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Abromys</i> GRAY, 1868.....	<i>Abromys lordi</i> , British Columbia.
<i>Chaetodipus</i> MERRIAM, 1889.....	<i>Perognathus spinatus</i> , Needles, California.
<i>Cricetodipus</i> PEALE, 1848.....	<i>Cricetodipus parvus</i> , Oregon.
<i>Dasynotus</i> WAGLER, 1830.....	New name for <i>Heteromys</i> Desmarest, 1817.
<i>Dipodomys</i> GRAY, 1841.....	<i>Dipodomys philippii</i> , Real del Monte, Mexico.

^aUnavailable because *Sacomys* is unidentifiable.

PART III: GLIRES, HETEROMYIDÆ—ISCHYROMYIDÆ.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
<i>Dipodops</i> MERRIAM, 1890	<i>Dipodomys agilis</i> , Los Angeles, Cal. (as <i>Perodipna</i> .)
<i>Entoptychus</i> COPE, 1878	<i>Entoptychus cavifrons</i> (type), E. pl. <i>E. crassiramus</i> , Oregon.
<i>Mys</i> DESMAREST, 1817	<i>Mus anomalous</i> , Trinidad, West Indies.
<i>Heteromys</i> MERRIAM, 1902	<i>Heteromys alleni</i> , San Luis Potosi, Mexico.
<i>Macrocolus</i> WAGNER, 1844	<i>Macrocolus haiticus</i> , Mexico.
<i>Dipodomys</i> HERRERA, 1890	Modification of <i>Dipodomys</i> GRAY, 1841.
<i>Microdipodops</i> MERRIAM, 1891	<i>Microdipodops megacephalus</i> , Halleck, Nev.
<i>Otogonomys</i> COOPER, 1875	<i>Otogonomys longimembris</i> , Fort Tejon, Cal.
<i>Dipodops</i> FITZINGER, 1867	<i>Dipodomys agilis</i> , Los Angeles, Cal.
<i>Perognathus</i> MAXIMILIAN, 1839	<i>Perognathus fasciatus</i> , Fort Buford, N. Dak.
<i>Pleurolicus</i> COPE, 1878	<i>Pleurolicus sulcifrons</i> , Oregon.
<i>Protoptychus</i> SCOTT, 1895	<i>Protoptychus hatcheri</i> , Utah.
<i>Sacomys</i> F. CUVIER, 1823	<i>Sacomys anthophilus</i> , North America.
<i>Heteromys</i> MERRIAM, 1902	<i>Heteromys (Xylomys) nelsoni</i> , Pinabete, Mexico.

HYSTRICIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

<i>Hystrix</i> G. FISCHER, 1817.	<i>Hystriidæ</i> ^a GRAY, 1821.
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GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
<i>Acanthion</i> GRAY, 1847	<i>Acanthion javanicum</i> , Java; <i>A. flemingii</i> (hybrid).
<i>Acanthion</i> CUVIER, 1822	<i>Acanthion javanicum</i> , Java.
<i>Acanthochoerus</i> GRAY, 1866	<i>Acanthochoerus bartlettii</i> (hybrid); <i>A. grotol</i> , India. (See <i>Acantherium</i>).
<i>Hystriomys</i> ROGER, 1898	<i>Hystrix wiedemanni</i> , Swabia, Germany.
<i>Hystrix</i> F. CUVIER, 1829	<i>Hystrix fusciculata</i> , Malacca.
<i>Hystrix</i> CROIZET, 1853	<i>Hystrix refossa</i> , Mount Perrier, France.
<i>Hystrix</i> LINNÆUS, 1758	<i>Hystrix cristata</i> (type), Asia and Africa; <i>H. prehensilis</i> , South America; <i>H. dorsata</i> , eastern Canada; <i>H. macroura</i> , <i>H. brachyura</i> , Asia.
<i>Lamprodon</i> WAGNER, 1848	<i>Lamprodon primigenius</i> , Pikermi, Greece.
<i>Acanthion</i> GRAY, 1866	<i>Acanthion cuvieri</i> , North Africa.
<i>Oreomys</i> AYMARD, 1855	<i>Oreomys claveris</i> (nomen nudum), Auvergne, France.
<i>Trichys</i> GÜNTHER, 1876	<i>Trichys lipura</i> , Borneo.

ISCHYROMYIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

<i>Protomyidæ</i> ALSTON, 1876.	† <i>Protomyidæ</i> COPE, 1874.
<i>Amymia</i> HECKEL, 1895.	

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
<i>Apatemys</i> MARSH, 1872	<i>Apatemys bellus</i> (type), <i>A. bellulus</i> , Henry Fork, Wyoming.
<i>Colonomys</i> MARSH, 1872	<i>Colonomys celer</i> , Henry Fork, Wyoming.
<i>Colotaxis</i> COPE, 1873	<i>Colotaxis cristatus</i> , Colorado.
<i>Gymnoptychus</i> COPE, 1873	<i>Gymnoptychus chrysodon</i> (type), <i>G. nasutus</i> , <i>G. trilophus</i> , <i>G. minutus</i> , Colorado.

^a *Hystriidæ* BURNETT, 1830.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Ischyromys</i> LEIDY, 1856	<i>Ischyromys typus</i> , Bad Lands, South Dakota.
<i>Mysops</i> LEIDY, 1871	<i>Mysops minimus</i> , Fort Bridger, Wyoming.
<i>Paramys</i> LEIDY, NOV. 28, 1871.....	<i>Paramys delicatus</i> , <i>P. delicatior</i> , <i>P. delicatissimus</i> , Fort Bridger, Wyoming.
<i>Pseudotomus</i> COPE, 1872.....	<i>Pseudotomus hians</i> , Bridger Eocene, Wyoming.
<i>Sciuravus</i> MARSH, JUNE 21, 1871	<i>Sciuravus nitidus</i> (type), <i>S. undans</i> , Grizzly Buttes, Wyoming.
† <i>Sciurormys</i> SCHLOSSER, 1884	<i>Sciurormys cayluzi</i> , Mouillac, France.
<i>Syllophodus</i> COPE, 1881.....	New name for <i>Mysops</i> Leidy, 1871 (erroneously said to be preoccupied).
<i>Taxymys</i> MARSH, 1872	<i>Taxymys lucaris</i> , Henry Fork, Wyoming.
<i>Tillomys</i> MARSH, 1872.....	<i>Tillomys senex</i> (type), Henry Fork; <i>T. parvus</i> , Grizzly Buttes, Wyoming.

LAGOMYIDÆ. (See **OCHOTONIDÆ.**)**LEPORIDÆ.**

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Lagidæ SCHULZE, 1897.	<i>Palæolagida</i> HÆCKEL, 1895.
Leporini G. FISCHER, 1817.	† <i>Tocomyida</i> HÆCKEL, 1895.
Leporidæ GRAY, 1821.	

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
Brachylagus MILLER, 1900.....	<i>Lepus idahoensis</i> , Pahsimeroi Valley, Idaho.
Caprolagus , ^a BLYTH, 1845.....	<i>Lepus hispidus</i> , Assam, India.
Chionobates KAUP, 1829	<i>Lepus variabilis</i> , <i>L. borealis</i> , Europe.
† Cuniculus MEYER, 1790.....	<i>Lepus campestris</i> (= <i>L. cuniculus</i>), <i>Cuniculus</i> <i>domesticus</i> , <i>C. angorensis</i> , <i>C. argenteus</i> , <i>C. rus-</i> <i>sicus</i> , <i>Lepus dauricus</i> , Europe; <i>L. brasiliensis</i> , Brazil.
Eulagos GRAY, 1867	<i>Lepus mediterraneus</i> , Sardinia; <i>L. judææ</i> , Pales- tine.
† Hydrolagus GRAY, 1867.....	<i>Lepus aquaticus</i> (type), Alabama; <i>L. palustris</i> , South Carolina. (See <i>Limnolagus</i> .)
Lagopsis RAFINESQUE, 1815	Nomen nudum.
" Lagos BROOKES, 1828".....	<i>Lepus arcticus</i> , Baffin Land.
Lagotherrum CROIZET, 1853	<i>Lepus issiodorensis</i> , <i>L. neschersensis</i> , France.
Lepus LINNÆUS, 1758	<i>Lepus timidus</i> (type), <i>L. cuniculus</i> , Europe; <i>L.</i> <i>capensis</i> , Cape of Good Hope; <i>L. brasiliensis</i> , Brazil.
Limnolagus MEARNS, 1897	New name for <i>Hydrolagus</i> Gray, 1867.
Macrotagus ^b MEARNS, 1895.....	<i>Lepus alleni</i> Rillito, Arizona.
Mamlepus HERRERA, 1899	Modification of <i>Lepus</i> Linnæus, 1758.
Microtagus TROUËSSART, 1897	<i>Lepus cinerascens</i> , San Fernando, California.
Mnuolagus BILLBERG, 1828.....	Nomen nudum, between <i>Lagomys</i> and <i>Lepus</i> .
Nesolagus FORSYTH MAJOR, 1899....	<i>Lepus netscheri</i> , Padang-Pandjang, Sumatra.
Oryctolagus LILLJEBORG, 1873.....	<i>Lepus cuniculus</i> , Europe.
Palæolagus LEIDY, 1856	<i>Palæolagus haydeni</i> , Bad Lands, S. Dakota.
Panolax COPE, 1874.....	<i>Panolax sanctæfidei</i> , Rio Grande Valley, N. Mex.
Prolepus HEUDE, 1898	Hypothetical ancestor of the Leporidæ.
Protolagus HEUDE, 1898	Hypothetical ancestor of the Leporidæ.
Romerolagus MERRIAM, 1896.....	<i>Romerolagus nelsoni</i> , Mt. Popocatepetl, Mexico.

^a *Carpolagus* GRAY, 1867.^b *Microtagus* ELLIOTT, 1901 (misprint).

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>villagus</i> GRAY, 1867	<i>Lepus nanus</i> (= <i>L. americanus</i>), eastern North America; <i>L. artemisia</i> (= <i>L. nuttalli</i>), Walla Walla, Wash.; <i>L. bachmani</i> , western North America.
<i>oti</i> GRAY, 1867	<i>Lepus brasiliensis</i> , Brazil.
<i>cium</i> COPE, 1873	<i>Tricium avunculus</i> (type), <i>T. leporinum</i> , <i>T. panense</i> , Colorado.

LOPHIOMYIDÆ.

Lophiomyiidae GILL, 1872.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>hiemys</i> MILNE-EDWARDS, Feb. 6, 1867.	<i>Lophiomyis imhausii</i> Nubia.
<i>setomys</i> PETERS, Feb., 1867	<i>Phractomys aethiopicus</i> , northeast Africa.

PROGLIRES.

MIXODECTIDÆ.^a

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

<i>rosyopsidæ</i> OSBORN, 1892.	<i>Mixodectidæ</i> COPE, 1883.
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GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>indrodon</i> MARSH, Aug., 1872	<i>Bathrodon typus</i> (type), Grizzly Buttes; <i>B. annectens</i> , Henry Fork, Wyoming.
<i>cyrodontomys</i> COPE, 1882	<i>Cyrodontomys latidens</i> , Big Horn Basin, Wyo.
<i>indrodon</i> COPE, 1884	<i>Indrodon malaris</i> , New Mexico.
<i>micodon</i> MARSH, Aug., 1872	<i>Micodon speciosus</i> , Grizzly Buttes, Wyoming.
<i>rosomyia</i> LEIDY, Apr., 1872	<i>Microsomyia gracilis</i> , Grizzly Buttes, Wyoming.
<i>rodectes</i> COPE, 1883	<i>Mirodectes pungens</i> (type), <i>M. crassiusculus</i> , New Mexico.
<i>obodotes</i> OSBORN, 1902	<i>Obodotes copei</i> , New Mexico.
<i>palvacodon</i> LEIDY, Apr., 1872	<i>Palvacodon verus</i> , Lodge-pole Trail, Wyoming.
<i>ilodectes</i> WORTMAN, 1903	<i>Hyopodius gracilis</i> , Grizzly Buttes, Wyoming.

MURIDÆ.

CRICETINÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

<i>setini</i> (J. FISCHER, 1817.	<i>Hesperomyinae</i> MURRAY, 1866.
<i>ricetidæ</i> ROCHEBRUNE, 1883.	<i>Hesperomyiæ</i> AMEGHINO, 1889.
<i>omyini</i> WINGE, 1887.	<i>Nesomyinae</i> FORSYTH MAJOR, 1897.
	<i>Sigmodontinae</i> THOMAS, 1897.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>ethrix</i> WATERHOUSE, 1837	<i>Mus</i> (<i>Abrothrix</i>) <i>longipilis</i> , Coquimbó, Chile.
<i>comys</i> THOMAS, 1898	<i>Oryzomys</i> (?) <i>lugens</i> , Merida, Venezuela.

For ordinal position and revision of this family, see OSBORN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. t., N. Y., XVI, pp. 203-214, June 28, 1902. WORTMAN maintains that this family belongs to the Primates, see Am. Journ. Sci., 4th ser., XVI, pp. 347, 352, 1903.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
Akodon MEYEN, 1833.....	<i>Akodon boliviense</i> , Pichu-pichun, Peru.
Andinomys THOMAS, 1902.....	<i>Andinomys edar</i> , Potosí, Bolivia.
Anomalomys GAILLARD, 1900.....	<i>Anomalomys gaudryi</i> , Grive St. Alban, France
Baiomys TRUE, 1894.....	<i>Hesperomys taylora</i> , San Diego, Texas.
Blarinomys THOMAS, 1896.....	<i>Oryzomys breviceps</i> Lagoa Santa, Brazil.
Brachytarsomys GÜNTHER, 1875.....	<i>Brachytarsomys albicauda</i> , near Tamatave, Madagascar.
Brachyuromys FORSYTH MAJOR, 1896.....	<i>Brachyuromys ramirohitra</i> , Betsileo, Madagascar.
† Calomys WATERHOUSE, 1837.....	<i>Mus</i> (<i>Calomys</i>) <i>bimaculatus</i> , Maldonado, Uruguay. (See <i>Hesperomys</i> .)
Chelemys THOMAS, 1903.....	<i>Hesperomys megalonyx</i> , Lake Quintero, Chile.
Chilomys THOMAS, 1897.....	<i>Oryzomys instans</i> , Bogota, Colombia.
Chinchillula , THOMAS, 1898.....	<i>Chinchillula sahamæ</i> , Esperanza, Bolivia.
<i>Cricetodon</i> LARTET, 1851.....	<i>Cricetodon sansaniensis</i> , <i>C. medium</i> , <i>C. minus</i> , Sansan, France.
Cricetulus MILNE-EDWARDS, 1867.....	<i>Cricetulus griseus</i> , China.
Cricetus LÆSKE, 1779.....	<i>Cricetus vulgaris</i> (= <i>Mus cricetus</i> , type), <i>C. cidlus</i> , <i>C. marmota</i> , Europe.
<i>Decticus</i> AYMARD, 1853.....	<i>Decticus antiquus</i> , Puy-de-Dôme, France.
<i>Deilemys</i> ^a DE SAUSSURE, 1860.....	<i>Hesperomys toltecus</i> , Vera Cruz (State), Mexico.
Eligmodontia F. CUVIER, 1837.....	<i>Eligmodontia typus</i> , Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Eliurus MILNE-EDWARDS, 1885.....	<i>Eliurus myoxinus</i> , Madagascar.
? <i>Eomys</i> SCHLOSSER, 1884.....	<i>Eomys zitteli</i> , Mouillac, France.
Erioryzomys BANGS, 1900.....	<i>Oryzomys monochromos</i> , Paramo de Macotama, Colombia.
<i>Eumys</i> LEIDY, 1856.....	<i>Eumys elegans</i> , Bad Lands, South Dakota.
Euneomys COUES, 1874.....	<i>Reithrodon chinchilloides</i> , Tierra del Fuego.
Gymnuromys FORSYTH MAJOR, 1896.....	<i>Gymnuromys roberti</i> , Betsileo, Madagascar.
Habrothrix WAGNER, 1843.....	Emendation of <i>Abrothrix</i> Waterhouse, 1837.
Hallomys JENTINK, 1879.....	<i>Hallomys audeberti</i> , northeastern Madagascar.
Hamster LACÉPÈDE, 1799.....	<i>Hamster nigricans</i> , Europe.
Heligmodontia AGASSIZ, 1846.....	Emendation of <i>Eligmodontia</i> F. Cuvier, 1837.
Hesperomys WATERHOUSE, 1839.....	<i>Mus bimaculatus</i> , Maldonado, Uruguay.
Holochilomys ('BRANDT') PETERS, 1861.....	<i>Mus aquaticus</i> , <i>M. squamipes</i> (modification of <i>Holochilus</i> Brandt, 1835).
Holochilus BRANDT, 1835.....	<i>Mus leucogaster</i> (type), <i>M. anguya</i> , Brazil.
Hypogeomys GRANDIDIER, 1869.....	<i>Hypogeomys antinena</i> , Ménabé, Madagascar.
Ichthyomys THOMAS, 1893.....	<i>Ichthyomys stolzmanni</i> , Chanchamayo, Peru.
? <i>Lithomys</i> , MEYER, 1846.....	<i>Lithomys parvulus</i> , Weisenau, Germany.
Macrotrarsomys MILNE-EDWARDS & GRANDIDIER, 1898.....	<i>Macrotrarsomys bastardi</i> , Mangoky River, southwestern Madagascar.
Mediocricetus NEHRING, 1898.....	Name suggested, but not used, for <i>Mesocricetus</i> .
Megadontomys MERRIAM, 1898.....	<i>Peromyscus</i> (<i>Megadontomys</i>) <i>thomasi</i> , mountains near Chilpancingo, Mexico.
† Megalomys TROUESSART, 1881.....	<i>Mus pilorides</i> , Antilles. (See <i>Moschomys</i> .)
Melanomys THOMAS, 1902.....	<i>Oryzomys phaopus</i> , Pallatanga, Ecuador.
Mesocricetus NEHRING, 1898.....	<i>Cricetus nigricans</i> (= <i>C. nigriculus</i>), Caucasus: <i>C. raddæi</i> , Dagestan; <i>C. brandti</i> , Transcaucasia; <i>C. newtoni</i> , Shumla, eastern Bulgaria.
† <i>Micromys</i> AYMARD, 1846.....	<i>Micromys minutus</i> , <i>M. unciensis</i> , Ronzon, France (See <i>Myotherium</i> .)
† Moschomys TROUESSART, 1903.....	New name for <i>Megalomys</i> Trouessart, 1881.
Myarion POMEL, 1854.....	<i>Myarion antiquum</i> , <i>M. musculoides</i> , <i>M. minus</i> , <i>M. angustidens</i> , Puy-de-Dôme, France.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>crinus</i> AYMARD, 1853	New name for <i>Micromys</i> Aymard, 1846.
<i>mys</i> TOMES, 1861	<i>Hesperomys salvinii</i> , Dueñas, Guatemala.
<i>mys</i> WAGNER, 1841	<i>Mystromys albipes</i> (= <i>Otomys albicaudatus</i>), South Africa.
<i>mys</i> THOMAS, 1900	<i>Hesperomys</i> (<i>Calomys</i>) <i>spinosus</i> , Huambo, Peru.
<i>mys</i> AMEGHINO, 1889	<i>Necomys conifer</i> , Prov. Buenos Aires, Argentina.
<i>mys</i> PETERS, 1861	<i>Mus squamipes</i> , Brazil; <i>Nectomys apicalis</i> , Guayaquil, Ecuador.
<i>mys</i> GRAY, 1873	<i>Neomys panamensis</i> , Panama.
<i>mys</i> ^a THOMAS, 1894	<i>Neotomys ebriosus</i> , Vitoc Valley, Peru.
<i>ys</i> PETERS, 1870	<i>Nesomys rufus</i> , Vohima, Madagascar.
<i>ys</i> THOMAS, 1890	<i>Hesperomys edwardsii</i> , Santa Cruz, Patagonia.
<i>ys</i> DE SAUSSURE, 1860	<i>Hesperomys sumichrasti</i> , Tuxtla, Vera Cruz, Mex.
<i>don</i> COUES, 1874	<i>Mus humilis</i> , South Carolina. (See <i>Reithrodontomys</i> .)
<i>yzomys</i> BANGS, 1900	<i>Oryzomys navus</i> , Pueblo Viejo, Colombia.
<i>mys</i> BAIRD, 1857	<i>Hypnidaeus leucogaster</i> , Old Ft. Clark, N. Dak.
<i>eromys</i> PICTET, 1842	<i>Oryzodermomys</i> sp., Bahia, Brazil.
<i>ys</i> BAIRD, 1857	<i>Mus palustris</i> , near Salem, New Jersey.
<i>mys</i> MERRIAM, 1901	<i>Ototylomys phyllotis</i> (type), Tunkas, Yucatan; <i>O. phyllotis phæus</i> , Apazote, Campeche, Mex.
<i>cterus</i> WATERHOUSE, 1837	<i>Mus nasutus</i> , Maldonado, Uruguay.
<i>ilus</i> COPE, 1879	<i>Pacichus insolitus</i> , John Day Miocene, Oregon.
<i>ys</i> JOURDAN, 1867 (?)	<i>Pelamys remifer</i> , St. Johns River, Florida.
<i>yscus</i> GLOGER, 1841	<i>Peromyscus arboreus</i> (= <i>Cricetus myoides</i>), Lake Simcoe, Ontario.
<i>is</i> WATERHOUSE, 1837	<i>Mus</i> (<i>Phyllotis</i>) <i>darwinii</i> , Coquimbo, Chile.
<i>odon</i> WATERHOUSE, 1837	<i>Reithrodon typicus</i> (type), Maldonado, Uruguay; <i>R. cuniculoides</i> , Santa Cruz, Patagonia.
<i>odontomys</i> GIGLIOLI, 1873	<i>Reithrodon</i> from North America; type, <i>Mus lecontei</i> , Riceboro (?), Georgia.
<i>omys</i> TUCHUDI, 1844	<i>Hesperomys leucodactylus</i> , Peru.
<i>anomys</i> DEPÉRET, 1902	<i>Rhodanomys schlosseri</i> , Pyrimont, Switzerland.
<i>romys</i> WATERHOUSE, 1837	<i>Mus</i> (<i>Scapteromys</i>) <i>tunidus</i> Maldonado, Uruguay.
<i>icetus</i> NEHRING, 1898	Name suggested, but not used, for <i>Mesocricetus</i> .
<i>lon</i> SAY & ORD, 1825	<i>Sigmodon hispidus</i> , St. Johns River, F. Florida.
<i>lontomys</i> ALLEN, 1897	<i>Sigmodontomys alfari</i> , Jimenez, Costa Rica.
<i>mys</i> THOMAS, 1901	<i>Reithrodon alstoni</i> (type), Cumaná, Venezuela; <i>Sigmomys savannarum</i> , base of the Kanuku Mountains, British Guiana.
<i>s</i> FITZINGER, 1867	<i>Cricetus myoides</i> , Lake Simcoe, Ontario. (See <i>Peromyscus</i> .)
<i>somys</i> COUES, 1884	<i>Hesperomys cinereus</i> , Cutervo, northern Peru.
<i>ontomys</i> RHODAS, 1894	<i>Sitomys insolatus</i> , Mohave Desert, California.
<i>rs</i> PETERS, 1866	<i>Hesperomys</i> (<i>Tylomys</i>) <i>nudicaudus</i> , Guatemala.
<i>etus</i> SATUNIN, 1903	<i>Cricetus longicaudatus</i> , northern China; <i>C. triton</i> , northern Shantung, China; <i>Urocricetus kamsenia</i> , southeastern Tibet.
<i>imus</i> ^b COUES, 1874	<i>Musculus leucopus</i> , Ohio Valley?
<i>ntomys</i> ALLEN, 1897	<i>Oryzomys cherriei</i> , Boruca, Costa Rica.

otomys WALLACE, 1876 (Geog. Dist. Animals, II, 230), is probably only a nt for *Nectomys* PETERS, 1861.

peromys ('COUES') ALSTON, 1880.

DENDROMYINÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Dendromyinae ALSTON, 1876.**Deomyinae** LYDEKKER, 1889.**Dendromyidae** ROCHEBRUNE, 1883.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
Dendromus A. SMITH, 1829	<i>Dendromus typus</i> (= <i>Mus mesomelas</i>), S. Africa.
Deomys THOMAS, 1888	<i>Deomys ferrugineus</i> , lower Kongo River, Africa.
Leimacomys MATSCHIE, 1893	<i>Leimacomys büttneri</i> , Bismarckburg, W. Africa.
Malacothrix WAGNER, 1843	New name for <i>Otomys</i> Smith, 1834.
† Otomys SMITH, 1834	<i>Otomys typicus</i> (type), <i>O. albicaudatus</i> , Cape Colony, South Africa. (See <i>Malacothrix</i> .)
Steatomys PETERS, 1846	<i>Steatomys pratensis</i> , Tette, Mozambique.

GERBILLINÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Gerbillina GRAY, 1825.**Merionina** BRANDT, 1844.**Gerbillidae** DE KAY, 1842.**Merionidae** BURMEISTER, 1850.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
Amphianlacomys LATASTE, 1882	<i>Rhombomys pallidus</i> , southeastern Russia.
Dipodillus LATASTE, 1881	<i>Gerbillus simoni</i> , Oued Magra, Algeria.
Endecapleura LATASTE, 1882	<i>Gerbillus garamantis</i> , Sidi-Roueld, Algeria.
Gerbilliscus THOMAS, 1897	<i>Gerbillus böhmi</i> , Lake Tanganyika, eastern Africa.
Gerbillus DESMAREST, 1804	<i>Gerbillus ægyptius</i> (type), Egypt; <i>G. canadensis</i> , Canada; <i>G. pyramidum</i> , Egypt.
Hendecapleura THOMAS, 1883	Emendation of <i>Endecapleura</i> Lataste, 1882.
Idomeenus SCHULZE, 1900	<i>Mus tamaricinus</i> , Caspian Sea, Turkestan.
Merionus BILLBERG, 1828	New name for <i>Meriones</i> Illiger, 1811.
Meriones ILLIGER, 1811	<i>Mus tamaricinus</i> , <i>Dipus meridianus</i> , Caspian Sea.
Pachyuromys LATASTE, 1880	<i>Pachyuromys duprasi</i> , Algerian Sahara.
Psammomys CRETZSCHMAR, 1828	<i>Psammomys obesus</i> , Alexandria, Egypt.
Rhombomys WAGNER, 1841	<i>Rhombomys pallidus</i> , southeast Russia.
Tatera LATASTE, 1882	<i>Gerbillus indicus</i> , India.

HYDROMYINÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Hydromyina GRAY, 1825.**Hydromysidae** LESSON, 1842.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
Celænomys THOMAS, 1898	<i>Xeromys</i> (?) <i>silaceus</i> , Monte Data, Luzon.
Chrotomys THOMAS, 1895	<i>Chrotomys whiteheadi</i> , Monte Data, Luzon.
Crunomys THOMAS, 1898	<i>Crunomys fallax</i> , Isabella, Luzon, P. I.
Hydromys GEOFFROY, 1805	<i>Mus coypus</i> , Chile; <i>Hydromys chrysogaster</i> , <i>H. leucogaster</i> , Tasmania.
Leptomys THOMAS, 1897	<i>Leptomys elegans</i> , British New Guinea.
Xeromys THOMAS, 1889	<i>Xeromys myoidea</i> , Port Mackay, Queensland.

MICROTINÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Arvicolidæ GRAY, 1821.
 ‡ **Ellobiinae**^a GILL, 1872.

Lemnina GRAY, 1825.
Microtidæ COPE, 1891.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
Arvicola BLASIUS, 1857.....	<i>Arvicola agrestis</i> , Europe.
Alticola BLANFORD, 1881.....	<i>Arvicola stoliczkanus</i> , Ladák, western Tibet.
Alviceola BLAINVILLE, 1817.....	'Le genre campagnol.' (Misprint for <i>Arvicola</i> ?)
Amnomys BONAPARTE, 1831.....	New name for <i>Psammomys</i> . Le Conte, 1830.
Anaplogonia COPE, 1871.....	<i>Arvicola hiatidens</i> , Port Kennedy bone cave, Pa.
Antelomys MILLER, 1896.....	<i>Microtus chinensis</i> , Kiating-fu, China.
Arvicola LACÉPÈDE, 1799.....	<i>Mus amphibius</i> (= <i>M. terrestris</i>), Europe. (See <i>Microtus</i> .)
Aschizomys MILLER, 1898.....	<i>Aschizomys lemmimus</i> , Plover Bay, Siberia.
Atlacomys RHODES, 1894.....	<i>Aulacomys arvicoloides</i> , Lake Kichelos, Wash.
Bicunedens HODGSON, 1863.....	<i>Bicunedens perfuscus</i> (= <i>Neodon sikimensis</i>), Darjiling, India.
Borioikon POLIAKOFF, 1881.....	<i>Myodes torquatus</i> , Obi River, Siberia. (See <i>Dicrostonyx</i> and <i>Misothermus</i> .)
Brachyurus FISCHER, 1813.....	<i>Mus arvalis</i> , <i>M. rutilus</i> , <i>M. amphibius</i> , <i>M. lemmus</i> , <i>M. torquatus</i> , <i>M. alliaris</i> , <i>Brachyurus blumenbachii</i> , <i>B. fulvus</i> , <i>B. niloticus</i> . (See <i>Lemmus</i> .)
† Bramus POMEL, 1892.....	<i>Bramus barbarus</i> , Ain-Mefta, Tunis.
† Campicola SCHULZE, 1890.....	<i>Arvicola subterraneus</i> , <i>A. arvalis</i> , <i>A. campestris</i> , Europe.
Chilotas BAIRD, 1857.....	<i>Arvicola oregoni</i> , Astoria, Oregon.
Chthonomys NORDMANN, 1839.....	<i>Mus murinus</i> (= <i>M. talpinus</i>), southeastern Russia.
Crassomys MILLER, 1900.....	<i>Hypudaeus rufocanus</i> , Lappmark, Sweden.
† Cuniculus WAGLER, 1830.....	<i>Mus lemmus</i> , <i>M. torquatus</i> (type), <i>M. aspalax</i> . (See <i>Dicrostonyx</i> , <i>Misothermus</i> , <i>Borioikon</i> , and <i>Tylonyx</i> .)
Dicrostonyx GLOGER, 1841.....	<i>Mus hudsonius</i> † Labrador.
Dolomys NEHRING, 1898.....	<i>Dolomys milleri</i> , Beremend, southern Hungary.
† Ellobius FISCHER, 1814.....	<i>Mus talpinus</i> (type), Russia; <i>Ellobius zocor</i> (= <i>Mus aspalax</i>), Dauria; <i>Mus capensis</i> , Cape of Good Hope; <i>M. hudsonius</i> , Labrador.
Eothenomys MILLER, 1896.....	<i>Microtus melanogaster</i> , Tibet.
Kremiomya POLIAKOFF, 1881.....	<i>Georchus luteus</i> , near Aral Sea; <i>Mus lagurus</i> (type), Siberia. (See <i>Lagurus</i> .)
Eutamias COUES, 1874.....	<i>Mus rutilus</i> , Siberia.
Fiber CUVIER, 1800.....	<i>Castor zibethicus</i> , eastern Canada.
Hemiotomys SÉLYS-LONGCHAMPS, 1836.....	<i>Arvicola fulvus</i> (= <i>A. arvalis</i>), <i>A. amphibius</i> (= <i>A. terrestris</i>), Europe.
Herpetomys MERRIAM, 1898.....	<i>Microtus guatemalensis</i> , Todos Santos, Guatemala.
Hyperacris MILLER, 1896.....	<i>Microtus fertilis</i> , Pir Panjal Range, Kashmir.
Hypudaeus ILLIGER, 1811.....	<i>Mus lemmus</i> , <i>M. amphibius</i> (= <i>M. terrestris</i>), <i>M. arvalis</i> , Europe.

^a Preoccupied by *Ellobiinae*, a subfamily of Mollusks. (See ADAMS, Gen. Recent Moll., II, pp. 237, 1858.)

Name, authority, and date.	Type or includes
<i>Isodella</i> COPE, 1871	<i>Arvicola speothen</i> , Poi
<i>Lagurus</i> GLOGER, 1841	<i>Lagurus migratorius</i>
<i>Lasiopodomys</i> LATASTE, 1887	<i>Arvicola brandti</i> , De (See <i>Phaiomys</i> .)
<i>Lemmomys</i> LESSON, 1842	<i>Mus talpinus</i> , souther
<i>Lemmus</i> LINK, 1795	<i>Mus socialis</i> , <i>M. lagu</i> <i>torquatus</i> , <i>M. glarei</i>
<i>Microtus</i> SCHRANK, 1798	<i>Mus terrestris</i> (= <i>M. t</i> (= <i>M. terrestris</i> Lin <i>arvalis</i>), Europe.
† <i>Micrurus</i> FORSYTH MAJOR, 1877 ...	<i>Arvicola nebrodensis</i> ,
<i>Mictomys</i> TRUE, 1894	<i>Mictomys innuitus</i> , F
<i>Mimomys</i> FORSYTH MAJOR, 1902 ...	<i>Microtus plicocanicus</i> , <i>M. intermedius</i> , No
<i>Misothermus</i> HENSEL, 1855	<i>Mus torquatus</i> , Obi R <i>stonyx</i> .)
<i>Moschomys</i> BILLBERG, 1828	New name for <i>Ondat</i>
<i>Mussascus</i> OKEN, 1816	<i>Ondatra americana</i> (: Canada. (See <i>Fib</i>
<i>Mynomes</i> RAFINESQUE, 1817	<i>Mynomes pratensis</i> (: Philadelphia, Pen
<i>Myodes</i> PALLAS, 1811	<i>Mus lemmus</i> , <i>M. torqu</i> <i>mus</i> , <i>M. arvalis</i> , <i>M</i> <i>socialis</i> , <i>M. alliarius</i> <i>Lemmus</i> .)
<i>Myolemmus</i> POMEL, 1854	<i>Arvicola ambiguus</i> , A
<i>Neodon</i> HODGSON, 1849	<i>Neodon sikimensis</i> , Sil
<i>Neofiber</i> TRUE, 1884	<i>Neofiber alleni</i> , Georg
<i>Ochetomys</i> FITZINGER, 1867	<i>Mus amphibius</i> , <i>Hyp</i> <i>structor</i> , <i>Mus terre</i> <i>vicola monticola</i> , A.
† <i>Ondatra</i> LACÉPÈDE, 1799	<i>Castor zibethicus</i> , east
<i>Orthiomys</i> MERRIAM, 1898	<i>Microtus umbrosus</i> , M
† <i>Paludicola</i> BLASIUS, 1857	<i>Arvicola amphibius</i> (<i>A. ratticeps</i> , Europ
<i>Pedomys</i> BAIRD, 1857	<i>Arvicola austerus</i> , Ra
<i>Phaiomys</i> BLYTH, 1863	<i>Phaiomys leucurus</i> Tshomiri, western
<i>Phenacomys</i> MERRIAM, 1889	<i>Phenacomys intermedi</i>
<i>Pinomys</i> LENSON, 1836	<i>Psammomys pinetoru</i> <i>Pitymys</i> and <i>Amm</i>
<i>Pitymys</i> McMURTRIE, 1831	New name for <i>Psam</i>
† <i>Platycranius</i> KASTSCHENKO, 1901 ..	<i>Microtus strelzovi</i> , M
† <i>Praticola</i> FATIO, 1867	<i>Arvicola amphibius</i> (<i>A. arvalis</i> , <i>A. rattic</i>
<i>Prometheomys</i> SATUNIN, 1901	<i>Prometheomys schapc</i> Tiflis.
† <i>Psammomys</i> LE CONTE, 1830	<i>Psammomys pinetoru</i> <i>Pitymys</i> , <i>Ammomys</i>
<i>Schistodelta</i> COPE, 1899	<i>Microtus sulcata</i> (=, nedy bone cave, P
<i>Simotes</i> G. FISCHER, 1817	New name for <i>Fiber</i>
† <i>Stenocranius</i> KASTSCHENKO, 1901 ...	<i>Arvicola arvalis slov</i> <i>tianschanicus</i> , Ar <i>galis</i> , Siberia.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
n COPE, 1899.....	<i>Sycium cloacinum</i> , Port Kennedy bone cave, Pa.
ola FATIO, 1867.....	<i>Mus agrestis</i> , Europe. (See <i>Agricola</i>).
nays BAIRD, 1857.....	<i>Synaptomys cooperi</i> , New Jersey.
ola FATIO, 1867.....	<i>Arvicola subterraneus</i> , <i>A. savii</i> , Europe.
eroden RHOADS, 1894.....	<i>Arvicola tetramerus</i> , Victoria, British Columbia.
z SCHULZE, 1897.....	<i>Mus torquatus</i> , Obi River, Siberia. (See <i>Dicros-</i> <i>tomys</i> , <i>Misothermus</i> , and <i>Borioikon</i> .)

MURINÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

ILLIGER , 1815.	† <i>Myodidalphis</i> LESSON, 1840.
as GRAY, 1821.	<i>Rattidæ</i> α BURNETT, 1830.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
omys LESSON, 1842.....	<i>Mus setifer</i> , Java; <i>M. alexandrinus</i> , Egypt; <i>Acan-</i> <i>thomys perchal</i> , India; <i>Mus platythrix</i> , India; <i>M. hispidus</i> , Arabia. (See <i>Acomys</i> .)
homys GRAY, 1867.....	<i>Acanthomys leucopus</i> , Cape York, Queensland.
z GEOFFROY, 1838.....	<i>Mus cahirinus</i> , Egypt.
athus GLOGER, 1841.....	<i>Mus cahirinus</i> , Egypt; <i>M. dimidiatus</i> , near Mount Sinai, Arabia.
rs (WAGNER) TROUSSART, 1881.....	<i>Acromys musculus</i> . (Synonym of <i>Dryomys</i> .)
us KAUP, 1829.....	<i>Mus agrarius</i> , Europe.
athis LESSON, 1842.....	<i>Lemmus niloticus</i> , Africa.
aryax WAITE, 1900.....	New name for <i>Thylacomys</i> Waite, 1898.
ota (GRAY, 1873.....	<i>Mus giganteus</i> , southeastern India.
rs THOMAS, 1895.....	<i>Batomys grantii</i> , Monte Data, Luzon, P. I.
ys THOMAS, 1895.....	<i>Carpomys melanurus</i> , Monte Data, Luzon, P. I.
domys PETERS, 1868.....	<i>Chiropodomys penicillatus</i> , India.
omys THOMAS, 1888.....	<i>Chiruromys forbesi</i> , Sogere, New Guinea.
rus OGILBY, 1838.....	<i>Conilurus constructor</i> , New South Wales.
mys THOMAS, 1895.....	<i>Phleomys schadenbergi</i> , Monte Data, Luzon, P. I.
mys WATERHOUSE, 1840.....	<i>Cricetomys gambianus</i> , Gambia River, W. Africa.
ys PETERS, 1875.....	<i>Dasymys gueinzii</i> (= <i>Mus incertus</i>), Natal.
mys TCHUDI, 1844.....	<i>Dryomys parvulus</i> (= <i>Mus musculus</i>), Peru.
mys AYMAUD, 1848.....	<i>Elomys priscus</i> , Puy de Dôme, France.
omys PALMER, 1903.....	New name for <i>Succostomus</i> Peters, 1848.
s TROUSSART, 1881.....	58 species, including <i>Mus caraco</i> , <i>M. decumanus</i> , <i>M. rattus</i> , etc.
stomys FITZINGER, 1867.....	<i>Mus palmarum</i> , <i>M. novira</i> , <i>M. setifer</i> , <i>M. perchal</i> , <i>M. kok</i> , <i>M. hardwickii</i> , <i>M. rufescens</i> , <i>M. ellioti</i> , <i>M. lepidus</i> , <i>M. vittatus</i> , <i>M. pumilio</i> , <i>M. pardu-</i> <i>leus</i> , <i>M. zebra</i> , <i>Rattus domovani</i> .
la GRAY, 1837.....	<i>Golunda ellioti</i> (type); <i>G. melta</i> , Bombay, India; <i>Mus barbara</i> , Africa.
omys GRAY, 1867.....	<i>Mus</i> (<i>Gymnomys</i>) <i>celebensis</i> , Menado, N. Celebes.
mys BLYTH, 1859.....	<i>Hapalomys longicaudatus</i> , Sitang River, India.
lotis LICHTENSTEIN, 1829.....	<i>Hapalotis albipes</i> , Australia. (See <i>Conilurus</i> .)
ys GRAY, 1873.....	<i>Heliomys jeudei</i> , locality unknown.

attini BURMEISTER, 1850, includes *Hydromys*, *Cricetus*, *Mus*, and *Dendromys*.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included</i>
Isomys SUNDEVALL, 1842.....	<i>Mus variegatus</i> (= <i>Le</i>
† Lasiomys PETERS, 1866.....	<i>Lasiomys afer</i> , Guine
Leggada GRAY, 1837.....	<i>Leggada booduga</i> , Mu
Lemniscomys TROUËSSART, 1881.....	<i>Mus barbarus</i> , <i>M. pulc</i> <i>M. lineatoaffinis</i> , <i>M.</i> <i>dorsalis</i> , <i>M. univitt</i>
Lenomys THOMAS, 1898.....	<i>Mus meyeri</i> , Menado,
Lenothrix MILLER, 1903.....	<i>Lenothrix canus</i> , Pulo
† Lophiomys DEPÉRET, 1890.....	<i>Lophiomys pyrenaicus</i> (See <i>Trilophomys</i> .)
Lophuromys PETERS, 1874.....	New name for <i>Lasion</i>
Malacomys MILNE-EDWARDS, 1877...	<i>Malacomys longipes</i> , G
Mallomys THOMAS, 1898.....	<i>Mallomys rothschildi</i> , British New Guine
Mammus HERRERA, 1899.....	Modification of <i>Mus</i> l
Mastacomys THOMAS, 1882.....	<i>Mastacomys fuscus</i> , Ti
Micromys DEHNE, 1841.....	<i>Micromys agilis</i> , Dres
Murinus RAFINESQUE, 1815.....	<i>Mus</i> sp., nomen nud
Mus LINNÆUS, 1758.....	<i>Mus porcellus</i> , <i>M. lepc</i> <i>mota</i> , <i>M. monax</i> , <i>M</i> <i>amphibius</i> , <i>M. rattu</i> <i>arellanarius</i> , <i>M. syl</i> <i>gipes</i> , <i>M. jaculus</i> , <i>M</i>
Musculus RAFINESQUE, 1814.....	Emendation of <i>Mus</i> l
Nannomys PETERS, 1876.....	<i>Mus setulosus</i> , Camer
Nesokia GRAY, 1842.....	<i>Mus hardwickii</i> , Indis
Notomys LESSON, 1842.....	<i>Dipus mitchellii</i> , Wes
Pelomys PETERS, 1852.....	<i>Mus</i> (<i>Pelomys</i>) <i>fallax</i> ,
Pithecheir CUVIER, 1838.....	<i>Pithecheir melanurus</i> ,
Podanomalus WAITE, 1898.....	<i>Hapalotis longicaudat</i>
Pogonomys MILNE-EDWARDS, 1877...	<i>Mus</i> (<i>Pogonomys</i>) <i>ma</i>
Pseudoeconomys RHOADS, 1896.....	<i>Mus proconodon</i> , west
Pseudomys GRAY, 1832.....	<i>Pseudomys australis</i> , e
Rattus FRISCH, 1775.....	'Die Ratze,' Eurasia
† Rattus DONOVAN, 1827.....	<i>Rattus donovani</i> , Cape
† Saccostomus PETERS, 1846.....	<i>Saccostomus campestris</i> <i>Eosacomys</i> .)
Spalacomys PETERS, 1861.....	<i>Spalacomys indicus</i> , e
Tenomys RAFINESQUE, 1815.....	<i>Mus</i> sp., nomen nud
† Thylacomys WAITE, 1898.....	<i>Hapalotis cervinus</i> , in (See <i>Ascopharynx</i> .)
<i>Trilophomys</i> DEPÉRET, 1892.....	New name for <i>Lophiu</i>
Uromys PETERS, 1867.....	<i>Mus macropus</i> , Cape
Vandeleuria GRAY, 1842.....	<i>Mus oleraceus</i> , Madra

MYOTALPINÆ.

SUBFAMILIES.

Myospalacini LILLJEBORG, 1866.**Siphneinae** GILL,**Myotalpinae** MILLER, 1896.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included</i>
Aspalomys ('LAXMANN') GERVAIS, 1841.	<i>Mus aspalax</i> , Siberia.
Myospalax LAXMANN, 1769.....	<i>Myospalax</i> sp., Barm
† Myospalax BLYTH, 1846.....	<i>Georychus fuscocapn</i>

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>talpa</i> KERN, 1792	<i>Mus talpinus</i> , <i>M. capensis</i> , <i>M. maritimus</i> , <i>M. aspalax</i> (= <i>M. myosepalax</i> , type), <i>Myotalpa typhla</i> (= <i>Spalax microphthalmus</i>).
<i>opus</i> BRANTÉ, 1827	<i>Mus aspalax</i> , Siberia. (See <i>Myotalpa</i> .)

NEOTOMINÆ.

Neotominae MERRIAM, 1894.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>thriomys</i> AMEGHINO, 1889	<i>Bothriomys calenatus</i> , near Córdoba, Argentina.
<i>mys</i> MERRIAM, 1894	<i>Neotoma alleni</i> , Manzanillo, Mexico.
<i>onia</i> MERRIAM, 1897	<i>Nelsonia neotomodon</i> , Plateado, Zacatecas, Mex.
<i>ma</i> SAY & ORD, 1825	<i>Mus floridanus</i> , St. Johns River, Florida.
<i>modon</i> MERRIAM, 1896	<i>Neotomodon alstoni</i> , Nahuatzin, Michoacan, Mex.
<i>sophorus</i> AMEGHINO, 1889	<i>Pyssophorus elegans</i> , Villa de Lujan, Argentina.
<i>opus</i> MERRIAM, 1903	<i>Tanopus phenax</i> , Camoa, Sonora, Mexico.
<i>ma</i> GRAY, 1843	<i>Neotoma drummondii</i> (= <i>Myoxus drummondii</i>), Rocky Mts., British Columbia.
<i>omys</i> AMEGHINO, 1889	<i>Tretomys atavus</i> , near Córdoba, Argentina.
<i>mys</i> MERRIAM, 1892	<i>Xenomys nelsoni</i> , Hda. Magdalena, Colima, Mex.

OTOMYINÆ.

Otomys THOMAS, 1897.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>retis</i> BRANTÉ, 1827	<i>Mus irroratus</i> , South Africa. (See <i>Otomys</i> .)
<i>omys</i> TROUSSART, 1881	New name for <i>Oreomys</i> Heuglin, 1877.
<i>omys</i> HEUGLIN, 1877	<i>Oreomys typus</i> , northeast Africa. (See <i>Oreinomys</i> .)
<i>omys</i> F. CUVIER, 1823	<i>Otomys unisulcatus</i> , 1829, and <i>O. bisulcatus</i> , 1829 (= <i>Mus irroratus</i> , type), Cape of Good Hope.

PHLEOMYINÆ.

Phleomyinae ALSTON, 1876.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>omys</i> WATERHOUSE, 1839	<i>Phleomys cumingi</i> , Luzon, Philippine Islands.

RHYNCHOMYINÆ.

Rhynchomyinae THOMAS, 1897.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>rothrix</i> THOMAS, 1896	New name for <i>Echiothrix</i> Gray, 1867.
<i>iothrix</i> GRAY, 1867	<i>Echiothrix leucura</i> Celebes? (See <i>Craurothrix</i> .)
<i>achomys</i> THOMAS, 1895	<i>Rhynchomys soricoides</i> , Monte Data, Luzon, P. I.

SIPHNEINÆ. (See MYOTALPINÆ.)

MUSCARDINIDÆ.^a

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

<i>ini</i> MUIRHEAD, 1819.	Muscardinidæ PALMER, 1899.
<i>iridæ</i> ^b THOMAS, 1897.	Myosidæ ^c GRAY, 1821.
<i>hiarini</i> WINGE, 1887.	Platacanthomyinæ ALSTON, 1876.

Platacanthomys and *Typhlomys* belong to the Platacanthomyinæ; the others to the muscardinidæ.

Preoccupied by Gliridæ OGILBY, 1837, which is based on *Cheiomys*.

Myoxidæ WATERHOUSE, 1839.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
Bifa LATASTE, 1885.....	<i>Bifa lerotina</i> , Ghardaya, Algeria.
Brachymys MEYER, 1847.....	New name for <i>Micromys</i> Meyer, 1846.
Cœnomys (BRAYARD MS.) LYDEKKER, 1885.....	<i>Cœnomys typus</i> (= <i>Myoxus murinus</i>), Puy de Dôme, France.
Claviglis JENTINK, 1888.....	<i>Claviglis crassicaudatus</i> , Du Queah River, Liberia.
Eliomys WAGNER, 1843.....	<i>Myoxus melanurus</i> , Mount Sinai, Arabia.
Elius SCHULZE, 1900.....	<i>Sciurus glis</i> , S. Europe; <i>Myoxus dryas</i> , S. Russia.
Glis BRISSON, 1762.....	<i>Sciurus glis</i> , southern Europe.
Graphiurus ('F. CUVIER') SMUTS, 1832.....	<i>Graphiurus capensis</i> (= <i>Sciurus ocularis</i>), Cape of Good Hope.
† Micromys MEYER, 1846.....	<i>Micromys ornatus</i> , Weisenau, Germany. (See <i>Brachymys</i> .)
Muscardinus KAUP, 1829.....	<i>Myoxus muscardinus</i> , Europe.
Myoxus ZIMMERMANN, 1780.....	<i>Myoxus glis</i> , <i>M. nitedula</i> , Europe; <i>M. chrysurus</i> Surinam; <i>M. muscardinus</i> , Europe.
Platacanthomys BLYTH, 1859.....	<i>Platacanthomys lasiurus</i> , southern Malabar, India.
Typhlomys MILNE-EDWARDS, 1877....	<i>Typhlomys cinereus</i> , western Fokien, China.

MYLAGAULIDÆ. (See **CASTORIDÆ.**)**OCHOTONIDÆ.**

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

† Lagidæ SCHULZE, 1897.	Ochotonidæ THOMAS, 1897.
† Lagomina GRAY, 1825.	
† Lagomyidæ LILLJEBORG, 1866.	

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
† Abra GRAY, 1863.....	<i>Lagomys curzonix</i> , Sikkim, India.
Amphilagus POMEL, 1854.....	<i>Amphilagus antiquus</i> , Allier, France.
† Anæma KÖNIG, 1825.....	<i>Anæma oeningensis</i> , Oeningen, Germany.
Lagodus POMEL, 1854.....	<i>Lagodus picoides</i> , Allier, France.
† Lagomys G. CUVIER, 1800.....	'Le Pika' (<i>Lepus alpinus</i>), Siberia.
Lagopsis SCHLOSSER, 1884.....	<i>Lagomys oeningensis</i> , <i>L. verus</i> , Germany.
Marcuinomys CROIZET, 1848-52.....	<i>Marcuinomys</i> sp., Limagne, France.
Myolagus HENSEL, 1856.....	<i>Lagomys sardus</i> , Cagliari, Sardinia.
Ochotona LINK, 1795.....	<i>Lepus pusillus</i> , Ural Mts.; <i>L. alpinus</i> , Siberia; <i>L. ochotona</i> (type), near Lake Baikal, Siberia.
Ogotoma GRAY, 1867.....	<i>Lepus ogotoma</i> , Mongolia. (See <i>Ochotona</i> .)
Pika LACÉPÈDE, 1799.....	<i>Lepus alpinus</i> , Siberia. (See <i>Ochotona</i> .)
Platyodon BRAYARD, 1853.....	<i>Platyodon</i> sp., Limagne, France.
Prolagopsis FORSYTH MAJOR, 1899....	Hypothetical descendent from <i>Titanomys</i> .
Praotherium COPE, 1871.....	<i>Praotherium palatinum</i> , Port Kennedy bone cave, Pennsylvania.
Prolagus POMEL, 1853.....	<i>Lagomys sansaniensis</i> , Sansan, France.
Titanomys MEYER, 1843.....	<i>Titanomys visenoviensis</i> , Weisenau, Germany.

OCTODONTIDÆ.

(Including Ctenodactylidæ.)

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

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| <i>edina</i> BONAPARTE, 1845. | ‡ <i>Muriformidæ</i> AMEGHINO, 1887. |
| <i>yidæ</i> H. SMITH, 1842. | <i>Myiopotamyina</i> BONAPARTE, 1850. |
| <i>ctylina</i> GERVAIS, 1853. | <i>Octodontidæ</i> WATERHOUSE, 1839. |
| <i>medactylidæ</i> ZITTEL, 1893. | <i>Ondatrina</i> GRAY, 1825. |
| <i>yidæ</i> LESSON, 1842. | <i>Pectinatoridæ</i> MURRAY, 1866. |
| <i>na</i> GRAY, 1825. | <i>Psammoryetina</i> WAGNER, 1841. |
| <i>midæ</i> ^a BONAPARTE, 1845. | <i>Psammoryetidæ</i> BURMEISTER, 1854. |
| <i>ichomyidæ</i> BRANDT, 1855 (= <i>Spalac-</i> | <i>Spalacopodidæ</i> LILLJEBORG, 1866. (<i>Spala-</i> |
| <i>doides</i>). | <i>copodoides</i> BRANDT, 1855.) |
| <i>rini</i> GIBBEL, 1847. | ‡ <i>Ulaeodidæ</i> BRANDT, 1855 (<i>Aulacodus</i>). |
| <i>leridæ</i> BURMEISTER, 1850. | |

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

- | Name, authority, and date. | Type or included species, and localities. |
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| <i>na</i> WATERHOUSE, 1837 | <i>Abrocoma bennettii</i> , Aconcagua, <i>A. cuvieri</i> , Valparaíso, Chile. |
| <i>mys</i> AMEGHINO, 1891 | New name for <i>Schizodon</i> Waterhouse, 1842. |
| <i>nys</i> BURMEISTER, 1888 | <i>Adenomys cuniculinus</i> , Monte Hermoso, Argentina. |
| <i>omys</i> AMEGHINO, 1887 | <i>Adelphomys candidus</i> , southern Patagonia. |
| <i>odus</i> TEMMINCK, 1827 | <i>Aulacodus swinderianus</i> , Africa. (See <i>Thryonomys</i> and <i>Triaculacodus</i> .) |
| <i>steomys</i> LYDEKKER, 1892 | Emendation of <i>Kannabateomys</i> Jentink, 1891. |
| <i>ys</i> DENMAREST, 1822 | <i>Capromys fourrieri</i> (= <i>Isodon pilorides</i>), Cuba. |
| <i>don</i> WATERHOUSE, 1848 | <i>Echimyus sulcidens</i> , Bone caves, Brazil. |
| <i>ys</i> CUVIER, 1829 | <i>Cercomys cunicularius</i> , Minas Geraes, Brazil. |
| <i>ctylus</i> GRAY, 1830 | <i>Ctenodactylus masonii</i> , Cape of Good Hope. |
| <i>ys</i> BLAINVILLE, 1826 | <i>Ctenomys brasiliensis</i> , Minas Geraes, Brazil. |
| <i>mys</i> I. GEOFFROY, 1838 | <i>Dactylomys typus</i> , (= <i>Echimyus dactylinus</i>), Brazil. |
| <i>leius</i> MEYER, 1833 | <i>Dendroleius degus</i> , Chile? |
| <i>chorus</i> AMEGHINO, 1888 | <i>Dicelophorus latidens</i> , <i>D. simplex</i> , <i>D. celsus</i> , <i>Ctenomys priscus</i> , Monte Hermoso, Argentina. |
| <i>omys</i> WINGE, 1887 | <i>Dicolpomys forssor</i> , Bone caves, Brazil. |
| <i>mys</i> AMEGHINO, 1889 | <i>Discolomys cuneus</i> , Paraná, Argentina. |
| <i>n</i> ^b CUVIER, 1809 | <i>Echimyus cristatus</i> , Surinam; <i>E. spinosus</i> (type), Paraguay. |
| <i>lys</i> GEOFFROY, 1838 | <i>Echimyus setosus</i> , South America. (See <i>Proechimyus</i> .) |
| <i>lys</i> GLOGER, 1841 | Emendation of <i>Echimyus</i> Cuvier, 1809. |
| <i>on</i> AMEGHINO, 1902 | <i>Ecotodon securicatus</i> , Patagonia. |
| <i>ops</i> AMEGHINO, 1888 | <i>Eumysops plicatus</i> , <i>E. leviplicatus</i> , <i>E. robustus</i> , Monte Hermoso, Argentina. |
| <i>gomatomys</i> GOELDI, 1901 | <i>Echimyus spinosus</i> , Atira, Paraguay. |
| <i>LATASTE</i> , 1886 | <i>Filoria</i> <i>ra</i> , Senegal River, West Africa. |
| <i>romys</i> CHAPMAN, 1901 | <i>Capromys brownii</i> (type), Jamaica; <i>C. thoracatus</i> , Little Swan Island, Gulf of Honduras; <i>C. ingrahami</i> , Plana Keys, Bahamas. |
| <i>imys</i> AMEGHINO, 1891 | <i>Graphimys procerus</i> , southern Patagonia. |

^a *Echomysidæ* AMEGHINO, 1889.^b *Echinomys* WAGNER, 1840.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
Guillinomys LESSON, 1842.....	<i>Guillinomys chilensis</i> , Chile.
Gundi ('FISCHER') LATASTE, 1881....	A common name for <i>Ctenodactylus</i> , erroneously credited to Fischer as a genus.
Gyrignophus AMEGHINO, 1891.....	<i>Gyrignophus complicatus</i> , southern Patagonia.
Habrocoma WAGNER, 1842.....	Emendation of <i>Abrocoma</i> Waterhouse, 1837.
Houtia AGASSIZ, 1842.....	Nomen nudum. Native name for <i>Capromys</i> , included by Agassiz in a list of genera, without reference or mention of species.
† Isodon SAY, 1822.....	<i>Isodon pilorides</i> , Cuba.
Isothrix WAGNER, 1845.....	<i>Isothrix bistriata</i> , Rio Guaporé and Rio Negro; <i>I. pachyura</i> , Cuyaba; <i>I. pagurus</i> , Borba, Brazil.
Kannabateomys JENTINK, 1891.....	<i>Dactylomys amblyonyx</i> , Ypanema, Brazil.
Lasiomys BURMEISTER, 1854.....	<i>Lasiomys hirsutus</i> , Maracaibo, Venezuela.
Lasiuromys DEVILLE, 1852.....	<i>Lasiuromys villosus</i> , Ucayali River, Peru.
Lomomys AMEGHINO, 1891.....	<i>Lomomys evezus</i> , southern Patagonia.
Loncheres ILLIGER, 1811.....	<i>Loncheres paleacea</i> , Brazil; <i>Hystrix chrysurus</i> (= <i>Echimyus cristatus</i> , 1817, type), Surinam.
Lonchetes BILLBERG, 1828.....	Emendation of <i>Loncheres</i> Illiger, 1811.
Lonchophorus LUND, 1839.....	<i>Lonchophorus fossilis</i> , Bone caves, Brazil.
Massoutiera LATASTE, 1885.....	<i>Ctenodactylus mzabi</i> , Ghardaia, Algeria.
Mastonotus WESMAEL, 1841.....	<i>Mastonotus popelairi</i> (= <i>Mus coypus</i>), South America. (See <i>Myocastor</i> .)
Matyoscor AMEGHINO, 1902.....	<i>Matyoscor perditus</i> , Tarija Valley, Bolivia.
Mesomys WAGNER, 1845.....	<i>Mesomys ecaudatus</i> , Borba, Amazonas, Brazil.
Moreniella PALMER, 1903.....	New name for <i>Morenia</i> Ameghino, 1886.
† Morenia AMEGHINO, 1886.....	<i>Moreniaelephantina</i> , Argentina. (See <i>Moreniella</i> .)
Myocastor KERR, 1792.....	<i>Mus (Myocastor) coypus</i> (type), Chile; <i>Mus (M.) zibethicus</i> , Canada.
Myopotamus GEOFFROY, 1805.....	<i>Myopotamus bonariensis</i> , Buenos Aires, Argentina. (See <i>Myocastor</i> .)
Mysateles LESSON, 1842.....	<i>Mysateles poeppingii</i> (= <i>Capromys prehensilis</i>), Cuba.
Nelomys JOURDAN, 1837.....	<i>Nelomys blainvillii</i> , near Bahia, Brazil.
† Nelomys LUND, 1841.....	<i>Echimyus antricola</i> , <i>E. sulcidens</i> , Bone caves, Brazil. (See <i>Thrichomys</i> .)
† Neotodon THOMAS, 1902.....	<i>Neotodon simonsi</i> , Potosi, Bolivia. (See <i>Octodontomys</i> .)
Neoromys AMEGHINO, 1887.....	<i>Neoreomys australis</i> , <i>N. indivisus</i> , <i>N. decius</i> , southern Patagonia.
Octodon BENNETT, 1832.....	<i>Octodon cumingii</i> , Chile.
Octodontomys PALMER, 1903.....	New name for <i>Neotodon</i> Thomas, 1902.
Olenopsis AMEGHINO, 1889.....	<i>Olenopsis uncinus</i> , Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia.
" Ondatra LINK, 1795".....	<i>Mus coypus</i> , Chile; <i>Castor zibethicus</i> , eastern Canada. (See <i>Myocastor</i> .)
Orthomys AMEGHINO, 1881.....	<i>Orthomys dentatus</i> , Rio de La Plata, Argentina.
Orycteromys ('BLAINVILLE') AGASSIZ, 1842.	Used by Blainville in 1826, only in the French form 'Oryctérome,' for the genus described as <i>Ctenomys</i> . (See <i>Orycteromys</i> , p. 853.)
Paranomys (SCALABRINI MS.) AMEGHINO, 1889.	<i>Paranomys typicus</i> , Paraná, Argentina.
Pectinator BLYTH, 1856.....	<i>Pectinator spekei</i> , East Africa.
Pellegrina GREGORIO, 1886.....	<i>Pellegrina panormensis</i> , Monte Pellegrino, Sicily.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
as HUGUEN, 1860	<i>Petrobates</i> sp. (= <i>Pectinator spekei</i>), Somaliland, Africa.
! A. SMITH, 1881	<i>Petromus typicus</i> , Little Namaqualand, S. Africa.
ys AMEGHINO, 1887	<i>Phloromys homogenidens</i> , Monte Hermoso, Argentina.
rs LUND, 1839	<i>Phyllomys brasiliensis</i> (?), Bone caves, Brazil.
mys AMEGHINO, 1887	<i>Pitnanotomys columnaris</i> , Monte Hermoso, Argentina.
stia F. CUVIER, 1836	<i>Plagiodontia xidum</i> , Haiti, West Indies.
mys AMEGHINO, 1881"	<i>Platacomys scindens</i> , Rio de La Plata, Argentina.
x PICTET, 1842	'Voisin des <i>Echims</i> , Brazil.'
ys PICTET, 1842	'Voisin des <i>Dactylomys</i> , Brazil.'
mys F. CUVIER, 1834	<i>Papthagomys ater</i> , Coquimbo, Chile.
LARRANHAGA, 1823	<i>Myopotamus coypus</i> , Argentina.
mys CHAPMAN, 1901	<i>Capromys geayi</i> , between Caracas and La Guaira, Venezuela.
ys ALLEN, 1899	<i>Echims trinitatis</i> , Princetown, Trinidad.
omys AMEGHINO, 1902	<i>Prospaniomys prius</i> , Patagonia.
homys AMEGHINO, 1902	<i>Protadelphomys latus</i> , Patagonia.
omys PÖPPIG, 1835	<i>Psammomys</i> sp. (= <i>Spalacopus poeppigii</i>), northern Chile. (See <i>Spalacopus</i> and <i>Psammoryctes</i> .)
yotes PÖPPIG, 1835	<i>Psammoryctes noctivagus</i> (= <i>Spalacopus poeppigii</i>), northern Chile.
oreomys AMEGHINO, 1891	<i>Pseudoneoreomys pachyrhynchus</i> , <i>P. leptorhynchus</i> , <i>P. mesorhynchus</i> , southern Patagonia.
ys DÉPÉRET, 1890	<i>Ruscinomys europæus</i> , southern France.
as WATERHOUSE, 1842	<i>Schisodon fuscus</i> , volcano of Peteroa, Chile. (See <i>Aconaemys</i> .)
s AMEGHINO, 1887	<i>Scleromys angustus</i> , southern Patagonia.
as WAGLER, 1832	<i>Spalacopus poeppigii</i> (= <i>Psammomys noctivagus</i>), foot of the Andes, Chile.
ys AMEGHINO, 1887	<i>Spaniomys riparius</i> , <i>S. modestus</i> , Patagonia.
's AMEGHINO, 1887	<i>Stichomys regularis</i> , <i>S. constans</i> , southern Patagonia.
ys TROUSSART, 1881	<i>Thrichomys antricola</i> , <i>T. inermis</i> , <i>T. brevicauda</i> , South America.
as GÜNTHER, 1879	<i>Thrinacodus albicauda</i> , Medellin, Colombia.
ays FITZINGER, 1867	<i>Aulacodus semipalmatus</i> , Central Africa.
odus LYDEKKER, 1896	New name for <i>Aulacodus</i> Temminck, 1827. (See <i>Thryonomys</i> .)
! AMEGHINO, 1887	<i>Tribodon clemens</i> , Monte Hermoso, Argentina.

PEDETIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

as GRAY, 1821.	<i>Pedestina</i> GRAY, 1825.
ylina DEGLAND, 1854.	<i>Pedetidæ</i> OWEN, 1847.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
F. CUVIER, 1825	<i>Gerboa capensis</i> (= <i>Mus cafer</i>), Cape of Good Hope. (See <i>Pedetes</i> .)
F. CUVIER, 1817	<i>Mus cafer</i> , Cape of Good Hope. (See <i>Pedetes</i> .)
BLAINVILLE, 1817	'La grande Gerboise du Cap' (<i>Pedetes cafer</i>), Cape of Good Hope. (See <i>Pedetes</i> .)
LLIGER, 1811	<i>Mus cafer</i> , Cape of Good Hope.

PSEUDOSCIURIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Pseudosciurini WINGE, 1887.*Pseudosciuridæ* ZITTEL, 1893.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
? <i>Adelomys</i> GÉRAIS, 1853.....	<i>Theridomys vaillanti</i> , Débruge, France. (See <i>Theridomyidæ</i> , p. 867.)
? <i>Dectiadapis</i> LEMOINE, 1883.....	<i>Dectiadapis sciuroides</i> , Reims, France.
<i>Pseudosciurus</i> HENSEL, 1856.....	<i>Pseudosciurus suevicus</i> , Hohenzollern, Prussia.
<i>Sciurodon</i> SCHLOSSER, 1884.....	<i>Sciurodon cadurcense</i> Mouillac, France.
<i>Sciuroides</i> FORSYTH MAJOR, 1873....	<i>Sciuroides rutimeyeri</i> , <i>S. fraasi</i> , <i>S. siderolithicus</i> , <i>S. minimus</i> , Germany and Switzerland.

SACCOMYIDÆ. (See **HETEROMYIDÆ.**)**SCIURIDÆ.**

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Allomyidæ MARSH, 1877.*Pteromyini* BRANDT, 1855.*Arctomydæ* GRAY, 1821.*Pteromidæ* ANDERSON, 1879.† *Campsiurina* BRANDT, 1844.*Sciurina* HEMPRICH, 1820.*Leithiidæ* LYDEKKER, 1896.*Sciuridæ* GRAY, 1821.*Nannosciurina* FORSYTH MAJOR, 1893.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Ailuravus</i> RÜTIMEYER, 1891.....	<i>Ailuravus picteti</i> , Egerkingen, Switzerland.
<i>Allomys</i> MARSH, 1877.....	<i>Allomys nilens</i> , Oregon.
<i>Ammospermophilus</i> MERRIAM, 1892..	<i>Tamias leucurus</i> , San Geronio Pass, California.
<i>Amphisciurus</i> (BRAYARD MS.) LY- DEKKER, 1885.	<i>Amphisciurus typus</i> , Allier, France.
† <i>Anisonyx</i> RAFINESQUE, 1817.....	<i>Anisonyx brachiura</i> (= <i>Arctomys columbianus</i>), Clearwater River, Idaho. (See <i>Phorbanus</i> .)
<i>Aphrontis</i> SCHULZE, 1893.....	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i> , Europe. (See <i>Sciurus</i> .)
<i>Aræosciurus</i> NELSON, 1899.....	<i>Sciurus oculatus</i> , eastern Mexico.
<i>Arctomys</i> SCHREBER, 1780.....	<i>Arctomys marmota</i> , Europe; <i>A. monax</i> , North America; <i>A. bobac</i> , Europe; <i>A. empetra</i> , North America; <i>A. citellus</i> , Europe. (See <i>Marmota</i> .)
<i>Atlantoxerus</i> FORSYTH MAJOR, 1893..	<i>Xerus getulus</i> , North Africa.
<i>Baginia</i> GRAY, 1867.....	<i>Sciurus platani</i> (= <i>S. notatus</i>), Java or Sumatra
<i>Baioosciurus</i> NELSON, 1899.....	<i>Sciurus deppei</i> , Papantla, Vera Cruz, Mexico.
<i>Callosciurus</i> GRAY, 1867.....	<i>Sciurus rafflesii</i> (= <i>S. precostii</i>), Sumatra.
<i>Callospermophilus</i> MERRIAM, 1897....	<i>Sciurus lateralis</i> , Canyon City, Colorado.
? <i>Canicula</i> DAUBENTON? 1782.....	<i>Canicula subterranea</i> , Europe.
<i>Citellus</i> OKEN, 1816.....	<i>Arctomys citellus</i> (type), Eurasia; <i>Myoxus inu- ritus</i> , Cape of Good Hope.
<i>Colobotis</i> BRANDT, 1844.....	<i>Spermophilus fulvus</i> , southern Russia.
<i>Cynomys</i> RAFINESQUE, 1817.....	<i>Cynomys socialis</i> (= <i>Arctomys ludovicianus</i> , type) <i>C. ? grisea</i> , Plains of the Missouri.
<i>Dremomys</i> HEUDE, 1898.....	<i>Sciurus pernyi</i> , <i>S. collaris</i> , Moupin and Sechnen <i>S. salitana</i> , Ngam-hoei; <i>S. latro</i> , Shantung China.
<i>Echinosciurus</i> TROUÉSSART, 1880.....	<i>Sciurus hypopyrrhus</i> (type), <i>S. variabilis stramineus</i> , Central and South America.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and locality.
as TROUBESART, 1890	<i>Sciurus bicolor</i> (type), <i>S. giganteus</i> , <i>S. indicus</i> , <i>S. maximus</i> , <i>S. macrurus</i> , Asia.
FORSTTH MAJOR, 1893.....	<i>Xerus laticaudatus</i> (type), Borneo; <i>X. bairdmorei</i> , Indo-China; <i>X. tristriatus</i> , India; <i>X. palmarum</i> , India; <i>X. insignis</i> , Malacca; <i>X. hooei</i> , Borneo.
sciurus GRAY, 1867	<i>Sciurus ferrugineus</i> (type); Cambodia; <i>S. siamensis</i> , Siam.
urus THOMAS, 1898	<i>Eupetaurus cinereus</i> , Kashmir, India.
as TROUBESART, 1890.....	<i>Tamias striatus asiaticus</i> (type), Asia; <i>T. harrisi</i> , southwestern United States; <i>T. lateralis</i> , near Canyon City, Colorado; <i>T. laevidens</i> , Wythe County, Virginia.
ilus ('LESSON') GRAY, 1867..	Probably a lapsus for <i>Funambulus</i> Lesson, 1832.
ulus LESSON, 1832.....	<i>Funambulus indicus</i> (= <i>Sciurus palmarum</i>), India.
urus ^a TROUBESART, 1890	<i>Sciurus lemniscatus</i> , West Africa.
urus ^b A. SMITH, 1834.....	<i>Sciurus erythropus</i> , West Africa.
ERXLEBEN, 1777	<i>Glis marmota</i> , <i>G. monax</i> , <i>G. canadensis</i> , <i>G. cricetus</i> , <i>G. tscherkessicus</i> , <i>G. citellus</i> , <i>G. zemm</i> , <i>G. lemmus</i> , <i>G. migratorius</i> , <i>G. barabensis</i> , <i>G. arenarius</i> , <i>G. lagurus</i> , <i>G. economicus</i> . (See Muscardinidæ, p. 860.)
as THOMAS, 1898.....	<i>Glyphotes simus</i> , Mount Kina Balu, Borneo.
guetus GRAY, 1821	<i>Sciurus guerlinguetus</i> (= <i>S. astuans</i>), Surinam.
urus TROUBESART, 1890	<i>Sciurus annulatus</i> , West Africa.
sciurus NELSON, 1899.....	<i>Sciurus griseus</i> , The Dalles, Columbia River.
sciurus ^c TROUBESART, 1890.....	<i>Sciurus ferrugineus</i> , Malay Peninsula.
ys ALLEN, 1877	<i>Spermophilus tereticaudus</i> , Fort Yuma, Calif.; <i>S. mexicanus</i> , Mexico; <i>S. 13-lineatus</i> (type), head of Mississippi River, Minn.; <i>S. franklinii</i> , Carlton House, Saskatchewan.
as STORR, 1780	"An unnatural and undefined combination of forms [including 24 species] with squat bodies, but typified by species of <i>Arctomys</i> ." (GILL.)
GRAY, 1867.....	<i>Sciurus insignis</i> , Sumatra and Java.
nd LYDEKKER, 1896	<i>Myoxus melitensis</i> , Malta.
ILLIGER, 1811.....	<i>Hyrax hudsonius</i> , Hudson Bay, Canada. (See <i>Marmota</i> .)
as CUVIER, 1823.....	'Le Guerlinguet' (<i>Sciurus astuans</i> , type), Surinam; et 'le Toupaye.'
nomius HERRERA, 1899.....	Modification of <i>Cynomys</i> Rafinesque, 1817.
urus HERRERA, 1899.....	Modification of <i>Sciurus</i> Linnaeus, 1758.
rmophilus HERRERA, 1899.....	Modification of <i>Spermophilus</i> F. Cuvier, 1825.
a FRISCH, 1775.....	<i>Mus alpinus</i> , <i>Marmota polonica</i> , <i>Cricetus</i> —, Europe; <i>Gerboa</i> , Africa.

omas gives the type as *Sciurus isabella* GRAY, from the Cameroon Mountains, Africa.

omas gives the type as *Xerus capensis* KERR, from the Cape of Good Hope.

omas gives *Sciurus erythraus* PALLAS, as the type.

is genus is only provisionally referred to the Sciuridæ; Lydekker has recently ad a special family, *Leithiidae*, for it.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Meniscomys</i> COPE, 1878.....	<i>Meniscomys hippodus</i> (type), <i>M. multiplicatus</i> , Oregon.
<i>Microsciurus</i> ALLEN, 1895	<i>Sciurus alfari</i> , Jimenez, Costa Rica.
<i>Monax</i> WARDEN, 1819.....	<i>Monax missouriensis</i> (= <i>Cynomys ludoricianus</i>), Great Plains. (See <i>Cynomys</i> .)
<i>Nannosciurus</i> TROUESSART, 1880.....	<i>Sciurus melanotis</i> , <i>S. exilis</i> , Malaysia.
<i>Neosciurus</i> TROUESSART, 1880.....	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i> (type), Carolina; <i>S. arizonensis</i> , Fort Whipple, Ariz.; <i>S. griseoflavus</i> , Guatemala; <i>S. aberti</i> , San Francisco Mountain, Arizona; <i>S. fossor</i> , southern Oregon.
<i>Otocolobus</i> BRANDT, 1844	Synonym of <i>Colobotis</i> Brandt, 1844.
<i>Otosciurus</i> NELSON, 1899.....	<i>Sciurus aberti</i> , San Francisco Mountain, Arizona.
<i>Otospermophilus</i> BRANDT, 1844.....	<i>Spermophilus grammurus</i> , Bents Fort, Colorado.
<i>Palaeosciurus</i> POMEL, 1854	<i>Sciurus feignouzii</i> , <i>S. chalaniati</i> , Allier, France.
<i>Palmista</i> GRAY, 1867.....	<i>Sciurus palmarum</i> (type), <i>S. penicillatus</i> , India; <i>S. layardii</i> , Ceylon; <i>S. sublineatus</i> , India. (See <i>Funambulus</i> .)
<i>Parasciurus</i> TROUESSART, 1880.....	<i>Sciurus niger</i> , Carolina.
<i>Paraxerus</i> FORSYTH MAJOR, 1893.....	<i>Xerus cepapi</i> (type), <i>X. palliatus</i> , <i>X. pyrrhus</i> , <i>X. conigicus</i> , <i>X. lemniscatus</i> , <i>X. isabella</i> , <i>X. boehmi</i> , Africa.
<i>Petaurista</i> LINK, 1795.....	<i>Sciurus volucella</i> , North America; <i>S. volans</i> , Europe; <i>S. hudsonicus</i> , Hudson Strait; <i>S. petaurista</i> (type), Molucca Islands; <i>S. sagitta</i> , Java.
<i>Phorbantus</i> GISTEL, 1848.....	New name for <i>Anisonyx</i> Rafinesque, 1817.
<i>Plesiarctomys</i> BRAVARD, 1848-52	<i>Plesiarctomys gervaisii</i> , near Apt, France.
<i>Plesispermophilus</i> FILHOL, 1883	<i>Plesispermophilus angustidens</i> , Quercy, France.
<i>Prosciurus</i> MATTHEW, 1903.....	<i>Sciurus</i> (<i>Prosciurus</i>) <i>vetustus</i> , Pipestone Springs, Mont.
<i>Protopaulus</i> RIGGS, 1899.....	<i>Meniscomys hippodus</i> , Oregon. (See <i>Meniscomys</i> .)
<i>Protoxerus</i> FORSYTH MAJOR, 1893.....	<i>Sciurus stangeri</i> (type), <i>S. ebii</i> , <i>S. rubinai</i> , West Africa.
<i>Pteromys</i> G. CUVIER, 1800	<i>Sciurus volans</i> , northern Europe; <i>S. petaurista</i> (type), Molucca Islands. (See <i>Petaurista</i> .)
<i>Pterotix</i> RAFINESQUE, 1815.....	Nomen nudum.
<i>Ratufa</i> GRAY, 1867.....	<i>Sciurus indicus</i> , eastern India.
<i>Rheithrosciurus</i> GRAY, 1867.....	<i>Sciurus macrotis</i> , Sarawak, Borneo.
<i>Rhinosciurus</i> GRAY, 1843.....	<i>Rhinosciurus tupaoides</i> , Singapore, Straits Settlements (= <i>Sciurus laticaudatus</i> , Pontianak, Borneo).
<i>Rukaia</i> GRAY, 1867	<i>Sciurus macrourus</i> (type), southern India; <i>S. bicolor</i> ; <i>S. ephippium</i> , India and Borneo.
<i>Sciuropterus</i> F. CUVIER, 1825	<i>Sciurus volans</i> , northern Europe.
<i>Sciurotamias</i> MILLER, 1901.....	<i>Sciurus davidianus</i> , Pekin, China.
<i>Sciurus</i> LINNÆUS, 1758.....	<i>Sciurus vulgaris</i> (type), Europe; <i>S. niger</i> , & <i>S. nereus</i> , North America; <i>S. flarnus</i> , America; & <i>S. getulus</i> , Africa; <i>S. striatus</i> , North America; <i>S. volans</i> , northern Eurasia.
<i>Spermolegus</i> DAVID (?), 1875.....	<i>Spermophilus mongolicus</i> , Pekin, China.
<i>Spermophilopsis</i> BLASIUS, 1884	<i>Spermophilus leptodactylus</i> , Turkestan.
<i>Spermophilus</i> F. CUVIER, 1825.....	<i>Mus ciellus</i> , Europe. (See <i>Ciellus</i> .)
<i>Spermosciurus</i> LESSON, 1836.....	15 species; type, <i>S. rutilus</i> , eastern Abyssinia.
<i>Stereodectes</i> COPE, 1869	<i>Stereodectes tortus</i> , Wythe County, Virginia.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
<i>Sciurus</i> BANGS, 1902	<i>Syntheosciurus brochus</i> , Boquete, Colombia.
ILLIGER, 1811	<i>Sciurus striatus</i> , eastern United States.
<i>Sciurus</i> TROUSSEART, 1880	<i>Sciurus hudsonicus</i> , vicinity of Hudson Strait.
RAFINESQUE, 1817	<i>Tenotis griseus</i> (= <i>Sciurus erythropus</i>).
<i>Sciurus</i> HEUDE, 1896	<i>Pteromys xanthipes</i> , northern China; <i>Sciuropterus pearsoni</i> , Darjiling, India.
<i>Spermophilus</i> MERRIAM, 1892	<i>Spermophilus mohavensis</i> , Mohave River, Calif.
HEMPRICH and EHRENBERG,	<i>Sciurus (Xerus) brachyotus</i> (= <i>X. rutilus</i>), Gadam Mountains, Abyssinia.

SPALACIDÆ.^a

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

<i>Spalacidae</i> GRAY, 1825.	<i>Rhizomyini</i> ^b WINGE, 1887.
<i>Spalacinae</i> WATERHOUSE, 1842.	<i>Spalacidae</i> GRAY, 1821.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included species and localities.</i>
RAFINESQUE, 1815	New name for <i>Talpoides</i> Lacépède, 1799.
<i>Mus</i> DESMAREST, 1804	<i>Mus typhlus</i> , Russia. (See <i>Spalax</i> .)
<i>Bathyergus</i> GRAY, 1843	<i>Bathyergus splendens</i> , Abyssinia. (See <i>Tachyoryctes</i> .)
<i>Spalax</i> NEHRING, 1898	Smaller species of <i>Spalax</i> . (See <i>Nannospalax</i> .)
<i>Myospalax</i> HERMANN, 1783	<i>Myospalax laurmanni</i> (= <i>Spalax microphthalmus</i>), southern Russia.
<i>Microspalax</i> PALMER, 1903	New name for <i>Microspalax</i> , Nehring, 1898.
<i>Nyctocleptes</i> TEMMINCK, 1832"	<i>Nyctocleptes dekan</i> (= <i>Mus sumatrensis</i>), Malacca.
<i>Ommatostergus</i> NORDMANN, 1840	<i>Ommatostergus pallasii</i> , Caucasus Mts., Russia.
<i>Rhizomys</i> GRAY, 1831	<i>Rhizomys sinensis</i> , China; <i>R. sumatrensis</i> , Sumatra.
GÜLDENSTÄDT, 1770	<i>Spalax microphthalmus</i> (= <i>S. typhlus</i> , 1778), southern Russia.
<i>Bathyergus</i> RÜPPELL, 1835	<i>Bathyergus splendens</i> , Abyssinia.
<i>Spalax</i> LACÉPÈDE, 1799	<i>Spalax typhlus</i> , southern Russia. (See <i>Spalax</i> .)
<i>Typhlodon</i> FALCONER, 1868	Nomen nudum (= <i>Rhizomys sivalensis</i> 1878?), Siwalik Hills, India.

THERIDOMYIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

<i>Theridomyidae</i> SCHLOSSER, 1884.	<i>Theridomyidae</i> ALSTON, 1876.
<i>Trechomyidae</i> SCHLOSSER, 1884.	<i>Trechomyini</i> ^c WINGE, 1887.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
<i>Theridomys</i> GÉRAIS, 1853	<i>Theridomys vaillanti</i> , Débruge, France. (See <i>Pseudosciuridae</i> , p. 864.)
<i>Palaeomys</i> LAIZER & PARIEU, 1839	New name for <i>Palaeomys</i> Laizer & Parieu, 1839.
<i>Theridomys</i> (Bravard MS.) GER- 1848-52.	<i>Theridomys blainvilliei</i> , Puy de Dôme, France.

Theridomys, *Nyctocleptes*, *Rhizomys*, *Tachyoryctes*, and *Typhlodon* belong to the *Rhizomyinae*; *Anodus*, *Aspalax*, *Aspalomys*, *Microspalax*, *Nannospalax*, *Ommatostergus*, *Spalax*, and *Spalax* to the *Spalacinae*.
Theridomyinae THOMAS, 1897.
Trechomyinae TROUSSEART, 1897.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or includ
<i>Courtonomys</i> ('CROIZET') ZITTEL, 1893.	Synonym of <i>Issiodo</i>
<i>Cuvierimys</i> BRAVARD, 1848-52.	<i>Cuvierimys laurillari</i>
<i>Dipoides</i> JÄGER, 1835.	<i>Dipoides</i> sp., Hoher
<i>Gergoviomys</i> (CROIZET MS.) BLAINVILLE, 1840.	<i>Gergoviomys</i> sp., Au
<i>Isoptychus</i> POMEL, 1854.	<i>Isoptychus jourdani</i> , tilis, <i>Isoptychus cu</i> France.
<i>Issiodoromys</i> CROIZET, 1845.	<i>Issiodoromys pseudan</i> de Dôme, France.
† <i>Neomys</i> BRAVARD, 1848-52.	<i>Neomys lembronicus</i> St. Germain de France.
<i>Nesokerodon</i> ^a SCHLOSSER, 1884.	<i>Issiodoromys minor</i> ,
<i>Omegodus</i> POMEL, 1854.	<i>Omegodus echimoid</i>
† <i>Palæomys</i> LAIZER & PARIEU, 1839.	<i>Palæomys arvernensis</i>
<i>Palanæma</i> POMEL, 1854.	<i>Palanæma antiquus</i> ,
<i>Perieromys</i> ('CROIZET') BLAINVILLE, 1840.	<i>Perieromys</i> sp., Mt.
<i>Protechimys</i> ^b SCHLOSSER, 1884.	<i>Protechimys gracilis</i> ,
<i>Theridomys</i> JOURDAN, 1837.	<i>Theridomys</i> sp., sou
† <i>Teniodus</i> POMEL, 1854.	<i>Echimys curvistratu</i>
<i>Trechomys</i> LARTET, 1869.	<i>Trechomys bonduelli</i>

ZAPODIDÆ.

Zapodidæ Coues, 1875.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or includ
<i>Eozapus</i> PREBLE, 1899.	<i>Zapus setchuanus</i> , S.
† <i>Meriones</i> CUVIER, 1823.	<i>Dipus americanus</i> , I
<i>Napæozapus</i> PREBLE, 1899.	<i>Zapus insignis</i> , Rest wick.
<i>Zapus</i> COUES, 1875.	<i>Dipus hudsonius</i> , Hi

INCERTÆ SEDIS.

<i>Archilagus</i> HÆCKEL, 1895.	Hypothetical: 'Ata'
<i>Architrogon</i> HÆCKEL, 1895.	Hypothetical ancest
<i>Asteromys</i> AMEGHINO, 1897.	<i>Asteromys punctus</i> , A
<i>Budomys</i> ('CROIZET') BRAVARD, 1843.	<i>Budomys</i> sp., Puy d
<i>Cephalomys</i> ^c AMEGHINO, 1897.	<i>Cephalomys arcidani</i>
<i>Haplostropha</i> AMEGHINO, 1891.	<i>Haplostropha scalab</i>
<i>Hystriocomys</i> GIEBEL, 1860.	<i>Hystriocomys thuring</i>
<i>Odontomysops</i> ^d AMEGHINO, 1902.	<i>Odontomysops spinife</i>
<i>Orchiomys</i> ^c AMEGHINO, 1897.	<i>Orchiomys proslans</i> ,
<i>Palaiotrogos</i> JÄGER, 1839.	<i>Palaiotrogos steinhei</i> berg.
<i>Protechymus</i> FILHOL, 1891.	Nomen nudum, Lot

^a Emended to *Nesocerodon* LYDEKKER.^b Emended to *Protechinomys* LYDEKKER.^c *Cephalomyidæ* AMEGHINO, 1897.^d *Odontomysopidæ* AMEGHINO, 1902.

INSECTIVORA.^a

ADAPISORICIDÆ.

Adapisoricidæ Schlosser, 1887.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>lapisorex</i> LEMOINE, 1883.....	<i>Adapisorex gaudryi</i> , near Reims, France.
<i>lapisoriculus</i> LEMOINE, 1885.....	<i>Adapisoriculus minimus</i> , near Reims, France.

CENTETIDÆ. (See TENRECIDÆ.)

CHRYSOCHLORIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Chrysochlorina GRAY, 1825. *Chrysochloridæ* MIVART, 1868.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>mblysomus</i> POMEL, 1848.....	<i>Chrysochloris hottentotus</i> , Cape Colony. (See <i>Calcochloris</i> .)
<i>spalax</i> WAGLER, 1830.....	<i>Talpa inaurata</i> , <i>T. rubra</i> , South Africa. (See <i>Chrysochloris</i> .)
<i>sochloris</i> ^b MIVART, 1867.....	<i>Chrysochloris hottentotus</i> , Cape Colony.
<i>ysochloris</i> LACÉPÈDE, 1799.....	<i>Chrysochloris capensis</i> (= <i>Talpa aurea</i>), South Africa.
<i>ysoris</i> RAFINESQUE, 1815.....	New name for <i>Chrysochloris</i> Lacépède, 1799.
<i>ysospalax</i> GILL, 1884.....	<i>Chrysochloris villosa</i> , South Africa; <i>C. trevelyani</i> , British Caffraria.
<i>tantalpa</i> BOITARD, 1842.....	<i>Ducantalpa rubra</i> (= <i>Chrysochloris rufa</i>), South Africa.
<i>yscopus</i> GISTEL, 1848.....	New name for <i>Chrysochloris</i> Lacépède, 1799.

DIMYLIDÆ.

Dimylidæ SCHLOSSER, 1887.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>dyglodon</i> MEYER, 1859.....	<i>Cordylodon haslachensis</i> , Haslach, Germany.
<i>nylus</i> MEYER, 1846.....	<i>Dimylus paradoxus</i> , Weisenau, Germany.
<i>siodymylus</i> GAILLARD, 1897.....	<i>Plesiodymylus chantrei</i> , Grive-St.-Alban, France.

ERINACEIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

<i>canthionidæ</i> SCHULZE, 1900.	† <i>Galechinidæ</i> ^c ('POMEL') MURRAY, 1866.
<i>nacini</i> G. FISCHER, 1817.	<i>Gymnurinae</i> GILL, 1872.
<i>erinacidæ</i> ^d GRAY, 1821.	<i>Hylomidæ</i> ANDERSON, 1879.

^a 'Les Insectivores' G. CUVIER, Règne Animal, I, p. 131, 1817; Insectivora GRAY, Griffith's Cuvier, Animal Kingdom, V, p. 100, 1827.^b An obvious misprint, emended to *Chalcochloris*, by MIVART, in 1871.^c Includes also genera belonging to the Macroscelididæ, Tenrecidæ, and Tupaiidæ. *Erinaceidæ* BONAPARTE, 1838.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or includes</i>
<i>Amphelichinus</i> AYMARD, 1850	<i>Erinaceus arvernensis</i>
<i>Atelerix</i> POMEL, 1848	Tetradactyle species
<i>Cayluxotherium</i> FILHOL, 1880	<i>Cayluxotherium elegans</i>
<i>Echino-Sorex</i> BLAINVILLE, 1838	<i>Viverra gymnura</i> , Sui
† <i>Eriacus</i> SUNDEVALL, 1842	<i>Erinaceus auritus</i> , Sout otis, <i>E. aegyptius</i> , E estan; <i>E. collaris</i> , India; <i>E. sp.</i> , Dau
<i>Erinaceus</i> LINNÆUS, 1758	<i>Erinaceus europæus</i> , I
<i>Gymnura</i> LESSON, 1827	<i>Gymnura rafflesii</i> (= <i>V</i>
<i>Hemiechinus</i> FITZINGER, 1866	<i>Erinaceus brachydactylus</i> <i>E. aegyptius</i> , Hemi Africa.
<i>Hylomys</i> MÜLLER, 1839	<i>Hylomys suillus</i> , Java
<i>Neurogymnurus</i> FILHOL, 1877	<i>Neurogymnurus caylu</i>
<i>Palæoerinaceus</i> FILHOL, 1879	<i>Palæoerinaceus edwar</i>
<i>Paracchinus</i> TROUESSART, 1879 ..	<i>Erinaceus pictus</i> , <i>E. n</i>
<i>Peroëchinus</i> FITZINGER, 1866	<i>Erinaceus pruneri</i> , K
<i>Proterix</i> MATTHEW, 1903	<i>Proterix loomisii</i> , Sout
† <i>Setiger</i> GEOFFROY, 1803	<i>Setiger inauris</i> (= <i>Eri</i> <i>scotus</i> , <i>S. variegatu</i>
<i>Tetracus</i> AYMARD, 1850	<i>Erinaceus nanus</i> , Veli

GALEOPTHECIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

<i>Galeopthecidæ</i> GRAY, 1821.	† <i>Pterocebinæ</i> LESS
<i>Pleuropteridæ</i> BURNETT, 1829.	

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or includes</i>
<i>Colugo</i> GRAY, 1870	<i>Galeoptihæcus philippi</i>
<i>Cynocephalus</i> BODDAERT, 1768	<i>Lemur volans</i> , Ternat
<i>Dermopterus</i> ^b BURNETT, 1829	New name for <i>Galeop</i>
<i>Galeolemur</i> LESSON, 1840	<i>Galeoptihæcus macruru</i>
<i>Galeoptihæcus</i> PALLAS, 1780	<i>Lemur volans</i> , Malay
<i>Galeopus</i> RAFINESQUE, 1815	New name for <i>Galeop</i>
<i>Pleuropterus</i> ^b BURNETT, 1829	New name for <i>Galeop</i>

LEPTICTIDÆ. ^c

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

<i>Centetodontinæ</i> TROUESSART, 1879.	† <i>Isacidæ</i> COPE,
<i>Diacodontinæ</i> TROUESSART, 1879.	<i>Leptictidæ</i> GILI
<i>Ictopsidæ</i> SCHLOSSER, 1887.	

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included</i>
<i>Anisacodon</i> MARSH, 1872	<i>Anisacodon elegans</i> , G
? <i>Anomodon</i> LE CONTE, 1848	<i>Anomodon myderi</i> , nc

^a See THOMAS, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1892, p. 503.

^b Alternative name suggested, but not used, in place of G

^c *Leptictidæ* as here used is the equivalent of *Ictopsidæ* of SART. It is not only the earliest family name, but is the page priority over *Ictops*.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
† <i>Apternodus</i> MATTHEW, 1903.....	<i>Apternodus mediavus</i> , Pipestone Springs, Mont.
† <i>Centetodon</i> MARSH, 1872.....	<i>Centetodon pulcher</i> , Green River, Wyoming.
† <i>Centracodon</i> MARSH, 1872.....	<i>Centracodon delicatus</i> , Green River, Wyoming.
<i>Diacodon</i> COPE, 1875.....	<i>Diacodon alticuspis</i> (type), Eocene, New Mexico; <i>D. celatus</i> , Green River, Wyoming.
<i>Domnina</i> COPE, August 20, 1873	<i>Domnina gradata</i> , Colorado.
<i>Entomacodon</i> MARSH, 1872.....	<i>Entomacodon minutus</i> , Green River, Wyoming.
<i>Euryacodon</i> MARSH, 1872.....	<i>Euryacodon lepidus</i> , Grizzly Buttes, Wyoming.
<i>Geolabis</i> COPE, 1885.....	<i>Geolabis rhynchæus</i> , Colorado.
<i>Ictops</i> LEIDY, 1868.....	<i>Ictops dakotensis</i> , White River, South Dakota.
† <i>Isacus</i> COPE, 1873.....	<i>Isacus caniculus</i> , Colorado. (See <i>Mesodectes</i> .)
<i>Leptictis</i> LEIDY, 1868.....	<i>Leptictis haydeni</i> , South Dakota.
<i>Mesodectes</i> COPE, 1875.....	New name for <i>Isacus</i> Cope, 1873.
† <i>Micropternodus</i> MATTHEW, 1903	<i>Micropternodus borealis</i> , Pipestone Springs, Mont.
† <i>Miothen</i> COPE, October, 1873.....	<i>Miothen crassigenis</i> (type), <i>M. gracile</i> , Colorado.
<i>Palzictops</i> MATTHEW, 1899.....	<i>Stypolophus bicuspis</i> Wind River, Wyoming.
<i>Passalacodon</i> MARSH, 1872.....	<i>Passalacodon littoralis</i> , Green River, Wyoming.

MACROSCOLIDIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Macroscelidina BONAPARTE, 1838.	Rhynchocyoninae GILL, 1872.
Macroscelididæ MIVART, 1868.	Rhynchocyonidæ GILL, 1882.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
Diposorex BLAINVILLE, 1838.....	Provisional name for <i>Macroscelides</i> Smith, 1829.
† Eumerus ^a I. GEOFFROY, Oct., 1829.	<i>Macroscelides typus</i> (= <i>Sorex proboscideus</i>), South Africa.
Macroscelides A. SMITH, May, 1829..	<i>Macroscelides typus</i> (= <i>Sorex proboscideus</i>), South Africa.
Petrodromus PETERS, 1846.....	<i>Petrodromus tetradactylus</i> , Tette, Mozambique.
Pseudorhynchocyon FILHOL, 1892.....	<i>Pseudorhynchocyon caylusi</i> , Quercy, France.
Rhinomys LICHTENSTEIN, 1827-34....	<i>Rhinomys juculus</i> , Caffraria, southeast Africa.
Rhynchocyon PETERS, 1847.....	<i>Rhynchocyon cirnei</i> , Mozambique.
† Rhynodon ('PETERS') ALLEN, 1892.	Misprint for <i>Rhynchocyon</i> Peters, 1847.

MYOGALIDÆ. (See TALPIDÆ.)

NECROLESTIDÆ. (See INCERTÆ SEDIS.)

POTAMO GALIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Geogalinæ TROUESSART, 1879.	Mystomyidæ COPE, 1883.
Geogalidæ GILL, 1882.	Potamogalidæ ALLMAN, 1865.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
Bayonia BOGAGE, 1865.....	<i>Bayonia velox</i> (= <i>Cynogale velox</i>), Angola, Africa. (See <i>Potamogale</i> .)
Geogale MILNE-EDWARDS & GRANDI- DIER, 1872.	<i>Geogale aurita</i> , western Madagascar.

^a Evidently published by mistake, and not intended to replace *Macroscelides*.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
Mystomys ^a GRAY, July, 1861.....	New name for <i>Potamogale</i> Du Chaillu, 1860.
Mythomys ^b GRAY, 1861.....	New name for <i>Potamogale</i> Du Chaillu, 1860.
Potamogale DU CHAILLU, 1860.....	<i>Cynogale velox</i> , western equatorial Africa.

SOLENOTONTIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Solenodontinae GILL, 1872.**Solenodontidae** DOBSON, 1882.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
Solenodon BRANDT, 1833.....	<i>Solenodon paradoxus</i> , Haiti, West Indies.

SORICIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Anourosoricinae ANDERSON, 1879.**Neotogalinae** ANDERSON, 1879.**Crociturinae** MILNE-EDWARDS, 1868-74.**Soricini** G. FISCHER, 1817.**Crossopinae** MILNE-EDWARDS, 1868-74.**Soricidae** GRAY, 1821.**Hydrosoridae** JARDINE ?, 1838.† **Spalacogalidae** ('POMEL') MURRAY, 1866.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
Amphi-Sorex DUVERNOY, 1835.....	<i>Sorex hermanni</i> , Europe.
† Anotus WAGNER, 1855.....	<i>Sorex carolinensis</i> , South Carolina. (See <i>Blarina</i> .)
Anourosorex MILNE-EDWARDS, 1870..	<i>Anourosorex squamipes</i> , eastern Tibet.
Atophyrax MERRIAM, 1884.....	<i>Atophyrax bendirii</i> , Fort Klamath, Oregon.
Blarina GRAY, 1838.....	<i>Sorex talpoides</i> , Lake Simcoe, Ontario (= <i>S. brevicaudus</i> , vicinity of Blair, Nebraska).
Brachysorex DUVERNOY, 1842.....	<i>Sorex brevicaudatus</i> , New Harmony, Indiana.
Chimarrogale ANDERSON, 1877.....	<i>Crossopus himalayicus</i> , Himalayas, India.
Corsira GRAY, 1838.....	<i>Sorex vulgaris</i> , Europe; <i>S. forsteri</i> , British America; and <i>S. talpoides</i> , Lake Simcoe, Ontario.
Crocidura WAGLER, 1832.....	<i>Sorex leucodon</i> , Europe.
Crossopus WAGLER, 1832.....	<i>Sorex fodiens</i> , Europe. (See <i>Neomys</i> .)
Cryptotis POMEL, 1848.....	<i>Sorex cinereus</i> , Goose Creek, South Carolina.
Diplomesodon BRANDT, 1852.....	<i>Sorex pulchellus</i> , Kirghiz Steppes, Siberia.
Feroculus KELAART, 1852.....	<i>Sorex macropus</i> , Nuwera Ellia, Ceylon.
† Galemys POMEL, 1848.....	Subgenera: <i>Brachysorex</i> , <i>Crossopus</i> , and <i>Pachyura</i> .
† Homalurus SCHULZE, 1890.....	<i>Sorex alpinus</i> , <i>S. vulgaris</i> , <i>S. pygmaeus</i> , Europe.
Hydrogale KAUP, 1829.....	<i>Sorex remifer</i> , Europe.
† Hydrogale POMEL, 1848.....	<i>Sorex fimbripes</i> , Drury Run, Pennsylvania.
Hydro-Sorex DUVERNOY, 1835.....	<i>Sorex fodiens</i> , Europe. (See <i>Neomys</i> and <i>Crossopus</i> .)
Junks ('EHRENBERG') MILNE-EDWARDS, 1868-74.....	Misprint for <i>Suncus</i> Hemprich & Ehrenberg 1832.
Leucodon FATIO, 1869.....	<i>Leucodon microurus</i> (= <i>Sorex leucodon</i>), Europe (See <i>Crocidura</i> .)
Leucorrhynchus KAUP, 1829.....	<i>Sorex lineatus</i> , <i>S. leucodon</i> , Europe.
Mamblarinans HERRERA, 1899.....	Modification of <i>Blarina</i> Gray, 1838.
Microsorex BAIRD, 1877.....	<i>Sorex hoyi</i> , Racine, Wisconsin.

^a *Potamogale* renamed on the ground that it was insufficiently characterized.

^b *Mystomys* probably antedates *Mythomys*.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
Musaraneus BRISSON, 1762.....	<i>Musaraneus</i> (type), <i>M. aquaticus</i> , Europe; <i>M. brasiliensis</i> , Brazil.
Myonictis POMEL, 1854.....	<i>Myonictis</i> (<i>Crossopus</i>) <i>fodiens</i> . Europe. (See <i>Neomys</i> .)
Myosorex GRAY, 1838.....	<i>Sorex varius</i> , Cape of Good Hope
Myarachne POMEL, 1848.....	<i>Myarachne picteti</i> (= <i>Sorex araneus</i>), Europe.
Necrosorex FILHOL, 1890.....	<i>Necrosorex quercyi</i> Quercy, France.
Nectogale MILNE-EDWARDS, 1870....	<i>Nectogale elegans</i> , eastern Tibet.
Neomys KAUP, 1829.....	<i>Sorex daubentonii</i> , Europe.
Neosorex BAIRD, 1857.....	<i>Neosorex navigator</i> , ^a northern Idaho?
Notiosorex BAIRD, 1877.....	<i>Sorex</i> (<i>Notiosorex</i>) <i>crawfordi</i> , Fort Bliss, N. Mex.
Otisorex DE KAY, 1842.....	<i>Otisorex platyrhinus</i> , Tappan, New York; <i>Sorex longirostris</i> , Santee River, South Carolina.
Oxyrhin KAUP, 1829.....	<i>Sorex constrictus</i> , <i>S. tetragonurus</i> , Europe.
† Pachyura SELYS-LONGCHAMPS, 1839.	<i>Sorex etruscus</i> , southern Italy.
Paradoxodon WAGNER, 1855.....	<i>Sorex melanodon</i> , Calcutta, India.
† Parodus SCHULZE, 1897.....	<i>Sorex leucodon</i> , <i>S. araneus</i> , Europe.
Phalia GRAY, 1838.....	Manuscript name, synonym of <i>Crossopus</i> Wagler.
Pterodus SCHULZE, 1897.....	<i>Crociodura suaveolens</i> , Mediterranean region.
Protosorex SCOTT, 1895.....	<i>Protosorex crassus</i> , South Dakota.
Pygmura ANDERSON, 1873.....	<i>Anurosorex assamensis</i> (1875), Subeasugu, Assam.
† Rhinomys MURRAY, 1861.....	<i>Rhinomys soricoides</i> , Old Calabar, West Africa.
Sorex LINNÆUS, 1758.....	<i>Sorex araneus</i> (type), Europe; <i>S. cristatus</i> , Pennsylvania; <i>S. aquaticus</i> , North America.
Soriciscus COUES, 1877.....	<i>Sorex parvus</i> , near Blair, Nebraska.
Soriculus BLYTH, 1854.....	<i>Corsira nigrescens</i> , Nepal, India.
Suncus HEMPRICH & EHR., 1832....	<i>Suncus sacer</i> , Suez, Egypt.
† Talposorex POMEL, 1848.....	<i>Talposorex platyrurus</i> (= <i>Sorex carolinensis</i> De Kay ^b), eastern United States. (See <i>Blarina</i> .)
Trimylus ROGER, 1885.....	<i>Trimylus schlosseri</i> , Swabia, Germany.

TALPIDÆ.

(Including Myogalidæ.)

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

My[g]aladæ GRAY, 1821.	† Spalacogalidæ ('POMEL') MURRAY, 1866.
Myogalidæ MILNE-EDWARDS, 1868-74.	Talpini G. FISCHER, 1817.
Scalopidæ COPE, 1889.	Talpidæ GRAY, 1825.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
Amphidozotherium FILHOL, 1876.....	<i>Amphidozotherium cayluri</i> , Quercy, France.
Astromycter HARRIS, 1825.....	<i>Astromycter prasinatus</i> (= <i>Condylura cristata</i>), Machias, Maine.
† Camphotherium FILHOL, 1884.....	<i>Camphotherium elegans</i> , Quercy, France.
Caprios WAGLER, 1830.....	New name for <i>Mygale</i> Cuvier, 1800 (erroneously considered preoccupied).
Chiroscaptor HEUDE, 1898.....	<i>Chiroscaptor sinensis</i> , Tcheli, northern China.
Condylura ILLIGER, 1811.....	<i>Sorex cristatus</i> (type), Pennsylvania; <i>Talpa longicaudata</i> , eastern North America.

^a Said to have come from the head of the Yakima River, Washington, but the genus does not occur in the northern Cascades.

^b *Sorex carolinensis* DE KAY (not BACHMAN) = *Blarina brevicauda* (SAY).

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
Desmana GULDENSTÄDT, 1777.....	<i>Castor moschatus</i> , southern Russia.
Dymecodon TRUE, 1886.....	<i>Dymecodon pilirostris</i> , Yenosima, Japan.
† Echinogale POMEL, 1848.....	<i>Echinogale laurillardii</i> , Auvergne, France. (See <i>Scaptogale</i> .)
Galemys KAUP, 1829.....	<i>Mygale pyrenaica</i> , Pyrenees.
Galeospalax POMEL, 1848.....	<i>Galeospalax mygaloides</i> , near Volvic, France.
Geotrypus POMEL, 1848.....	<i>Geotrypus acutidens</i> , Talpa antiqua, France.
† Gomphotherium , SCHLOSSER, 1884..	Modification of <i>Camphotherium</i> Filhol, 1884.
Heterotalpa PETERS, 1863.....	<i>Talpa wogura</i> , Japan. (See <i>Mogera</i> .)
Hyporyssus POMEL, 1848.....	<i>Hyporyssus telluris</i> , Auvergne, France.
Mogera POMEL, 1848.....	<i>Talpa wogura</i> , Japan.
Mygale ^a G. CUVIER, 1800.....	<i>Sorex moschatus</i> , Russia. (See <i>Desmana</i> .)
Mygalina I. GEOFFROY, 1835.....	<i>Mygale pyrenaica</i> , Pyrenees. (See <i>Galemys</i> .)
Myogalea J. B. FISCHER, 1829.....	New name for <i>Mygale</i> Cuvier, 1800.
Myxomygale FILHOL, 1890.....	<i>Myxomygale antiqua</i> , Quercy, France.
Neurotrichus GÜNTHER, 1880.....	<i>Urotrichus gibbei</i> , near Mount Rainier, Wash.
Palæospalax OWEN, 1846.....	<i>Palæospalax magnus</i> , Norfolk, England.
Parascalops TRUE, 1894.....	<i>Scalops breweri</i> , Marthas Vineyard, Mass.
Parascaptor GILL, 1875.....	<i>Talpa leucura</i> , India.
Proscalops MATTHEW, 1901.....	<i>Proscalops miocaenus</i> , northeastern Colorado.
Proscapanus GAILLARD, 1899.....	<i>Talpa sansaniensis</i> , Sansan, France.
Protalpa FILHOL, 1877.....	<i>Protalpa cadurcensis</i> , Quercy, France.
Rhinaster WAGLER, 1830.....	<i>Sorex cristatus</i> , Pennsylvania. (See <i>Condylura</i> .)
Scalopus ^b ('CUVIER') GEOFFROY, 1803.	<i>Scalopus cristatus</i> (= <i>Sorex cristatus</i>), Pennsylvania; <i>S. virginianus</i> (= <i>Sorex aquaticus</i> , type), eastern United States.
Scapanus POMEL, 1848.....	<i>Scalops townsendii</i> (type), Columbia River; <i>S. breweri</i> , Marthas Vineyard, Massachusetts.
Scaptochirus MILNE-EDWARDS, 1867..	<i>Scaptochirus moschatus</i> , Mongolia.
Scaptogale TROUËSSART, 1897.....	New name for <i>Echinogale</i> Pomel, 1848.
Scaptonyx MILNE-EDWARDS, 1871....	<i>Scaptonyx fuscicauda</i> , Tibet.
Talpa LINNÆUS, 1758.....	<i>Talpa europæa</i> (type), Europe; <i>T. asiatica</i> , Siberia.
Talpasorex SCHINZ, 1821.....	New name for <i>Condylura</i> Illiger, 1811 (which was considered inappropriate).
† Talpasorex LESSON, 1827.....	<i>Scalops pennsylvanica</i> , eastern United States.
Talparus MARSH, 1872.....	<i>Talparus nitidus</i> , Henry Fork, Wyoming.
Talpops GERVAIS, 1868.....	<i>Talpa wogura</i> , Japan. (See <i>Mogera</i> and <i>Heterotalpa</i> .)
Uropsilus MILNE-EDWARDS, 1871....	<i>Uropsilus soricipes</i> , Moupin, Tibet.
Urotrichus TEMMINCK, 1838-39.....	<i>Urotrichus talpoides</i> , Japan.

TENRECIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Centetina BONAPARTE, 1838.	Oryzorictinæ DOBSON, 1882.
Centetidæ MIVART, 1868.	Oryzorictidæ GILL, 1882.
Echinogalinæ ('POMEL') MURRAY, 1866.	Tenrecidæ GRAY, 1821.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
Centetes ILLIGER, 1811.....	<i>Erinaceus ecaudatus</i> , Madagascar. (See <i>Tenrec</i> .)
† Echinodes TROUËSSART, 1879.....	Synonym of <i>Hemicentetes</i> Mivart, 1871.

^a *Myale* GRAY, 1821.

^b This form strictly antedates the commonly accepted spelling *Scalops*, which is only a *nomen nudum* in 1800.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
ale WAGNER, 1841.....	New name for <i>Echinops</i> Martin, 1838, previously used in botany.
a MARTIN, 1838.....	<i>Echinops telfairi</i> , Madagascar.
a GIEBEL, 1871.....	<i>Cenistes semispinosus</i> , Madagascar.
ic I. GEOFFROY, 1837.....	<i>Ericulus nigrescens</i> , <i>Cenistes spinosus</i> , Madagascar.
l GRAY, 1821.....	<i>Erinaceus subspinosus</i> (misprint for <i>semispinosus</i>), Madagascar.
stotes MIVART, 1871.....	<i>Erinaceus madagascariensis</i> (= <i>E. semispinosus</i>), Madagascar.
is GLOGER, 1841.....	Emendation of <i>Ericulus</i> I. Geoffroy, 1837.
le FORSTYTH MAJOR, 1896....	<i>Limnogale mergulus</i> , Imasindraray, Madagascar.
le THOMAS, 1882.....	<i>Microgale longicaudata</i> (type), <i>M. covani</i> , eastern Betsileo, Madagascar.
tes GRANDIDIER, 1870.....	<i>Oryzorictes hova</i> , Madagascar.
FORBES, 1806.....	<i>Erinaceus setosus</i> , Madagascar.
TIEDEMANN, 1808.....	<i>Erinaceus ecaudatus</i> , <i>Setifer caudatus</i> , Madagascar.
G. CUVIER, 1800.....	<i>Erinaceus ecaudatus</i> , <i>E. setosus</i> , <i>E. semispinosus</i> , Madagascar.
a BLAINVILLE, 1838.....	Modification of <i>Tenrec</i> Lacépède, 1799.
BLAINVILLE, 1838.....	<i>Erinaceus spinosus</i> ou <i>setosus</i> , Madagascar.
as RAFINESQUE, 1815.....	<i>Tenrecus</i> sp., nomen nudum.
LACÉPÈDE, 1799.....	<i>Erinaceus ecaudatus</i> , Madagascar.

TUPAIIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

idina BONAPARTE, 1838.	<i>Parasoricidae</i> SCHLOSSER, 1887.
ina POMEL, 1848.	<i>Tupaia</i> GRAY, 1825.
icinus MURRAY, 1866.	<i>Tupaia</i> b BELL, 1839.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
as F. CUVIER, 1825.....	<i>Tupaia tana</i> , <i>T. ferruginea</i> , Sumatra; <i>T. javanica</i> , Java.
ale GRAY, 1848.....	<i>Hylogale murina</i> , Borneo.
POMEL, 1848.....	<i>Galerix riverroides</i> (= <i>Viverra exilis</i>), Sansan, France; <i>G. magnus</i> , Europe.
DESMAREST, 1822.....	Modification of <i>Sorex</i> Glis Diard, 1822.
a TEMMINCK, 1827.....	New name for <i>Tupaia</i> Raffles, 1822.
therium FILHOL, 1888.....	<i>Lantimotherium sansancensis</i> , Sansan, France.
er MEYER, 1865.....	<i>Parasorex socialis</i> , Steinheim, Germany.
orer POMEL, 1848.....	<i>Plexisorax talpoides</i> (= <i>Erinaceus soricinoides</i>), Auvergne, France.
us GRAY, 1848.....	<i>Philocercus lowii</i> , Sarawak, Borneo.
is DIARD & DUVAUCEL, 1822.	<i>Sorex Glis</i> , ^d Straits Settlements.
osorex JOURDAN, 1859.....	Synonym of <i>Plexisorax</i> Pomel, 1848.
RAFFLES, 1822.....	<i>Tupaia ferruginea</i> , <i>T. tana</i> , Sumatra.

species given in 1837; those mentioned were included in the genus in 1839.

aidæ MIVART, 1868.

gale may have been published as early as 1824.

ten as two words, as if genus and species. Considered a generic name (e) by DESMAREST, who emended it to *Glisorax*.

INCERTÆ SEDIS.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or includes
<i>Necrolestes</i> ^a AMEGHINO, 1891	<i>Necrolestes patagonensis</i>

MARSUPIALIA.^b

ABDERITIDÆ.

Abderites AMEGHINO, 1889.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or includes
<i>Abderites</i> AMEGHINO, 1887	<i>Abderites meridionales</i> .
<i>Parabderites</i> AMEGHINO, 1902	<i>Parabderites bicrispatus</i>

ACYONIDÆ, AMPHIPROVIVERRIDÆ. (See

AMPHITHERIIDÆ.

(Including Dryolestidæ.)

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

<i>Amblotheriidae</i> OSBORN, 1887.	<i>Dryolestidae</i> M.
<i>Amphitheriidae</i> OWEN, 1846.	<i>Kurtodontidae</i> ^a
† <i>Athrodontidae</i> OSBORN, 1887.	<i>Stylacodontidae</i>
<i>Cyrtodontidae</i> WINGE, 1893.	† <i>Stylodontidae</i>)

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or includes
<i>Achyrodon</i> OWEN, 1871	<i>Achyrodon nanus</i> , A. England.
<i>Amblotherium</i> OWEN, 1871	<i>Amblotherium soricinus</i>
<i>Amphigonus</i> AGASSIZ, April, 1838 ...	<i>Amphigonus</i> sp. (= A. England.
<i>Amphitherium</i> BLAINVILLE, 1838	<i>Didelphis prevostii</i> , England.
<i>Amphitylus</i> OSBORN, 1887	<i>Didelphis prevostii</i> , S. Thylacotherium.)
<i>Asthenodon</i> MARSH, 1887	<i>Asthenodon segnis</i> , At
† <i>Athrodon</i> OSBORN, Nov. 1, 1887	New name for <i>Stylodontodon</i> .)
<i>Botheratiotherium</i> —, 1838	Facetious name for
<i>Curtodon</i> ('OSBORN') ZITTEL, 1892 ..	Emendation of <i>Kurt</i>
<i>Dryolestes</i> MARSH, 1878	<i>Dryolestes priscus</i> , Atl
<i>Heterotherium</i> BLAINVILLE, 1838	Name suggested (but <i>therium</i> Blainville,
<i>Kurtodon</i> ^c OSBORN, Nov., 1887	New name for <i>Athroc</i>
<i>Laodon</i> MARSH, 1887	<i>Laodon venustus</i> , Wy
<i>Leptocladus</i> OWEN, 1871	<i>Leptocladus dubius</i> , D
† <i>Odontostylus</i> TROUESSART, 1898	<i>Stylodon robustus</i> , D (See <i>Trouessartia</i> a)

^a *Necrolestidae* AMEGHINO, 1894.

^b ILLIGER, *Prodromus Syst. Mamm. et Avium*, p. 75, 181

^c According to WOODWARD & SHEBORN, *Kurtodon*, or *Curtodus* SAUVAGE, 1867, a genus of Pisces.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Peramus</i> OWEN, 1871	<i>Peramus tenuirostris</i> , Durdlestone Bay, England.
<i>Peraspalax</i> OWEN, 1871	<i>Peraspalax talpoides</i> , Durdlestone Bay, England.
<i>Peralestes</i> OWEN, 1871	<i>Peralestes</i> (<i>Phascolestes</i> ?) <i>longirostris</i> , <i>P. dubius</i> (type), Durdlestone Bay, England.
<i>Stylacodon</i> MARSH, 1879	<i>Stylacodon gracilis</i> , Wyoming.
<i>Stylodon</i> OWEN, 1866	<i>Stylodon pusillus</i> , Durdlestone Bay, England. (See <i>Athrodon</i> and <i>Kurtodon</i> .)
<i>Amphitherium</i> VALENCIENNES, 1838 ..	New name for <i>Amphigonus</i> and <i>Amphitherium</i> — "un nom plus significatif." Type, <i>Didelphis</i> <i>prevostii</i> , Stonesfield, England.
<i>Trouessartella</i> COSSMANN, June, 1899.	New name for <i>Trouessartia</i> COSSMANN, 1899.
<i>Trouessartia</i> COSSMANN, May, 1899.	New name for <i>Odontostylus</i> . (See <i>Trouessartella</i> .)

BORHYÆNIDÆ.^a

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

<i>Amphionidae</i> AMEGHINO, 1899.	<i>Hathlyacynidae</i> AMEGHINO, 1894.
<i>Proborhyacynidae</i> AMEGHINO, 1894.	<i>Proborhyaenidae</i> AMEGHINO, 1897.
<i>Prothylacynidae</i> AMEGHINO, 1902.	<i>Prothylacynidae</i> AMEGHINO, 1894.
<i>Sparassodontidae</i> AMEGHINO, 1894.	<i>Sparassodontidae</i> ROGER, 1897.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Acrocyon</i> AMEGHINO, 1887	<i>Acrocyon sectorius</i> , southern Patagonia.
<i>Acyon</i> AMEGHINO, 1887	<i>Acyon tricuspidatus</i> , southern Patagonia.
<i>Agustylus</i> AMEGHINO, 1887	<i>Agustylus cynoides</i> , southern Patagonia.
<i>Proborhyacyn</i> AMEGHINO, Dec., 1891.	New name for <i>Protoproborhyacyn</i> AMEGHINO, 1891.
<i>Anatherium</i> AMEGHINO, 1887	<i>Anatherium defassus</i> , southern Patagonia.
<i>Arctodictis</i> MERCERAT, 1891	<i>Arctodictis muñizi</i> , <i>A. australis</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Arminiheringia</i> AMEGHINO, 1902	<i>Arminiheringia aucta</i> , <i>A. cultrata</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Borhyana</i> AMEGHINO, 1887	<i>Borhyana tuberculata</i> , southern Patagonia.
<i>Cladosictis</i> AMEGHINO, 1887	<i>Cladosictis patagonica</i> , Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia.
<i>Conodontictis</i> AMEGHINO, 1891	<i>Conodontictis xerius</i> , <i>C. exterminator</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Dilestes</i> AMEGHINO, 1902	<i>Dilestes dilobus</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Dynamictis</i> AMEGHINO, 1891	<i>Dynamictis fera</i> , southern Patagonia.
<i>Hathliacynus</i> AMEGHINO, 1887	<i>Hathliacynus lustratus</i> , southern Patagonia.
<i>Ictioborus</i> AMEGHINO, 1891	<i>Ictioborus fenestratus</i> , southern Patagonia.
<i>Napodontictis</i> AMEGHINO, 1894	<i>Napodontictis thylacynoides</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Peratherentes</i> AMEGHINO, 1891	<i>Peratherentes pungens</i> , <i>P. obtusus</i> , <i>P. amputans</i> , southern Patagonia.
<i>Pharsophorus</i> AMEGHINO, 1897	<i>Pharsophorus lacerans</i> , <i>P. tenax</i> , <i>P. mitis</i> , <i>P. tenuis</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Proborhyaena</i> AMEGHINO, 1897	<i>Proborhyaena gigantea</i> , <i>P. antiqua</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Procladosictis</i> AMEGHINO, 1902	<i>Procladosictis anomala</i> , <i>P. erecta</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Prothylacynus</i> AMEGHINO, 1891	<i>Prothylacynus patagonicus</i> , southern Patagonia.
<i>Protoproborhyacyn</i> AMEGHINO, 1891 ..	<i>Protoproborhyacyn manziana</i> , <i>P. ensidens</i> , <i>P. obtusa</i> . (See <i>Amphiproborhyacyn</i> .)
<i>Pseudoborhyaena</i> AMEGHINO, 1902 ..	<i>Pseudoborhyaena macrodonta</i> , <i>P. longuera</i> , Patagonia.

Acyonidae has priority of five years merely by publication in a nominal list, but *borhyaenidae* has come into more general use it is here adopted provisionally.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Pseudocladosictis</i> AMEGHINO, 1902 . . .	<i>Pseudocladosictis determinabile</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Pseudothylacynus</i> AMEGHINO, 1902 . . .	<i>Pseudothylacynus rectus</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Sipalocyon</i> AMEGHINO, 1887	<i>Sipalocyon gracilis</i> , southern Patagonia.
? <i>Sparassocynus</i> MERCERAT, 1899	<i>Sparassocynus bahiai</i> , Monte Hermoso, Argentina.
<i>Thylacodictis</i> MERCERAT, 1891	<i>Thylacodictis exilis</i> , Patagonia.

CIMOLESTIDÆ.

Cimolestidæ MARSH, 1889.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Batodon</i> MARSH, 1892	<i>Batodon tenuis</i> , Wyoming.
<i>Cimolestes</i> MARSH, 1889	<i>Cimolestes incisus</i> (type), <i>C. curtus</i> , Wyoming.
† <i>Didelphodon</i> MARSH, July, 1889	<i>Didelphodon vorax</i> , Wyo. (See <i>Didelphops</i> .)
<i>Didelphops</i> MARSH, August, 1889	New name for <i>Didelphodon</i> Marsh, 1889.
<i>Pediomys</i> MARSH, 1889	<i>Pediomys elegans</i> , Wyoming.
<i>Telacodon</i> MARSH, 1892	<i>Telacodon laevis</i> (type), <i>T. praxtans</i> , Wyoming.

DASYURIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

<i>Antechini</i> MURRAY, 1866.	† <i>Oposina</i> WAGNER 1843 (part).
<i>Dasyurini</i> GOLDFUSS, 1820.	<i>Phascogalina</i> ^a BONAPARTE, 1850.
<i>Dasyuridæ</i> WATERHOUSE, 1838.	<i>Sarcophilinae</i> GILL, 1872.
<i>Myrmecobiidæ</i> WATERHOUSE, 1838.	<i>Thylacinidæ</i> BONAPARTE, 1838.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Antechinomys</i> KREFFT, 1866	<i>Phascogale lanigera</i> , junction Murray and Darling rivers, New South Wales.
<i>Antechinus</i> MACLEAY, 1841	<i>Antechinus stuartii</i> (= <i>Phascogale flavipes</i>), near Sydney, New South Wales.
<i>Ascogale</i> GLOGER, 1841	New name for <i>Phascogale</i> Temminck, 1827.
† <i>Chatocercus</i> KREFFT, 1866	<i>Chatocercus cristicauda</i> , Lake Alexandrina, South Australia. (See <i>Dasygale</i> .)
<i>Dasygale</i> PETERS, 1875	New name for <i>Chatocercus</i> Krefft, 1866.
<i>Dasyuroides</i> SPENCER, 1896	<i>Dasyuroides byrnei</i> , Charlotte Waters, Central Australia.
<i>Dasyurus</i> E. GEOFFROY, 1796	<i>Didelphis viverrinus</i> , southeastern Australia.
<i>Diabolus</i> GRAY, 1841	<i>Didelphis ursina</i> , Tasmania. (See <i>Sarcophilus</i> .)
† <i>Lycaon</i> WAGLER, 1830	<i>Didelphis cynocephala</i> , Tasmania. (See <i>Thylacynus</i> and <i>Paracyon</i> .)
<i>Myoictis</i> GRAY, 1858	<i>Myoictis wallacii</i> , Aru Island.
<i>Myrmecobius</i> WATERHOUSE, 1836	<i>Myrmecobius fasciatus</i> , near Swan River, Western Australia.
<i>Paracyon</i> ('BROOKES') GRAY, 1827 . . .	<i>Didelphis cynocephala</i> , Tasmania. (See <i>Thylacynus</i> .)
<i>Peralopex</i> GLOGER, 1841	New name for <i>Thylacynus</i> Temminck, 1827.
<i>Phascogale</i> TEMMINCK, 1827	<i>Didelphis penicillatus</i> , Australia; <i>Dasyurus minimus</i> , Tasmania.
† <i>Podabrus</i> GOULD, 1845	<i>Podabrus macrourus</i> , Queensland; <i>Phascogale crassicauda</i> (type), Western Australia. (See <i>Sminthopsis</i> .)

^a *Phascogalinae* GILL, 1872.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
LUS F. CUVIER, 1837.....	<i>Didelphis ursina</i> , Hobart Town, Tasmania.
PAIS THOMAS, 1887.....	New name for <i>Podabrus</i> Gould, 1845.
JESON, 1842.....	<i>Tapoa tafa</i> (= <i>Didelphis penicillata</i>), New South Wales.
MUS TEMMINCK, 1827.....	<i>Didelphis cynocephala</i> , Tasmania.
BORTARD, 1842.....	New name for <i>Sarcophilus</i> Cuvier, 1837.

DIDELPHYIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

stidae (?) 1897.	<i>Herpetotheriinae</i> TROUBSAERT, 1879.
idae ^a GRAY, 1821.	† <i>Opossina</i> WAGNER, 1843 (part).
ia EICHWALD, 1831 (part).	† <i>Scansoridæ</i> REICHENOW, 1886.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
iperatherium FILHOL, 1879''	<i>Amphiperatherium lemanense</i> , Auvergne, France.
GLOGER, 1841.....	<i>Didelphis murina</i> , tropical America. (See <i>Marmosa</i> .)
YS ALLEN, 1900.....	<i>Didelphis philander</i> (type), Guiana and Brazil; <i>Caluromys cicur</i> , Colombia; <i>C. affinis</i> , Brazil; <i>C. trinitatis</i> , Trinidad; <i>C. derbianus</i> , Central America; <i>C. derbianus ornatus</i> , Peru; <i>C. laniger</i> , Paraguay; <i>C. laniger guayanus</i> , Ecuador; <i>C. laniger pallidus</i> , Panama; <i>C. cinereus</i> , Brazil; <i>C. alstoni</i> , Costa Rica. (See <i>Philander</i> .)
stos ILLIGER, 1811.....	<i>Lutra minima</i> , Guiana.
IAIS, 1872.....	<i>Didelphis myosuroides</i> , <i>D. murina</i> , <i>D. pusilla</i> , <i>D. cinerea</i> , <i>D. lanigera</i> , <i>D. crassicaudata</i> , <i>D. tricolor</i> , <i>D. tristriata</i> , tropical America.
therium LIAIS, 1872.....	New name for <i>Thylacotherium</i> Lund, 1839. Not used. (See <i>Gambatherium</i> .)
is LINNÆUS, 1758.....	<i>Didelphis marsupialis</i> (type), <i>D. philander</i> , <i>D. opossum</i> , <i>D. murina</i> , <i>D. dorsigera</i> , North and South America.
ion AMEGHINO, 1889.....	<i>Dimerodon mutilatus</i> , Buenos Aires, Argentina.
ops THOMAS, 1894.....	<i>Dromiciops gliroides</i> , Island of Chiloe, Chile.
is COPE, 1873.....	<i>Embassia alternans</i> , Colorado.
LIAIS, 1872.....	<i>Gamba palmata</i> (= <i>Chironectes yapock</i>), <i>G. aurita brasiliensis</i> , <i>G. aurita virginiana</i> (= <i>Didelphis virginiana</i>), <i>D. opossum</i> , <i>D. philander</i> , North and South America.
herium LIAIS, 1872.....	New name for <i>Thylacotherium</i> Lund, 1839.
omys BURMEISTER, 1854.....	<i>Didelphys murina</i> (type), <i>D. agilis</i> , <i>D. pusilla</i> , <i>D. tristriata</i> , <i>D. brachyura</i> , <i>D. velutina</i> , South America. (See <i>Marmosa</i> .)
rus GERVAIN, 1855.....	<i>Didelphys hunteri</i> (= <i>D. brevicaudata</i>), Brazil or Guiana.
therium COPE, 1873.....	<i>Herpetotherium fuzar</i> , Colorado.
olphius HERRERA, 1890.....	Modification of <i>Didelphis</i> Linnæus, 1758.
a GRAY, 1821.....	<i>Didelphis murina</i> , Brazil.
piale FRISCH, 1775.....	Cuzos, Jupatima, Marmosa, Cerigo, Caygopolin, Meriana, tropical America.
G. FISCHER, 1814.....	<i>Didelphis memina</i> (= <i>Lutra minima</i>), Guiana. (See <i>Chironectes</i> .)

^a *Didelphyidae* FORBES, 1881.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or locality
Metachirus BURMEISTER, 1854.....	<i>Didelphys myonurus</i> Cayenne; <i>D. gr</i> Brazil.
Micoureus LESSON, 1842	<i>Micoureus cinereus</i> Brazil; <i>M. dorsig</i> <i>tricolor</i> , Guiana a guay; <i>M. elegans</i> <i>breviceps</i> , Mexico
Microdelphys BURMEISTER, 1856	<i>Didelphys tristriata</i> <i>D. tricolor</i> , <i>D. bra</i> <i>tica</i> , <i>D. unistriata</i> Brazil.
Monodelphis BURNETT, 1830.....	<i>Monodelphis dorsige</i> <i>M. brachyura</i> (= America.
† Notagogus GLOGER, 1841.....	<i>Didelphis murina</i> , t mosa.)
Notocynus MEBCEERAT, 1891	<i>Notocynus hermosic</i> tina.
Oxygomphus MEYER, 1846	<i>Oxygomphus frequ</i>
Peramys LESSON, 1842.....	<i>Peramys brachyuru</i> type), Brazil; <i>P.</i> <i>tristriata</i> , Brazil;
Peratherium AYMARD, 1850	<i>Perathereum elegans</i> <i>P. minutus</i> , Ron:
Philander BRISSON, 1762.....	<i>Philander</i> , <i>P. orien</i> <i>siliensis</i> , <i>P. amer</i> <i>namensis</i> , <i>P. co</i> Type, <i>Didelphis</i> ;
Sarigua MUIRHEAD, 1819	<i>Sarigua marsupia</i> <i>opossum</i> , <i>D. mur</i> <i>brachyura</i> , <i>D. mei</i> <i>D. pusilla</i> , North
† Spalacodon CHARLESWORTH, 1844...	<i>Spalacodon</i> sp., Ho
† Thylacotherium LUND, 1839.....	<i>Thylacotherium</i> fa (See <i>Gambatheri</i>
Thylamys GRAY, 1843	<i>Didelphis elegans</i> , V

DIPROTODONTIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES

<i>Diprotodontidae</i> GILL, 1872.	<i>Nototheriidae</i>
Name, authority, and date.	Type or locality
<i>Diprotodon</i> OWEN, 1838	<i>Diprotodon optatus</i> South Wales.
<i>Euowenia</i> DE VIS, 1891	New name for <i>Owe</i>
<i>Nototherium</i> OWEN, 1845.....	<i>Nototherium inerme</i> , damine River, Q
† <i>Owenia</i> DE VIS, 1888	<i>Owenia grata</i> , Darli <i>Euowenia</i> .)
† <i>Sthenomerus</i> DE VIS, 1883	<i>Sthenomerus charon</i>
" <i>Zygomaturus</i> MACLEAY, 1857"	<i>Zygomaturus trilobu</i>

DROMATHERIIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Dromatheriidae GILL, 1872.† *Protodontida* HÆCKEL, 1895.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Dromatherium</i> EMMONS, 1857.....	<i>Dromatherium silvestre</i> , Chatham, N. C.
† <i>Microconodon</i> OSBORN, 1886.....	<i>Microconodon tenuirostris</i> , Chatham, North Carolina. (See <i>Tythoconus</i> .)
<i>Tythoconus</i> PALMER, 1903.....	New name for <i>Microconodon</i> Osborn, 1886.

DROOLESTIDÆ. (See AMPHITHERIIDÆ.)

EPANORTHIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Cruolestidae TROUSSART, 1898.*Epanorthidae* AMEGHINO, 1889.*Decastidae* AMEGHINO, 1894.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Acdestis</i> AMEGHINO, 1887.....	<i>Acdestis owenii</i> , Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia.
<i>Cruolestes</i> THOMAS, 1895.....	New name for <i>Hyracodon</i> Tomes, 1863.
<i>Callomenus</i> AMEGHINO, 1891.....	<i>Callomenus intervalatus</i> , southern Patagonia.
<i>Decastis</i> AMEGHINO, 1891.....	<i>Decastis columnaris</i> , <i>D. rurigerus</i> , S. Patagonia.
<i>Dipilus</i> AMEGHINO, 1890.....	<i>Dipilus spegazzinii</i> , <i>D. bergii</i> , S. Patagonia.
<i>Epanorthus</i> AMEGHINO, 1889.....	New name for <i>Palaeothentes</i> Moreno, 1887.
<i>Essoprion</i> AMEGHINO, 1891.....	<i>Essoprion coruscus</i> , <i>E. consumptus</i> , southern Patagonia.
<i>Halmadromus</i> AMEGHINO, 1891.....	<i>Halmadromus vagus</i> , southern Patagonia.
<i>Halmaselus</i> AMEGHINO, 1891.....	<i>Halmaselus valens</i> , southern Patagonia.
† <i>Hyracodon</i> TOMES, 1863.....	<i>Hyracodon fuliginosus</i> , Ecuador. (See <i>Cruolestes</i> .)
<i>Metaepanorthus</i> AMEGHINO, 1894.....	<i>Metaepanorthus intermedius</i> , <i>M. complicatus</i> , <i>M. holmbergi</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Metriodromus</i> AMEGHINO, 1894.....	<i>Metriodromus arenarius</i> , <i>M. spectans</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Palaeothentes</i> ^a ('MORENO') AMEGHINO, 1903.....	<i>Palaeothentes aratus</i> , <i>P. lemoinei</i> , <i>P. pachygnathus</i> , <i>P. intermedius</i> , <i>P. pressiforatus</i> , <i>P. minutus</i> , southern Patagonia.
<i>Palaeopanorthus</i> AMEGHINO, 1902.....	<i>Palaeopanorthus primus</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Parapanorthus</i> AMEGHINO, 1894.....	<i>Palaeothentes minutus</i> , Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia.
<i>Pichipilus</i> AMEGHINO, 1890.....	<i>Pichipilus osbornii</i> , southern Patagonia.
<i>Pilchenia</i> AMEGHINO, 1903.....	<i>Pilchenia lucina</i> , <i>P. lobata</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Prepanorthus</i> AMEGHINO, 1894.....	<i>Prepanorthus lanius</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Zygolestes</i> AMEGHINO, 1898.....	<i>Zygolestes parancensis</i> , Argentina.

^a *Palaeothentes* MORENO, 1882 (nomen nudum), was described by Ameghino in 1887, but was considered a misprint for *Palaeoteuthis*, and being preoccupied by *Palaeoteuthis* D'ORBIGNY, 1847, was renamed *Epanorthus*.

GARZONIDÆ.

Garzonidæ AMEGHINO, 1891.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Cladoclinus</i> AMEGHINO, 1894	<i>Cladoclinus copei</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Garzonius</i> AMEGHINO, 1891	<i>Garzonius typica</i> , <i>G. annectens</i> , <i>G. captiva</i> , <i>G. minima</i> , southern Patagonia.
<i>Halmarhiphus</i> AMEGHINO, 1891	<i>Halmarhiphus didelphoides</i> , <i>H. nanus</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Parhalmarhiphus</i> AMEGHINO, 1894 ..	<i>Garzonius annectens</i> , southern Patagonia.
<i>Phonocdromus</i> AMEGHINO, 1894	<i>Phonocdromus patagonicus</i> , <i>P. gracilis</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Pseudhalmarhiphus</i> AMEGHINO, 1903.	<i>Halmarhiphus guaraniticus</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Stilotherium</i> AMEGHINO, 1887	<i>Stilotherium dissimile</i> , Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia.

HATHLYACYNIDÆ. (See BORHYÆNIDÆ).

MACROPODIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

<i>Dendrolagina</i> BONAPARTE, 1850.	<i>Macropodæ</i> BURNETT, 1830.
<i>Halmaturini</i> GOLDFUSS, 1820.	<i>Macropodidæ</i> WATERHOUSE, 1841.
<i>Halmaturidæ</i> BONAPARTE, 1831.	† <i>Marsupidæ</i> SWAINSON, 1835 (part).
<i>Hypsiprymnidæ</i> OWEN, 1852.	<i>Fleopodidæ</i> OWEN, 1879.
<i>Hypsiprymnodontidæ</i> COLLETT, 1887.	<i>Potoridæ</i> GRAY, 1821.
<i>Kangeroidæ</i> GRAY, 1858.	<i>Protemnodontidæ</i> DE VIS, 1883.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Epyprymnus</i> GARROD, 1875	<i>Bettongia rufescens</i> , New South Wales.
<i>Bettongia</i> GRAY, 1837	<i>Bettongia setosus</i> (= <i>Hypsiprymnus cuniculus</i> , 1838, type), Tasmania; <i>B. penicillata</i> , Australia; <i>B. rufescens</i> , New South Wales.
<i>Boriogale</i> OWEN, 1874	<i>Macropus (Boriogale) magnus</i> , Central Australia.
<i>Brachalletes</i> DE VIS, 1883	<i>Brachalletes palmeri</i> , Darling Downs, Queensland.
<i>Caloprymnus</i> THOMAS, 1888	<i>Bettongia campestris</i> , South Australia.
<i>Conoyces</i> LESSON 1842	<i>Macropus brunii</i> (= <i>M. mülleri</i> , 1866), New Guinea.
<i>Dendrolagus</i> S. MÜLLER, 1839	<i>Dendrolagus ursinus</i> (type); <i>D. inustus</i> , New Guinea.
<i>Dorcopsis</i> SCHLEGEL & MÜLLER, 1842.	<i>Didelphis bruijnii</i> (= <i>Macropus mülleri</i> , 1866), New Guinea. (See <i>Conoyces</i> .)
<i>Gerboldes</i> GERVAIN, 1855	<i>Kangurus rufus</i> , Australia.
<i>Gigantomys</i> LINK, 1794	<i>Gigantomys kanguru</i> (= <i>Didelphis gigante</i>), New South Wales. (See <i>Macropus</i> .)
<i>Halmaturus</i> ILLIGER, 1811	<i>Didelphis gigantea</i> (type), New South Wales; <i>D. brunii</i> , Aru Islands. (See <i>Macropus</i> .)
† <i>Heteropus</i> JOURDAN, 1837	<i>Heteropus albogularis</i> (= <i>Kangurus penicillatus</i>), near Sydney, New South Wales. (See <i>Petr-gale</i> .)
<i>Hypsiprymnodon</i> RAMSAY, 1876	<i>Hypsiprymnodon moschatus</i> , Rockingham Bay district, Queensland.
<i>Hypsiprymnus</i> ILLIGER, 1811	<i>Didelphis potori</i> (= <i>D. tridactyla</i>), southern Australia. (See <i>Potorous</i> .)
<i>Kangurus</i> CUVIER & GEOFFROY, 1795.	<i>Kangaroo gigas</i> , 1795 (= <i>Macropus giganteus</i>), Australia. (See <i>Macropus</i> .)

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
Lagorchestes GOULD, 1841	<i>Lagorchestes leporoides</i> , New South Wales.
Lagostrophus THOMAS, 1887.....	<i>Kangurus fasciatus</i> , Sharks Bay, Western Australia.
† Leptosiaigon OWEN, 1874	<i>Leptosiaigon gracilis</i> , Queensland.
Macropus SHAW, 1790	<i>Macropus giganteus</i> , Australia.
Megaleia GISTEL, 1848.....	<i>Kangurus laniger</i> , South Australia.
Myorthius LAY? 1845.....	The 'Potoroo,' Australia. (See <i>Potorous</i> .)
Myechogalea GRAY, 1841.....	<i>Macropus unguifer</i> , northwest coast of Australia.
Osphranter GOULD, 1842	<i>Osphranter antilopinus</i> (type), Port Essington, North Australia; <i>O. (?) isabellinus</i> , Barrow Island, northwestern coast of Australia.
Pachysiaigon OWEN, 1874	<i>Pachysiaigon otuel</i> , Kings Creek, Queensland.
Palorchestes OWEN, 1873	<i>Palorchestes azael</i> , Australia.
Pelandor ^a GRAY, 1843.....	<i>Nomen nudum</i> . (See <i>Dorcopsis</i> .)
Petrogale GRAY, Nov., 1837	<i>Kangurus penicillatus</i> , eastern Australia.
Phascolagus OWEN, 1873.....	<i>Phascolagus altus</i> , <i>Macropus erubescens</i> (= <i>M. robustus</i> ^b), Australia.
Pleopus OWEN, 1877.....	<i>Pleopus nudicaudatus</i> (= <i>Hypsiprymnodon moschatus</i>), Queensland. (See <i>Hypsiprymnodon</i> .)
Potoroüs DESMAREST, 1804	<i>Potoroüs murinus</i> (= <i>Didelphis tridactyla</i>), Australia.
Procoptodon OWEN, 1873.....	<i>Macropus goliath</i> , Australia.
Protemnodon OWEN, 1873	<i>Macropus anak</i> (type?), <i>Protemnodon</i> <i>og</i> , <i>P. mimas</i> , <i>P. ræchus</i> , Darling Downs, Queensland.
Sthenix LESSON, 1842.....	<i>Macropus brachyurus</i> , King George Sound, Western Australia.
Sthenurus OWEN, 1873.....	<i>Macropus atlas</i> (type?), <i>Sthenurus brehus</i> , Wellington Valley, New South Wales.
Synaptodon DE VIS, 1889	<i>Synaptodon ærorum</i> , Darling Downs, Queensland.
Thylogale GRAY, 1837.....	<i>Halmaturus eugenii</i> , ^c Swan River, Western Australia.
Tridlis DE VIS, 1888.....	<i>Triclis oscillans</i> , Kings Creek, New South Wales.
? Tritomodon COPE, 1882.....	Hypothetical ancestor of <i>Hypsiprymnus</i> .

MICROBIOTHERIDÆ.

Microbiotherida AMEGHINO, 1887.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
<i>Eodidelphys</i> AMEGHINO, 1891	<i>Eodidelphys fortis</i> , <i>E. famula</i> , southern Patagonia.
<i>Hadrorhynchus</i> AMEGHINO, 1891	<i>Hadrorhynchus tortor</i> , <i>H. torvus</i> , <i>H. conspicuus</i> , southern Patagonia.
<i>Ideodelphys</i> AMEGHINO, 1902	<i>Ideodelphys microscopicus</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Microbiotherium</i> AMEGHINO, 1887.....	<i>Microbiotherium patagonicum</i> , <i>M. tehuelchum</i> , Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia.

^a Thomas in 1888 gives *Pelandor* in synonymy, with type *Dorcopsis mülleri* from northwestern New Guinea.

^b *Phascolagus altus* was the only species mentioned in the original description, but according to Thomas *Macropus robustus* is the type.

^c According to Thomas, *Halmaturus eugenii* GRAY = *H. thetidis* CUVIER, from eastern Australia, and the latter species becomes the type.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or include
<i>Oligobiotherium</i> AMEGHINO, 1902	<i>Oligobiotherium divis</i>
<i>Pachybiotherium</i> AMEGHINO, 1902 ...	<i>Pachybiotherium accl</i>
<i>Prodidelphys</i> AMEGHINO, 1891	<i>Prodidelphys acicula</i> , ern Patagonia.
<i>Proteodidelphys</i> AMEGHINO, 1898	<i>Proteodidelphys præc</i>
<i>Stylognathus</i> AMEGHINO, 1891	<i>Stylognathus diprotod</i>

NOTORYCTIDÆ.**Notoryctidæ** J. D. OGILBY, 1891.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included
<i>Neoryctes</i> ('SCLATER') STIRLING, 1891.	New name suggested adopted.
<i>Notoryctes</i> STIRLING, 1891	<i>Notoryctes typhlops</i> (
	Idracowra Station
† <i>Psammoryctes</i> STIRLING, 1889	<i>Psammoryctes typhlo</i>
	tral Australia. (E

NOTOTHERIIDÆ. (See **DIPROTOD****PAURODONTIDÆ.***Paurodontidæ* MARSH, 1887.*Paurodon* MARSH, 1887..... *Paurodon valens*, Wy**PERAMELIDÆ.**

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

<i>Chaeropodinae</i> GILL, 1872.	<i>Peramelina</i> GR
† <i>Oposina</i> WAGNER, 1843 (part).	<i>Peramelidæ</i>
	† <i>Syndaactylina</i>

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included
<i>Anuromeles</i> HELLER, 1897	<i>Anuromeles rufiventri</i>
† <i>Brachymelis</i> MIKLOUHO - MACLAY, 1884.	<i>Perameles garagasi</i> (
	(= <i>P. doreyana</i>), 1
<i>Chaeropus</i> OGILBY, 1838	<i>Perameles ecaudata</i> (=
	Murray River, Ne
<i>Echymipera</i> LESSON, 1842	<i>Echymipera kalubu</i>
	Waigiou, New Gui
<i>Isodon</i> ('GEOFFROY') DESMAREST, 1817	<i>Didelphis obesula</i> , Au
† <i>Macrotis</i> REID, 1837	<i>Perameles lagotis</i> , Swa
	(See <i>Thylacomys</i> .)
<i>Paragalia</i> GRAY, 1841	<i>Perameles lagotis</i> , Swa
	(See <i>Thylacomys</i> .)
<i>Perameles</i> ^a E. GEOFFROY, 1804	<i>Perameles nasuta</i> (1
	<i>Didelphis obesula</i> , 1
<i>Peramelopsis</i> HEUDE, 1897	<i>Peramelopsis welsian</i>
	Archipelago.
<i>Thylacis</i> ^b ILLIGER, 1811	<i>Didelphis obesula</i> (ty
	tralia.
<i>Thylacomys</i> OWEN, 1840	<i>Perameles lagotis</i> , Swa

^a *Perimeles* LENZ, 1831.^b *Thy*

PHALANGERIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

<i>Burramys</i> BROOM, 1898.	<i>Phalangeridæ</i> THOMAS, 1888.
† <i>Genuina</i> EICHWALD, 1831 (part).	<i>Phalangistadæ</i> GRAY, 1821.
<i>Koalidæ</i> BURNETT, 1830.	<i>Phascolaretidæ</i> OWEN, 1839.
† <i>Marsupidæ</i> SWAINSON, 1835 (part).	<i>Pseudochirini</i> WINGE, 1893.
<i>Petaurina</i> BONAPARTE, 1838.	<i>Tarsipedidæ</i> GERVAIS & VERREAUX, 1842.
<i>Petaurusidæ</i> LESSON, 1842.	<i>Thylacoleonidae</i> GILL, 1872.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Acrobates</i> DESMAREST, 1817	<i>Didelphis pygmaea</i> , New South Wales.
<i>Acropetes</i> I. GEOFFROY, 1838	Nomen nudum. A subgenus of <i>Phalangista</i> .
<i>Allurops</i> WAGLER, 1830	<i>Phalangista ursina</i> (type), Celebes; <i>P. chrysorrhous</i> , <i>P. maculata</i> , <i>P. carifrons</i> , Malay Archipelago. (See <i>Ceonix</i> .)
<i>Archizonurus</i> DE VIS, 1889	<i>Archizonurus securus</i> , Darling Downs, Queensland.
<i>Blantia</i> ILLIGER, 1811	<i>Didelphis orientalis</i> (type), Amboina, Molucca Islands; <i>D. lemurina</i> , Australia. (See <i>Phalanger</i> .)
<i>Belideus</i> WATERHOUSE, 1839	<i>Didelphys sciurea</i> , eastern Australia.
<i>Burramys</i> BROOM, 1895	<i>Burramys parvus</i> , Taralga, New South Wales.
<i>Ceonix</i> TEMMINCK, 1827	<i>Phalangista ursina</i> , northern Celebes.
<i>Cercaërtus</i> ('GLOGER') BURMEISTER, 1837	<i>Phalangista vulpina</i> (= <i>Didelphis vulpecula</i>), Australia. (See <i>Trichosurus</i> .)
<i>Cercartetus</i> ^a GLOGER, 1841	<i>Phalangista nana</i> , Tasmania.
<i>Ceroctonus</i> GLOGER, 1841	<i>Didelphis pygmaea</i> , eastern Australia (See <i>Acrobates</i> .)
<i>Coscoes</i> LACÉPÈDE, 1799	<i>Coscoes amboinensis</i> (= <i>Didelphis orientalis</i>), Amboina, Molucca Islands. (See <i>Phalanger</i> .)
<i>Dactylopsila</i> GRAY, 1858	<i>Dactylopsila trivirgata</i> , Aru Island.
<i>Distoechurus</i> PETERS, 1874	<i>Phalangista pennata</i> , Andai, New Guinea.
<i>Draximonus</i> —?, 1845	<i>Lipurus cinereus</i> , eastern Australia. (See <i>Phascolarctos</i> .)
<i>Dromicia</i> GRAY, 1841	<i>Phalangista nana</i> , Tasmania. (See <i>Cercartetus</i> .)
<i>Euscus</i> GRAY, 1861	<i>Phalangista ursina</i> (type), Celebes; <i>Euscus brevicaudatus</i> , Cape York, Australia. (See <i>Ceonix</i> .)
<i>Gymnobelideus</i> M'COY, 1867	<i>Gymnobelideus leadbeateri</i> , Bass River, Victoria.
<i>Hemibelideus</i> COLLETT, 1884	<i>Phalangista lemuroides</i> , northern Queensland.
<i>Hopsona</i> GRAY, 1841	<i>Phalangista cookii</i> , Tasmania. (See <i>Pseudochirus</i> .)
<i>Koala</i> BURNETT, 1830	<i>Koala subiens</i> (= <i>Lipurus cinereus</i>), eastern Australia. (See <i>Phascolarctos</i> .)
<i>Koalemus</i> DE VIS, 1889	<i>Koalemus ingens</i> , Darling Downs, Queensland.
† <i>Lipurus</i> GOLDFUSS, 1817	<i>Lipurus cinereus</i> , eastern Australia. (See <i>Phascolarctos</i> .)
<i>Morodactylus</i> GOLDFUSS, 1820	<i>Lipurus cinereus</i> , eastern Australia. (See <i>Phascolarctos</i> .)
<i>Palacopetaurus</i> BROOM, 1896	<i>Palacopetaurus elegans</i> , Taralga, New South Wales.

^a Thomas considers *Cercaërtus*, 1837, merely a misprint for *Cercartetus*, 1841, but gives *Didelphis peregrinus* as the type of the latter, notwithstanding the fact that *Phalangista nana* was the only species mentioned by Gloger under *Cercartetus*.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or includ
† <i>Petaurista</i> DESMAREST, 1820	<i>Petaurus taguanoide</i> <i>Didelphis macrour</i> <i>phis sciurea</i> , <i>Peta</i> <i>mæa</i> , Australia.
<i>Petauroides</i> THOMAS, 1888	New name for <i>Tolu</i> <i>Petaurista</i> Desma
<i>Petaurus</i> SHAW, 1791	<i>Petaurus australis</i> , N
<i>Phalanger</i> STORR, 1780	<i>Didelphis orientalis</i> ,
<i>Phalangista</i> CUVIER & GEOFFROY, 1795	<i>Didelphis orientalis</i> ,
<i>Phascolarectos</i> BLAINVILLE, 1816	<i>Lipurus cinereus</i> , Ri
<i>Pseudochirus</i> OGILBY, 1837	<i>Phalangista cookii</i> type), eastern Au nana), Tasmania.
<i>Psilogrammus</i> GLOGER, 1841	<i>Phalangista vulpin</i> type), <i>P. canina</i> , and <i>Cercaërtus</i> .)
<i>Ptenos</i> ('JOURDAN') GRAY, 1843	Nomen nudum.
<i>Ptilotus</i> FISCHER, 1814	<i>Petaurus australis</i> (ty Wales; <i>Didelphis</i> (See <i>Petaurus</i> .)
† <i>Schizodon</i> STUTCHBURY, 1853	Equals <i>Thylacoleo</i> C
<i>Schoinobates</i> LESSON, 1842	<i>Schoinobates leucogen</i>
<i>Sipalus</i> G. FISCHER, 1813	New name for <i>Phala</i> Lacépède, 1799.
<i>Spilocuscus</i> GRAY, 1861	<i>Phalangista chrysorr</i> (type), New Guir
<i>Strigocuscus</i> GRAY, 1861	<i>Cuscus celebensis</i> , Mi
<i>Taguanus</i> RAFINESQUE, 1815	' <i>Taguanus</i> à queue
<i>Tarsipes</i> Gervais & Verreaux, 1842.	<i>Tarsipes spensera</i> , rostratus, Swan R
<i>Thylacoleo</i> OWEN, 1848-52	<i>Thylacoleo carnifer</i> , southwest of Mell
<i>Thylacopardus</i> OWEN, 1888	<i>Thylacopardus austr</i> New South Wales
<i>Trichosurus</i> LESSON, 1828	<i>Phalangista nana</i> , 1 cookii, Tasmania <i>vulpecula</i> , type), .
† <i>Trichurus</i> WAGNER, 1843	Emendation of <i>Tric</i>
† " <i>Voluccella</i> BECHSTEIN, 1800"	<i>Voluccella nigra</i> , V. rolans), eastern A
<i>Xenochirus</i> GLOGER, 1841	<i>Didelphis sciurea</i> , <i>Belideus</i> .)

PHASCOLOMYIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

† <i>Glirina</i> WIEGMAN, 1832 (<i>Phascolomys</i>).	<i>Vombatidæ</i> BUR
<i>Phascolomyda</i> ^a GOLDFUSS, 1820.	

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or includ
<i>Amblotis</i> ILLIGER, 1811	<i>Wombatus fossor</i> (mania. (See <i>Pha</i>

^a *Phascolomyidæ* WATERHOUSE, "

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Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Lasiorchinus</i> GRAY, 1863	<i>Lasiorchinus m'coyi</i> (= <i>Phascolumys latifrons</i>), South Australia.
<i>Phascoleomis</i> GEOFFROY, 1803	<i>Didelphis ursina</i> , Tasmania.
<i>Phascolonus</i> OWEN, 1872	<i>Phascolumys</i> (<i>Phascolonus</i>) <i>gigas</i> , Queensland.
<i>Sceparnodon</i> RAMSAY, 1881	<i>Sceparnodon ramsayi</i> (1884), eastern Australia.
<i>Vombatus</i> (GEOFFROY, 1803	<i>Didelphis ursina</i> , Tasmania: (See <i>Phascoleomis</i> .)
<i>Vombatus</i> TIEDEMANN, 1808	Emendation of <i>Vombatus</i> Geoffroy, 1803.

PROTHYLACYNIDÆ. (See **BORHYAENIDÆ.**)

SPALACOTHERIIDÆ. (See **TRICONODONTIDÆ.**)

STAGODONTIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

<i>Stagodontidæ</i> MARSH, 1889.	<i>Thlæodontidæ</i> COPE, 1892.
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GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Platacodon</i> MARSH, 1889	<i>Platacodon nanus</i> , Wyoming.
<i>Stagodon</i> MARSH, 1889	<i>Stagodon nitor</i> (type), <i>S. tumidus</i> , Wyoming.
<i>Thlæodon</i> COPE, 1892.	<i>Thlæodon padanicus</i> , Wyoming.

TRICONODONTIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

<i>Amphilestinae</i> SCOTT, 1888.	<i>Phascolotheridæ</i> OSBORN, November, 1887.
<i>Amphilestidæ</i> WINGE, 1895.	<i>Spalacotheriidæ</i> MARSH, April, 1887.
<i>Dicrocynodontidæ</i> OSBORN, 1888.	<i>Tinodontidæ</i> MARSH, 1879.
† <i>Diplocynodontidæ</i> MARSH, April, 1887.	<i>Triconodontidæ</i> MARSH, April, 1887.
<i>Perallestidæ</i> OSBORN, November, 1887.	

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Amphilestes</i> OWEN, 1859	<i>Amphitherium broderipii</i> , Stonesfield, England.
<i>Argyrolestes</i> AMEGHINO, 1902	<i>Argyrolestes peralestinus</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Dicrocynodon</i> (MARSH) OSBORN, 1888.	New name for <i>Diplocynodon</i> Marsh, 1880.
† <i>Diplocynodon</i> MARSH, 1880	<i>Diplocynodon victor</i> , Atlantosaurs beds, Wyoming. (See <i>Dicrocynodon</i> .)
<i>Docodon</i> MARSH, 1881	<i>Docodon striatus</i> , Atlantosaurs beds, Wyoming.
<i>Ennacodon</i> MARSH, 1890	New name for <i>Enneodon</i> Marsh, 1887.
† <i>Enneodon</i> MARSH, 1887	<i>Enneodon crassus</i> (type), <i>E. affinis</i> , Atlantosaurs beds, Wyoming. (See <i>Ennacodon</i> .)
<i>Menacodon</i> MARSH, 1887	<i>Menacodon rarus</i> , Wyoming.
<i>Nemolestes</i> AMEGHINO, 1902	<i>Nemolestes spalacotherinus</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Perallestes</i> OWEN, 1871	<i>Perallestes longirostris</i> , Durdlestone Bay, England.
<i>Phascolotherium</i> OWEN, 1838	<i>Didelphis bucklandi</i> , Stonesfield, England.
<i>Priacodon</i> MARSH, 1887	<i>Tinodon ferox</i> , Atlantosaurs beds, Wyoming.
<i>Spalacotherium</i> OWEN, 1854	<i>Spalacotherium tricuspidentis</i> , Durdlestone Bay, England.
<i>Tinodon</i> MARSH, 1879	<i>Tinodon bellus</i> , Atlantosaurs beds, Wyoming.
<i>Triacanthodon</i> OWEN, 1871	<i>Triacanthodon sarrula</i> , Durdlestone Bay, Eng.
<i>Triconodon</i> OWEN, 1859	<i>Triconodon mordax</i> , Durdlestone Bay, England.

INCERTÆ SED

GENERA AND SUBGENERA

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type of</i>
<i>Achlysictis</i> AMEGHINO, 1891.....	<i>Achlysictis</i> <i>leli</i>
<i>Amphithereuthes</i> AMEGHINO, 1894.....	<i>Amphithereut</i>
<i>Apera</i> AMEGHINO, 1886.....	<i>Apera</i> <i>sangu</i>
<i>Archididelphys</i> HAECKEL, 1895.....	Hypothetica
<i>Eodiprotodon</i> AMEGHINO, 1890.....	Hypothetica <i>colomys</i> .
<i>Eosyndactylus</i> AMEGHINO, 1890.....	Hypothetica marsupials
<i>Eutemnodus</i> BRAVARD, 1858.....	<i>Eutemnodus</i> <i>c</i>
<i>Galestes</i> GORE, 1874.....	Insectivorous
<i>Macropristis</i> ^a AMEGHINO, 1889.....	New name for <i>Mesiotheri</i>
<i>Mesiotherium</i> TROUESSART, 1883.....	New name for
† " <i>Mesotherium</i> ^b MORENO, 1882" ...	<i>Mesotherium</i> <i>m</i>
	<i>Mesiotheri</i>
<i>Notictis</i> AMEGHINO, 1889.....	<i>Notictis</i> <i>ortizi</i>
<i>Peragonium</i> ^c HAECKEL, 1895.....	<i>Peragonium</i> <i>j</i> from the I
<i>Plectodon</i> GIGLIOLI, 1873.....	<i>Plectodon</i> <i>sp.</i> <i>laco</i> and
<i>Plesiofelis</i> ROTH, 1903.....	<i>Plesiofelis</i> <i>sci</i> Patagonia.
<i>Prophalangista</i> HAECKEL, 1895.....	Hypothetica
<i>Wynyardia</i> SPENCER, 1901.....	<i>Wynyardia</i> <i>b</i>

MONOTREMATA

ECHIDNIDÆ. (See TACHYDONTIDÆ)

ORNITHORHYNCHI

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES

<i>Ornithoryncina</i> GRAY, 1825.	† <i>Para-</i>
<i>Ornithorhynchidae</i> BURNETT, 1830.	<i>Ornithorhynchidae</i>

GENERA AND SUBGENERA

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type of</i>
<i>Dermipus</i> WIEDEMANN, 1800.....	New name for
<i>Ornithorhynchus</i> BLUMENBACH, 1800.	<i>Ornithorhynchus</i> South Wal
† <i>Platypus</i> SHAW, 1799.....	<i>Platypus</i> <i>ana</i> <i>chus</i> .)

^a *Macropristis* AMEGHINO, 1889.

^b *Mesotherium marshii* MORENO is a nomen nudum; *mesotherium* is simply a new name without descriptive valid name.

^c *Peragonida* HAECKEL, 1895.

^d 'Monotremes' E. GEOFFROY, Bull. Sci. Soc. F. print for 226); Cat. Mamm. Mus. National Hist. 1. Monotrymatum G. FISCHER, Zoognosia, II, p. 4. Monotremata BONAPARTE, Syn. Vert. Syst., pp

TACHYGLOSSIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

†Echidnidae BURNETT, 1830.

Tachyglossidae GILL, 1872.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
† <i>Acanthoglossus</i> Gervais, Nov., 1877	<i>Tachyglossus bruijnii</i> , New Guinea. (See <i>Zaglossus</i> , <i>Proechidna</i> , and <i>Bruynia</i> .)
† <i>Acanthonotus</i> Goldfuss, 1809.....	<i>Acanthonotus myrmecophagus</i> (= <i>Myrmecophaga aculeata</i>), New South Wales. (See <i>Tachyglossus</i> .)
<i>Aculeata</i> ^a E. Geoffroy, 1796	<i>Myrmecophaga aculeata</i> , New South Wales.
<i>Bruynia</i> DuBois, 1882	New name for <i>Acanthoglossus</i> Gervais, 1887. (See <i>Zaglossus</i> .)
† <i>Echidna</i> G. Cuvier, 1798.....	'Les Fourmilliers épineux' (= <i>Myrmecophaga aculeata</i>), New South Wales. (See <i>Tachyglossus</i> .)
<i>Echinopus</i> G. Fischer, 1814	New name for <i>Echidna</i> G. Cuvier, 1798. (See <i>Tachyglossus</i> .)
<i>Proechidna</i> Gervais, Nov. 30, 1877..	New name for <i>Acanthoglossus</i> Gervais, 1877.
<i>Proechidna</i> Haeckel, 1895.....	Hypothetical ancestor of the edentate Monotremes.
<i>Syphomia</i> Rafinesque, 1815	New name for <i>Echidna</i> Cuvier, 1798.
<i>Tachyglossus</i> Illiger, 1811	<i>Myrmecophaga aculeata</i> (type), <i>Echidna setosa</i> , Australia.
<i>Zaglossus</i> Gill, May 5, 1877.....	<i>Tachyglossus bruijnii</i> , New Guinea.

INCERTÆ SEDIS.^b

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

<i>Adiastaltidae</i> Ameghino, 1894.	<i>Dideilotherida</i> Ameghino, 1894.
<i>Anathitidae</i> Ameghino, 1894.	<i>Patrotherida</i> Haeckel, 1895.
<i>Architherida</i> Haeckel, 1895.	<i>Scoteopsidae</i> Ameghino, 1894.
‡ <i>Didelothotherida</i> Haeckel, 1895.	? <i>Stugodontidae</i> Marsh, 1889.
‡ <i>Eustichotherida</i> Haeckel, 1895.	‡ <i>Tristichotherida</i> Haeckel, 1895.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Adiastaltus</i> Ameghino, 1893	<i>Adiastaltus habilis</i> , southern Patagonia.
<i>Anathilus</i> Ameghino, 1893	<i>Anathilus revelator</i> , southern Patagonia.
<i>Architherium</i> Haeckel, 1895	Hypothetical primitive Monotremes.
† <i>Delotherium</i> Ameghino, 1889.....	<i>Delotherium venerandum</i> , Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia. (See <i>Dideilotherium</i> .)
<i>Dideilotherium</i> Ameghino, 1889.....	New name for <i>Delotherium</i> Ameghino, 1889.
<i>Patrotherium</i> Haeckel, 1895.....	Hypothetical 'oldest mammal.'
<i>Plagiocoelus</i> Ameghino, 1894.....	<i>Plagiocoelus obliquus</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Scotrops</i> Ameghino, 1887.....	<i>Scotrops simplex</i> , southern Patagonia.

^a Some authorities question the validity of *Aculeata* as a genus (see Thomas, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. Genova, ser. 2a, XVIII, 621, 1897).

^b The above-named genera described by Ameghino are referred to the Monotremata, each being placed in a separate family, except *Adiastaltus* and *Plagiocoelus*, which are grouped together in the *Adiastaltidae*.

PRIMATES.^a

ADAPIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES

- Adapidæ* TROUSSART, 1879. [† *Pseud*
Pachylemuridæ MIALL, 1875. order.

GENERA AND SUBGENES

- | Name, authority, and date. | Type or i |
|--|--|
| <i>Adapis</i> G. CUVIER, 1821..... | <i>Adapis parisiensis</i> |
| <i>Aphelotherium</i> GERVAIS, 1848-52 | <i>Aphelotherium</i> |
| <i>Canopithecus</i> RÜTIMEYER, 1862..... | <i>Canopithecus</i> i
land. |
| <i>Leptadapis</i> GERVAIS, 1876 | <i>Adapis magnus</i> |
| <i>Pachylemur</i> ^b GERVAIS, 1876 | <i>Adapis magnus</i>
(See <i>Leptad</i> |
| <i>Paleolemur</i> DELFORTRIE, 1873 | <i>Paleolemur beti</i> |

ANAPATOMORPHI

Anatomorphidæ COPE, May

GENERA AND SUBGENES

- | Name, authority, and date. | Type or i |
|---|---|
| <i>Anatomorphus</i> COPE, Oct. 12, 1872.. | <i>Anatomorphus</i>
Wyoming. |
| † <i>Hemiacodon</i> MARSH, 1872..... | <i>Hemiacodon</i> g
Fork; <i>H. pu</i> |
| <i>Washakius</i> LEIDY, 1873..... | <i>Washakius insi</i> |

ARCHÆOPITHECI

Archæopithecidæ AMEGHINO

GENERA AND SUBGENES

- | Name, authority, and date. | Type or i |
|---|-------------------------|
| <i>Archæopithecus</i> AMEGHINO, 1897..... | <i>Archæopithecus</i> |
| <i>Guilielmoscottia</i> AMEGHINO, 1901 | <i>Guilielmoscottia</i> |
| <i>Pachypithecus</i> AMEGHINO, 1897..... | <i>Pachypithecus</i> : |
| <i>Ultrapithecus</i> AMEGHINO, 1901..... | <i>Ultrapithecus r</i> |

CALLITRICHIDÆ

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| <i>Arctopithecina</i> GRAVENHORST, 1843. | <i>Onistitidæ</i> |
| <i>Callitricidæ</i> ^c GRAY, 1821. | † <i>Platyr</i> |
| <i>Harpaladæ</i> ^d GRAY, 1821. | <i>Saguinir</i> |
| <i>Jacchiana</i> GRAY, 1849. | † <i>Titidæ</i> |
| † <i>Mididæ</i> GILL, 1872. | |

^a LINNÆUS, Systema Naturæ, 10th ed., I, p. 20, 17

^b Merely suggested, but not used, because Filh same name in a family sense.

^c Callitrichidæ THOMAS, 1903. The generic nam the Hapalidæ in Part I, Thomas' paper in which made, having been received too late to make the r

^d Hapalidæ WAGNER, 1839.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>ithacus</i> VIREY, 1819.....	Synonym of <i>Hapale</i> Illiger, 1811.
<i>bus</i> THOMAS, 1903.....	<i>Callithrix personatus</i> , Brazil.
<i>rix</i> ERXLEBEN, 1777.....	<i>Callithrix pithecia</i> , <i>C. jacchus</i> (type), <i>C. œdipus</i> , <i>C. rosalia</i> , <i>C. argentata</i> , <i>C. midas</i> , South America.
<i>a</i> GRAY, 1865.....	<i>Hapale pygmaea</i> , Brazil.
<i>a</i> BILLBERG, 1828	Nomen nudum; between <i>Hapale</i> and <i>Chirogaleus</i> .
ILLIGER, 1811	<i>Simia rosalia</i> , <i>S. midas</i> , <i>S. jacchus</i> (type), South America. (See <i>Callithrix</i> .)
<i>illa</i> GRAY, 1870	<i>Hapale geoffroyi</i> , Panama, Colombia.
<i>i</i> GEOFFROY, 1812.....	<i>Jacchus vulgaris</i> (= <i>Simia jacchus</i> , type), Guiana; <i>J. penicillatus</i> , <i>J. leucocephalus</i> , <i>J. auritus</i> , <i>J.</i> <i>humeralifer</i> , <i>J. melanurus</i> , <i>Simia argentata</i> , Brazil. (See <i>Callithrix</i> .)
<i>sebas</i> WAGNER, 1839.....	<i>Hapale chrysomelas</i> , <i>H. chrysopyga</i> , <i>H. leonina</i> , <i>H. rosalia</i> , <i>H. bicolor</i> , <i>H. œdipus</i> , South America.
<i>pithecus</i> LESSON, 1840	<i>Leontopithecus marikina</i> , <i>L. fuscus</i> , <i>L. ater</i> , Brazil.
<i>phalus</i> WAGNER, 1839.....	<i>Hapale melanura</i> , <i>H. argentata</i> , <i>H. midas</i> , <i>H.</i> <i>ursula</i> , <i>H. labiata</i> , South America.
<i>na</i> REICHENBACH, 1862.....	<i>Marikina rosalia</i> , <i>M. chrysomelas</i> , <i>M. albifrons</i> , <i>M. chrysopygus</i> , Brazil.
LESSON, 1840	<i>Simia argentata</i> , Brazil.
<i>a</i> GRAY, 1870.....	<i>Mico sericeus</i> , <i>Hapale chrysoleucos</i> , Brazil.
<i>i</i> GEOFFROY, 1812.....	<i>Midas rufimanus</i> (= <i>Simia midas</i> , type), Guiana; <i>Saguinus ursulus</i> , Brazil; <i>Midas labiatus</i> , Bra- zil; <i>Simia leonina</i> , Colombia; <i>S. rosalia</i> , Bra- zil; <i>S. œdipus</i> , Guiana.
GRAY, 1870	<i>Midas mystax</i> (type), <i>M. labiatus</i> , <i>M. rufirenter</i> , Brazil.
<i>midas</i> REICHENBACH, 1862.....	New name for <i>Edipus</i> Lesson, 1840.
<i>us</i> LESSON, 1840	<i>Edipus titi</i> (= <i>Simia oedipus</i>), Brazil. (See <i>Oedipomidas</i> .)
<i>is</i> BURNETT, 1828	<i>Simia jacchus</i> , <i>S. argentata</i> , Brazil. (See <i>Calli- thrix</i> .)
<i>as</i> KERR, 1792.....	<i>Saguinus pithecia</i> , <i>S. jacchus</i> (type), <i>S. jacchus</i> <i>moschatus</i> , <i>S. œdipus</i> , <i>S. rosalia</i> , <i>S. argenteus</i> , <i>S. midas</i> . (See <i>Callithrix</i> .)
<i>ia</i> LACÉPÈDE, 1799	<i>Simia jacchus</i> , Guiana. (See <i>Callithrix</i> .)
<i>bus</i> GRAY, 1870	<i>Midas bicolor</i> , Brazil.
<i>n</i> GRAY, 1870	<i>Midas ursulus</i> , Brazil.

CEBIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

<i>inae</i> TROUSSART, 1898.	† <i>Helopithedæ</i> BURNETT, 1828.
<i>i</i> GRAY, 1825.	<i>Lagothrinæ</i> MURRAY, 1866.
<i>yrina</i> GRAY, 1870.	<i>Myoetina</i> GRAY, 1825.
BONAPARTE, 1831.	<i>Nyctipithesinae</i> MIVART, 1865.
<i>is</i> SWAINSON, 1835.	† <i>Platyrrhina</i> EHRENBERG, 1820.
<i>edæ</i> BURNETT, 1828.	† <i>Sariguidæ</i> GRAY, 1825.
<i>culidæ</i> AMBROGINO, 1894.	<i>Stentoridæ</i> BURNETT, 1828.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
Agipap RAFINESQUE, 1815.....	New name for <i>Cebus</i> Erxleben, 1777.
Alouatta LACÉPÈDE, 1799.....	<i>Simia belzebul</i> , Brazil.
Anthropops AMEGHINO, 1891.....	<i>Anthropops perfectus</i> , southern Patagonia.
Aotes HUMBOLDT, 1811.....	<i>Simia trivirgata</i> , Orinoco River, Venezuela.
Ateles GEOFFROY, 1806.....	<i>Ateles pentadactylus</i> , <i>A. paniscus</i> (type), <i>A. arnoides</i> , <i>A. belzebul</i> , South America; <i>A. fcomos</i> , 'Sierra Leone.'
Atelochelirus GEOFFROY, 1806.....	<i>Ateles belzebul</i> (not <i>Simia belzebul</i> Linnæ South America.
Brachyteles SPIX, 1823.....	<i>Brachyteles macrotaurus</i> , eastern Brazil.
† Brachyurus SPIX, 1823.....	<i>Brachyurus israelita</i> , Rio Negro; <i>B. ouakary</i> , River, Brazil. (See <i>Cacajao</i> .)
† Brachyurus TROUSSART, 1878.....	<i>Brachyurus calvus</i> , Amazon River, Brazil. (<i>Neocothurus</i> .)
Cacajao LESSON, 1840.....	<i>Simia melanocephala</i> , Cassiquiare River, Venezuela.
Calypthrocebus REICHENBACH, 1862...	<i>Cebus hypoleucus</i> , <i>C. capucinus</i> , <i>C. gracilis</i> , <i>nigrovittatus</i> , <i>C. libidinosus</i> , <i>C. paraguayensis</i> , <i>C. barbatus</i> , <i>C. albus</i> , <i>C. albifrons</i> , <i>C. apicatus</i> , <i>C. olivaceus</i> , <i>C. chrysopus</i> , <i>C. versicolor</i> , <i>trepidus</i> , South America.
Cebus ERXLEBEN, 1777.....	<i>Simia belzebul</i> , <i>S. seniculus</i> , <i>S. paniscus</i> , <i>S. cacinna</i> , <i>S. apella</i> , <i>S. trepida</i> , <i>S. fatuellus</i> , <i>sciurea</i> , <i>Cebus lugubris</i> , South America.
† Cercopithecus BLUMENBACH, 1779 ..	<i>Simia paniscus</i> , <i>S. jachus</i> , Brazil.
Cercopithecus GLOGER, 1841.....	<i>Simia melanocephala</i> , Brazil. (See <i>Cacajao</i> .)
Chiropotes LESSON, 1840.....	<i>Chiropotes couzio</i> , Para, Brazil, or Rio Orinoco.
Chrysotrix KAUP, 1835.....	<i>Simia sciurea</i> , Brazil. (See <i>Saimiri</i> .)
Clates BILLBERG, 1828.....	'Singes-pleureux' (<i>Cebus</i> sp.), Brazil, Guiana.
† Cothurus PALMER, 1899.....	New name for <i>Brachyurus</i> Trouessart, 1878 (See <i>Neocothurus</i> .)
Ecphantodon MERCERAT, Oct., 1891..	<i>Ecphantodon ceboides</i> , Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia. (See <i>Homunculus</i> .)
Eriodes I. GEOFFROY, 1829.....	<i>Eriodes hemidactylus</i> , <i>E. tubifer</i> , <i>Ateles arnoides</i> , Brazil.
Eucebus REICHENBACH, 1862.....	<i>Cebus fistulator</i> , <i>C. macrocephalus</i> , <i>C. robustus</i> , <i>C. variegatus</i> , <i>C. monachus</i> , <i>C. cucullatus</i> , <i>griseus</i> , <i>C. crassipes</i> , South America.
Eudistatus AMEGHINO, 1891.....	<i>Eudistatus lingulatus</i> , southern Patagonia.
Gastrimargus SPIX, 1823.....	<i>Gastrimargus olivaceus</i> , <i>G. infumatus</i> , Brazil.
? Geopithecus LESSON, 1829.....	Includes <i>Callitrix</i> , <i>Nyctipithecus</i> , <i>Pithecia</i> , and <i>Brachyurus</i> .
Homocentrus AMEGHINO, 1891.....	<i>Homocentrus argentinus</i> , southern Patagonia.
Homunculites AMEGHINO, 1902.....	<i>Homunculites pristinus</i> , Patagonia.
Homunculus AMEGHINO, Aug., 1891 ..	<i>Homunculus patagonicus</i> , Patagonia.
Lagothrix GEOFFROY, 1812.....	<i>Lagothrix canus</i> , Brazil; <i>L. humboldtii</i> , Colombia.
Mamotelesus HERRERA, 1899.....	Modification of <i>Ateles</i> Geoffroy, 1806.
Mycetes ILLIGER, 1811.....	<i>Simia belzebul</i> , Brazil; <i>S. seniculus</i> , Carthage, Colombia. (See <i>Alouatta</i> .)
Neocothurus PALMER, 1903.....	New name for <i>Cothurus</i> Palmer, 1899.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
ra F. CUVIER, 1824	New name for <i>Aotes</i> , which is considered inappropriate.
ithecus SPIX, 1823	<i>Nyctipithecus felinus</i> , Para; <i>N. vociferans</i> , upper Amazon, Brazil. (See <i>Aotes</i> .)
us REICHENBACH, 1862	<i>Cebus frontatus</i> , <i>C. velleronus</i> , <i>C. hypomelas</i> , <i>C. cristatus</i> , <i>C. elegans</i> , <i>C. cirrifer</i> , <i>C. niger</i> , <i>C. lunatus</i> , <i>C. fatuellus</i> , <i>C. azarae</i> , South America.
ria GRAY, 1849	<i>Onakaria spixii</i> (= <i>Brachyurus onakari</i> , type), <i>Brachyurus calvus</i> , Brazil. (See <i>Cacajao</i> .)
cus RAFINESQUE, 1815	<i>Simia paniscus</i> , South America. (See <i>Ateles</i> .)
ia DESMAREST, 1804	<i>Simia pithecia</i> (type), Guiana; <i>S. leucocephala</i> , French Guiana.
ulites AMEGHINO, 1902	<i>Pitheculites minimus</i> , Patagonia.
ulus AMEGHINO, 1894	<i>Pitheculus australis</i> , Patagonia.
ciurus LESSON, 1840	<i>Pitheciurus saimiri</i> , French Guiana. (See <i>Saimiri</i> .)
ithecus LUND, 1838	<i>Protopithecus brasiliensis</i> , Bone caves, Brazil.
cebus REICHENBACH, 1862	<i>Cebus ochroleucus</i> , <i>C. flarus</i> , <i>C. unicolor</i> , South America.
i VOIGT, 1831	<i>Simia sciurea</i> , Brazil.
RAFINESQUE , 1815	New name for <i>Callithrix</i> 'Cuvier' (in part).
us RAFINESQUE, 1815	New name for <i>Sylvarum</i> Rafinesque, 1815.
us KERR, 1792	<i>Sapajus belzebul</i> , <i>S. seniculus</i> , <i>S. paniscus</i> , <i>S. equina</i> , <i>S. trepidus</i> , <i>S. trepidus fulvus</i> , <i>S. fatuellus</i> , <i>S. apella</i> , <i>S. capucinus</i> , <i>S. capucinus albus</i> , <i>S. sciureus</i> , <i>S. sciureus mortuus</i> , <i>S. syrichtus</i> , <i>S. variegatus</i> , South America.
r GEOFFROY, 1812	<i>Strutor seniculus</i> , Guiana; <i>S. ursinus</i> , Rio Orinoco; <i>S. stramineus</i> , Para; <i>S. fuscus</i> , Brazil; <i>S. flavicaudatus</i> , Colombia; <i>S. niger</i> , Brazil and Paraguay. (See <i>Alouatta</i> .)
anus RAFINESQUE, 1815	New name for <i>Callithrix</i> Cuvier. (See <i>Sakinus</i> .)
ia LYDEKKER, 1891	Emendation of <i>Onakaria</i> Gray, 1849.
ia LESSON, 1840	<i>Simia leucocephala</i> , French Guiana.

CERCOPITHECIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

urhina EHRENBERG, 1820.	Cynopithecina I. GEOFFROY, 1843.
pithecidæ GRAY, 1821.	Cynopithecidæ GILL, 1872.
idæ BLYTH, 1875.	Macacidæ OWEN, 1843.
ephalina GRAY, 1825.	Papionidæ BURNETT, 1828.
iocephalidæ AMEGHINO, 1889.	Presbytina GRAY, 1825.
	Semnopithecidæ OWEN, 1843.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
ops MARTIN, 1841	'The three white-eyed monkeys,' Africa.
opodus DE LAPOUGE, 1896	<i>Anthropodus rouvillei</i> .
rinus COCCHI, 1872	<i>Aulaxinus florentinus</i> , Val d'Arno, Italy.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
? <i>Cebus</i> EBERHARD, 1769	Die geschwänzte Meerkatzen, der angoli Affe, der Affe mit Löwenmähen, der Musaffe, der Tottenkopf, der Pavian, die gounchen.
<i>Cebus</i> RAFINESQUE, 1815.....	New name for <i>Cercopithecus</i> Erxleben, 1777
<i>Cercocebus</i> GEOFFROY, 1812.....	<i>Cercocebus fuliginosus</i> , West Africa; <i>S. æthiops</i> , Ethiopia; <i>S. sabæa</i> , Senegal; <i>C. cebus radiatus</i> , India; <i>Simia sinica</i> , Ben S. <i>atys</i> , India; <i>S. aygula</i> , —; <i>S. cynomol</i> Java.
<i>Cercopithecus</i> BRÜNNICH, 1772	Brünnich mentioned no species. Erxleber 1777, gave <i>Cercopithecus hamadryas</i> , Ara C. <i>veter</i> , India; and 20 other species (see p. 1 Type, C. <i>mona</i> , West Africa (W. L. Sclat
<i>Chæropithecus</i> BLAINVILLE, 1839	'Les Cynocéphales,' Africa.
<i>Chæropithecus</i> GRAY, 1870.....	<i>Simia leucophæa</i> , Africa. (See Drill.)
<i>Chlorocebus</i> GRAY, 1870	<i>Simia rubra</i> , Africa; <i>S. pygerythra</i> , South Af <i>Cercopithecus rufo-viridis</i> , Mozambique; <i>sabæus</i> , West Africa; <i>Cercopithecus enyghai</i> Abyssinia; <i>Cercopithecus cynosurus</i> , V Africa.
<i>Choiropithecus</i> REICHENBACH, 1862 ..	<i>Simia porcarius</i> , Africa.
<i>Colobus</i> ^a ILLIGER, 1811.....	<i>Simia polycomos</i> , <i>S. ferruginea</i> , West Africa.
<i>Corypithecus</i> TROUËSSART, 1879.....	<i>Semnopithecus frontatus</i> , Borneo.
<i>Cynomolgus</i> REICHENBACH, 1862.....	<i>Simia cynocephalus</i> , Africa; <i>Macacus philippe</i> Philippine Islands; <i>Presbytis albinus</i> , Cey <i>Macacus carbonarius</i> , Sumatra; <i>Cercopith mulatta</i> , East Indies; <i>Macacus palpebr</i> Philippine Islands.
<i>Cynocebus</i> GRAY, 1870.....	<i>Cercopithecus cynosurus</i> , West Africa.
† <i>Cynocephalus</i> CUVIER & GEOFFROY, 1795.	<i>Simia cynocephalus</i> (type), Africa; <i>S. hamadr</i> Arabia; <i>S. inuus</i> , North Africa; <i>S. sph</i> Africa. (See Papio.)
<i>Cynopithecus</i> I. GEOFFROY, 1835.....	<i>Cynocephalus niger</i> , Philippines and Molucc
<i>Danuss</i> GRAY, 1821	<i>Simia nemæus</i> , Cochin China.
† <i>Diademia</i> REICHENBACH, 1862	<i>Cercopithecus roloway</i> , C. <i>diana</i> , C. <i>leucam</i> C. <i>pluto</i> , Africa.
† <i>Diana</i> TROUËSSART, 1878.....	<i>Cercopithecus diana</i> , West Africa.
<i>Dolichopithecus</i> DEPÉRET, 1889	<i>Dolichopithecus rusciniensis</i> , Perpignan, Fran
Drill REICHENBACH, 1862.....	<i>Simia leucophæa</i> , West Africa.
<i>Entellus</i> GRAY, 1870	<i>Semnopithecus johnii</i> , <i>S. entellus</i> (type), S. <i>alb</i> India.
<i>Eopithecus</i> OWEN, 1860.....	<i>Macacus eocænus</i> , Suffolk, England.
<i>Erythrocebus</i> TROUËSSART, 1897.....	<i>Simia patas</i> , West Africa; <i>Cercopithecus pyrrl</i> tus, C. <i>ochraceus</i> , C. <i>rufo-viridis</i> , East Afri
<i>Gelada</i> GRAY, 1843.....	<i>Gelada rüppellii</i> (= <i>Macacus gelada</i>), Abyss (See <i>Theropithecus</i> .)
<i>Gueresa</i> GRAY, 1870.....	<i>Gueresa rüppellii</i> (= <i>Colobus guereza</i>), Abyss
<i>Gymnopyga</i> GRAY, 1866.....	<i>Macacus inornatus</i> , Celebes.
† <i>Hamadryas</i> LESSON, 1840.....	<i>Simia porcaria</i> , Cape of Good Hope; <i>Hama chæropithecus</i> (= <i>Simia hamadryas</i> , t) Arabia.
<i>Hanno</i> GRAY, 1821.....	<i>Simia nasica</i> , Borneo. (See <i>Nasalia</i> .)

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
JEOPFFROY, 1812.....	<i>Inuus ecaudatus</i> (= <i>Simia inuus</i> , type), north Africa; <i>I. rhesus</i> , India; <i>Simia nemestrina</i> , Java and Sumatra. (See <i>Macaca</i> .)
EICHENBACH, 1862.....	<i>Semnopithecus dussumierii</i> ; <i>S. cucullatus</i> , India.
IGA ILLIGER, 1811.....	<i>Simia nemura</i> , Cochin China; <i>S. nictitans</i> , West Africa; 'le petit Cynocephale' of Buffon.
EBUS PALMER, 1903.....	New name for <i>Semnocebus</i> Gray, 1870.
OLOBUS POUBARGUES, 1895.....	<i>Colobus verus</i> , West Africa.
ITHECUS TROUËSSART, 1878.....	<i>Semnopithecus rubicundus</i> , <i>S. ferrugineus</i> , <i>S. melalophos</i> (type), <i>S. femoralis</i> , <i>S. chrysomelas</i> , <i>S. barbei</i> , <i>S. neglectus</i> , <i>S. phayrei</i> , <i>S. chrysogaster</i> , <i>S. obscurus</i> , <i>S. albipes</i> , <i>S. mitratus</i> , <i>S. albocinctus</i> , Malaysia.
ES GISTEL, 1848.....	<i>Macacus arctoides</i> , Cochin China.
LACÉPÈDE, 1799.....	<i>Simia inuus</i> , North Africa.
AS ('CUVIER') RITGEN, 1824..	'Les Magots' of Cuvier.
LESSON, 1827.....	<i>Magus sylvanus</i> (= <i>Simia inuus</i>), North Africa; <i>S. maura</i> , Malay Peninsula.
WAGNER, 1839.....	<i>Inuus silenus</i> , <i>I. erythraeus</i> , <i>I. nemestrinus</i> , <i>I. arctoides</i> , <i>I. speciosus</i> , <i>I. niger</i> , Asia.
IL VOIGT, 1831.....	<i>Simia mormon</i> , <i>S. leucophaea</i> , West Africa.
ILLUS ('CUVIER') RITGEN, 1824	<i>Simia maimon</i> , <i>S. mormon</i> , West Africa.
IRILLUS MILNE-EDWARDS, 1841..	<i>Cynocephalus porcarius</i> , <i>Simia cynocephala</i> , Africa; <i>S. hamadryas</i> , Arabia.
ITHERUS WAGNER, 1839.....	<i>Mesopithecus pentelicus</i> , Mt. Pentelicus, Greece.
HECUS I. GEOFFROY, 1842.....	<i>Simia talapoin</i> , West Africa.
REICHENBACH, 1862.....	<i>Cercopithecus mona</i> (type), <i>C. campbelli</i> , <i>C. pogonias</i> , <i>C. ersebenii</i> , <i>C. nigripes</i> , <i>C. burnettii</i> , <i>C. labiatus</i> , <i>C. martini</i> , <i>C. erythrarchus</i> , <i>C. erythrotis</i> , <i>C. albogularis</i> , <i>C. monoides</i> , West Africa.
IUS OKEN, 1816.....	<i>Cercopithecus mona</i> , <i>C. diana</i> , <i>Simia roloway</i> , West Africa.
ION WAGNER, 1839.....	<i>Simia mormon</i> (type), <i>S. leucophaea</i> , West Africa. (See <i>Mandrill</i> .)
S GEOFFROY, 1812.....	<i>Cercopithecus larratus</i> , Borneo.
—?, 1845.....	<i>Simia nasica</i> (= <i>Cercopithecus larratus</i>), Borneo. (See <i>Nasalis</i> .)
NESTRINUS REICHENBACH, 1862...	<i>Simia nemestrina</i> , Sumatra or Borneo.
THECUS GERVAIS, 1872.....	<i>Oreopithecus bambolii</i> , Monte Bamboli, Tuscany.
ECUS TROUËSSART, 1897.....	<i>Cercopithecus grayi</i> , West Africa; <i>C. pogonias</i> , Fernando Po; <i>C. nigripes</i> , Gaboon; <i>C. wolfi</i> , West Africa.
FRISCH, 1775.....	'Der Pavian,' Africa.
IUS FRISCH, 1775.....	'Der Pavian,' Africa (= <i>Papio</i>).
IRISTA REICHENBACH, 1862.....	<i>Cercopithecus cephus</i> , <i>C. melanogenys</i> , <i>C. ludio</i> , <i>C. petaurista</i> (type), <i>C. histrio</i> , <i>C. ascanius</i> , <i>C. nictitans</i> , West Africa.
LOBUS ROCHEBRUNE, 1886-87..	<i>Colobus ferrugineus</i> , <i>Ptilocolobus houxieri</i> , <i>Colobus tholloni</i> , West Africa; <i>C. kirki</i> , Zanzibar.
AS GEOFFROY & CUVIER, 1795..	<i>Simia veter</i> , <i>S. silenus</i> , India; <i>S. faunus</i> , <i>S. cynomolgus</i> , southeastern Asia; <i>S. sinica</i> , India.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
Pitheus BERNETT, 1828	<i>Pitheus sylvanus</i> (= <i>Simia sylvanus</i> ?), northern Africa.
Pitheus HODGSON, 1841	<i>Pitheus oinops</i> , <i>P. pelops</i> , Nepal, India.
Presbypithecus TROCHSART, 1879	New name for <i>Presbytis</i> Reichenbach, 1862.
Presbytis ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1821	<i>Presbytis mitrata</i> , southern Sumatra.
† Presbytis REICHENBACH, 1862	<i>Cercopithecus cephalopterus</i> , Ceylon. (See <i>Presbypithecus</i> .)
‡ Procerropithecus DUBOIS, 1895	Hypothetical genus, between <i>Archæopithecus</i> and <i>Cercopithecus</i> .
Procolobus ROCHÉBRUNE, 1886-87	<i>Colobus verus</i> , West Africa.
Pterocolobus ROCHÉBRUNE, 1886-87	<i>Colobus vellerosus</i> , West Africa.
Pygathrix GEOFFROY, 1812	<i>Simia nemarus</i> , Cochin China.
Rhesus LESSON, 1840	<i>Macacus rhesus</i> (type), India; <i>M. nemestrinus</i> , Java and Sumatra; <i>M. libidinosus</i> , —; <i>M. maurus</i> , Cochin China; <i>M. melanotus</i> , India.
Rhinaleston GLOGER, 1841	New name for <i>Nasalis</i> Geoffroy, 1812.
Rhinopithecus MILNE-EDWARDS, 1872	<i>Semnopithecus rorellana</i> , Moupin, eastern Tibet.
Rhinostictus TROCHSART, 1897	<i>Cercopithecus petaurista</i> , <i>C. petaurista fantiensis</i> , <i>C. petaurista ascanius</i> , <i>C. buttkoferi</i> , <i>C. erythrogaster</i> , <i>C. signatus</i> , <i>C. erythrotis</i> , <i>C. martini</i> , <i>C. nictitans</i> , <i>C. ludio</i> , <i>C. schmidtii</i> , <i>C. melanogenys</i> , <i>C. stampflii</i> , <i>C. cephus</i> , West Africa.
Rhynchopithecus DAHLBOM, 1857	New name for <i>Nasalis</i> Geoffroy, 1812.
Salmacis GLOGER, 1841	New name for <i>Macaca</i> Lacépède, 1799.
† Semnocebus GRAY, 1870	<i>Presbytis albigena</i> , West Africa. (See <i>Lophocebus</i> .)
Semnopithecus ^b CUVIER, 1825	<i>Simia entellus</i> , India; <i>S. melalophos</i> (type), Sumatra.
Silenus GOLDFUSS, 1820	<i>Cynocephalus silenus</i> , Ceylon.
Simias MILLER, 1903	<i>Simias concolor</i> , Pagi Islands, Sumatra.
† Sphinx GRAY, 1843	Synonym of <i>Cynocephalus</i> Cuvier & Geoffroy.
Stachycolobus ROCHÉBRUNE, 1886-87	<i>Colobus satanas</i> , Fernando Po, West Africa.
† Sylvanus OKEN, 1816	New name for <i>Inuus</i> Geoffroy, 1812. (See <i>Macaca</i> .)
† Sylvanus VIREY, 1819	<i>Simia sylvanus</i> (type), <i>S. monachus</i> , <i>S. nemestrina</i> , <i>S. cynomolga</i> , <i>S. leonina</i> , <i>S. sinica</i> , Asia and Africa.
Theropithecus ^c I. GEOFFROY, 1843	<i>Macacus gelada</i> , Abyssinia.
Trachypithecus REICHENBACH, 1862	<i>Semnopithecus pruinosis</i> , <i>S. maurus</i> , <i>S. chrysomelas</i> , <i>S. sumatranus</i> , <i>S. cristatus</i> , <i>S. frontatus</i> , <i>S. auratus</i> , <i>S. rubicundus</i> , <i>S. pyrrhus</i> , <i>S. conatus</i> , <i>S. siamensis</i> , <i>S. melalophos</i> , <i>S. nobilis</i> , <i>S. pileatus</i> , <i>S. flarimanus</i> , India, Borneo, Sumatra, etc.
Tropicolobus ROCHÉBRUNE, 1886-87	<i>Colobus rufomitratu</i> , Zanzibar, East Africa.
† Vetulus REICHENBACH, 1862	New name for <i>Silenus</i> Lesson, 1840 (= <i>Silenus</i> Goldfuss, 1820), erroneously considered preoccupied.
Zati REICHENBACH, 1862	<i>Simia sinica</i> , <i>S. pileata</i> , <i>Zati audebertii</i> (= <i>S. sinica</i> Audebert, not Linnæus), India and Ceylon.

^a Dahlbom considered *Nasalis* untenable because formed from a Latin adjective.

^b In 1821 only in French form, 'Semnopithèque.'

^c Both *Theropithecus* and *Gelada* were published in 1843. (See p. 673.)

DAUBENTONIIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Cheiromys GRAY, 1821.

† Gliridæ OGILBY, 1837.

Daubentonidæ GRAY, 1863.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
Aye-aye LACÉPÈDE, 1799.....	<i>Sciurus madagascariensis</i> , Madagascar.
Cheiromys G. CUVIER, 1800.....	<i>Sciurus madagascariensis</i> , Madagascar.
"Daubentonia GEOFFROY, 1795"....	<i>Sciurus madagascariensis</i> , Madagascar.
Myslemur BLAINVILLE? 1846.....	Synonym of <i>Myspithacus</i> Blainville, 1839.
† Myspithacus BLAINVILLE, 1839.....	New name for <i>Cheiromys</i> G. Cuvier, 1800.
Palloaestylus OKEN, 1816.....	<i>Sciurus madagascariensis</i> , Madagascar.
"Seoleocophagus GEOFFROY, 1795"....	New name for <i>Daubentonia</i> , Geoffroy, 1795.

HAPALIDÆ. (See CALLITRICHIDÆ.)

HENRICOSBORNIDÆ.

Henricosbornidæ AMEGHINO, 1901.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Henricosbornia</i> AMEGHINO, 1901.....	<i>Henricosbornia lophodonta</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Othnielmarshia</i> AMEGHINO, 1901.....	<i>Othnielmarshia lacunifera</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Postpithacus</i> AMEGHINO, 1901.....	<i>Postpithacus curvicauda</i> , <i>P. reflexus</i> , Patagonia.

HOMINIDÆ.^a

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Anthropini HUXLEY, 1864.

Hominidæ GRAY, 1825.

Anthropidæ HUXLEY, 1869.

Pithecanthropidæ DUBOIS, 1894.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Epanthropos</i> COPE, 1879.....	<i>Homo sapiens</i> with 28 teeth.
<i>Epanchus</i> RAFINESQUE, 1832.....	<i>Homo sapiens</i> .
<i>Homo</i> LINNÆUS, 1758.....	<i>Homo sapiens</i> .
<i>Metanthropos</i> COPE, 1879.....	<i>Homo sapiens</i> with 30 teeth.
<i>Pithecanthropus</i> HÆCKEL, 1866.....	Hypothetical.
<i>Pithecanthropus</i> DUBOIS, 1894.....	<i>Pithecanthropus erectus</i> , Trinil, central Java.
<i>Protanthropus</i> HÆCKEL, 1895.....	<i>Protanthropus ultarvus</i> (= <i>Homo primigenius</i> .)

HYOPSODIDÆ.^b

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Hyopsodindæ TROUESART, 1879.*Lemuravidæ* MARSH, 1875.*Hyopsodidæ* SCHLOSSER, 1887.

^a *Lucifer*, *Pygmaeus*, *Satyrus*, and *Troglodyta* are names of supposed races of *Homo* proposed by LINNÆUS in 1763. They are not properly generic names, although so treated by SHERBORN in the Index Animalium, 1902.

^b *Hyopsodontidæ* LYDEKKER, 1889. For a revision of this family, see OSBORN. Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., XVI, pp. 179-189, June 28, 1902.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
? <i>Antiacodon</i> MARSH, 1872.....	<i>Antiacodon venustus</i> , Henry Fork, Wyoming.
? <i>Diacoderis</i> COPE, 1882.....	<i>Phenacodus laticuneus</i> , Big Horn River, Wyo.
? <i>Entomodon</i> MARSH, 1872.....	<i>Entomodon comptus</i> , Henry Fork, Wyoming.
<i>Hyopsodus</i> LEIDY, 1870.....	<i>Hyopsodus paulus</i> , Fort Bridger, Wyoming.
<i>Lemuravus</i> MARSH, 1875.....	<i>Lemuravus distans</i> , Wyoming.
<i>Microsus</i> LEIDY, 1870.....	<i>Microsus cuspidatus</i> , Blacks Fork, Wyoming.
<i>Sarcolemur</i> COPE, 1875.....	<i>Antiacodon furcatus</i> , Wyoming.
? <i>Stenacodon</i> MARSH, 1872.....	<i>Stenacodon rarus</i> , Henry Fork, Wyoming.

LEMURIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

<i>Cheirogaleina</i> GRAY, 1872.	† <i>Microhynchina</i> GRAY, 1863.
<i>Galagonina</i> GRAY, 1825.	<i>Murlemurina</i> GRAY, 1870.
<i>Galaginidæ</i> ALSTON, 1878.	<i>Myapithecina</i> LESSON, 1840.
<i>Hapalemurina</i> GRAY, 1870.	<i>Nycticebina</i> MIVART, 1864.
<i>Indridæ</i> BURNETT, 1828.	<i>Nycticebidæ</i> NICHOLSON, 1870.
<i>Lemuridæ</i> GRAY, 1821.	<i>Perodicticina</i> GRAY, 1863.
<i>Lepilemurina</i> GRAY, 1870.	<i>Perodicticina</i> ROACHEBRUNNE, 1883.
<i>Lichanotina</i> GRAY, 1825.	<i>Propithecina</i> ('WINGE') TROUENART, 1897.
<i>Lichanotidæ</i> —, 188-.	<i>Prosimiata</i> GRAVENHORST, 1843.
<i>Leridæ</i> GRAY, 1821.	† <i>Strepsirrhina</i> EHRENBERG, 1820.
<i>Microcebbina</i> GRAY, 1870.	

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Arachnocebus</i> LESSON, 1840	<i>Nycticebus lori</i> , Ceylon. (See <i>Loris</i> and <i>Senops</i> .)
<i>Archæolemur</i> FILHOL, 1895.....	<i>Archæolemur majori</i> , Bélo, Madagascar.
<i>Arctocebus</i> GRAY, 1863.....	<i>Perodicticus calabarensis</i> , Old Calabar, W. Africa.
<i>Avahi</i> JOURDAN, 1834.....	<i>Lemur laniger</i> , Madagascar.
<i>Asema</i> GRAY, 1870.....	<i>Cheirogaleus smithii</i> , Madagascar.
<i>Bradicebus</i> CUVIER & GEOFFROY, 1795.	<i>Tardigradus coucang</i> , Bengal, India.
<i>Bradylemur</i> BLAINVILLE, 1839.....	<i>Lemur tardigradus</i> (Blainville, not Linnaeus), Java and Sumatra. (See <i>Bradicebus</i> .)
<i>Callotus</i> GRAY, 1863.....	<i>Galago monteiri</i> , Angola, West Africa.
<i>Catta</i> LINK, 1806.....	<i>Catta mococo</i> (= <i>Lemur catta</i>), Madagascar. (See <i>Lemur</i> .)
<i>Cebugale</i> LESSON, 1840.....	<i>Lemur commersonii</i> , Madagascar.
<i>Cheirogaleus</i> E. GEOFFROY, 1812.....	<i>Cheirogaleus major</i> , <i>C. medius</i> , <i>C. minor</i> , Madag- ascar.
<i>Chirosociurus</i> CUVIER & GEOFFROY, 1795	'le Khoyak' (<i>Galago</i> sp.), Africa.
<i>Dinolemur</i> FILHOL, 1895.....	<i>Dinolemur grevi</i> , Bélo, Madagascar.
<i>Eulemur</i> HECKEL, 1895.....	<i>Nomen nudum</i> ; apparently the typical lemur.
<i>Eutoticus</i> GRAY, 1863.....	<i>Otogale pallida</i> , Fernando Po, West Africa.
<i>Galago</i> E. GEOFFROY, 1796.....	<i>Galago senegalensis</i> (= <i>Lemur galago</i>), Senegal.
<i>Galagoides</i> A. SMITH, 1833.....	<i>Galago demidoffi</i> , <i>G. senegalensis</i> , Senegal.
<i>Galeocebus</i> WAGNER, 1855.....	New name for <i>Lepilemur</i> Geoffroy, which was considered ungrammatical.
<i>Gliscebus</i> LESSON, 1840.....	<i>Gliscebus murinus</i> , <i>G. rufus</i> , Madagascar. (See <i>Scartes</i> .)
<i>Globilemur</i> FORSYTH MAJOR, 1897...	<i>Globilemur flacourti</i> , southwestern Madagascar.
<i>Habrocebus</i> WAGNER, 1839.....	<i>Lemur lanatus</i> , <i>Propithecus diadema</i> , Madagascar.
<i>Hadropithecus</i> LORENZ-LIEBOWITZ, 1899	<i>Hadropithecus stenognathus</i> , Madagascar.
<i>spalemur</i> I. GEOFFROY, 1851.....	<i>Lemur griseus</i> , Madagascar.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
ago DAHLBOM, 1857.....	<i>Galago demidoffi</i> , West Africa. (See <i>Galagoides</i> .)
GEOFFROY, 1796.....	<i>Indri brevicaudatus</i> (= <i>Lemur indri</i> , type), I. longicaudatus (= <i>L. laniger</i>), Madagascar.
RAFINESQUE, 1815.....	New name for <i>Indri</i> Geoffroy, 1796.
GLOUER, 1841.....	<i>Lemur laniger</i> , Madagascar. (See <i>Avahi</i> .)
ANNAEUS, 1758.....	<i>Lemur tardigradus</i> , Ceylon; <i>L. cutia</i> (type), Madagascar; <i>L. volans</i> , southern Asia.
ur I. GEOFFROY, 1851.....	<i>Lepilemur mustelinus</i> , Madagascar.
us ILLIGER, 1811.....	<i>Lemur indri</i> , <i>L. laniger</i> , Madagascar. (See <i>Indri</i> .)
mur FILHOL, 1895.....	<i>Lophiolemur edwardsi</i> , Bélo, Madagascar.
RAFINESQUE, 1815.....	New name for <i>Loris</i> Geoffroy, 1796.
GEOFFROY, 1796.....	<i>Loris gracilis</i> , Ceylon; <i>Lemur tardigradus</i> (Geoffroy, not Linnæus), southern Asia.
etus A. SMITH, 1833.....	<i>Macromerus typicus</i> , Madagascar.
us G. FISCHER, 1811.....	New name for <i>Galago</i> Geoffroy, 1796.
IRHEAD, 1819.....	<i>Maki mococo</i> , <i>M. mongous</i> , <i>M. vari</i> , <i>M. rufus</i> , <i>Lemur albifrons</i> , <i>L. griseus</i> , <i>L. pusillus</i> , Madagascar.
pis LORENZ-LIBURNAU, 1900..	<i>Palaolemur destructus</i> , Madagascar.
us E. GEOFFROY, 1834.....	<i>Lemur pusillus</i> , Madagascar.
ynachus JOURDAN, 1874.....	<i>Lemur laniger</i> , Madagascar. (See <i>Avahi</i> .)
us LESSON, 1840.....	<i>Mixocebus griseus</i> , <i>M. rufus</i> , Madagascar.
RAY, 1870.....	<i>Microcebus coquerellii</i> , Madagascar.
IS PETERS, 1874.....	<i>Mixocebus caniceps</i> , Madagascar.
'LENNON') TROUWART, 1878..	Synonym of <i>Lemur</i> , not used as a valid name.
ur GRAY, 1870.....	<i>Lemur murinus</i> , Madagascar. (See <i>Scartes</i> .)
s LESSON, 1840.....	<i>Mycebus palmarum</i> , Madagascar.
cus G. CUVIER, 1833.....	<i>Myspithicus typus</i> , Madagascar.
us E. GEOFFROY, 1812.....	<i>Nycticebus bengalensis</i> (= <i>Tardigradus coucang</i> , type), Bengal; <i>N. javanicus</i> , Java; <i>N. ceylonicus</i> , Ceylon; <i>Lemur potto</i> , Guinea. (See <i>Bradicebus</i> .)
r GRAY, 1872.....	<i>Cheirogaleus milii</i> , Morondava, Madagascar.
GRAY, 1863.....	<i>Otolicnus garnettii</i> (type), Port Natal; <i>Galago crassicaudatus</i> , southeast Africa; <i>Otogale pullida</i> , Fernando Po, West Africa.
: COQUEREL, 1859.....	<i>Otolemur afrymbanus</i> , Agisymbana Id., Zanzibar.
ILLIGER, 1811.....	<i>Lemur galago</i> , West Africa. (See <i>Galago</i> .)
irogulus GRANDIDIER, 1899..	<i>Palaechirogaleus jullyi</i> , Antsirabé, Madagascar.
opithecus GRANDIDIER, 1899..	<i>Palaeopropithecus ingens</i> , Bélo, Madagascar.
us BENNETT, 1831.....	<i>Perodicticus geoffroyi</i> (= <i>Nycticebus potto</i>), Sierra Leone, West Africa.
RAY, 1870.....	<i>Lemur fuscifer</i> , Madagascar.
om LORENZ-LIBURNAU, 1900..	<i>Pithecodon nikorae</i> , Madagascar.
ur LESSON, 1840.....	<i>Lemur indri</i> , Madagascar. (See <i>Indri</i> and <i>Lichanotus</i> .)
MON, 1840.....	<i>Potto bosmanii</i> (= <i>Nycticebus potto</i>), Sierra Leone, West Africa. (See <i>Perodicticus</i> .)
STOKER, 1780.....	<i>Lemur cutia</i> , Madagascar. (See <i>Lemur</i> .)
r GRAY, 1870.....	<i>Hapalemur simus</i> , Madagascar.
us BENNETT, 1832.....	<i>Propithecus diadema</i> , Madagascar.
. BRISSON, 1762.....	<i>Prosimia fusca</i> , <i>P. pedibus albis</i> , <i>P. pedibus fulvis</i> , <i>P. cauda annulis cincta</i> , Madagascar.
is LORENZ-LIBURNAU, 1900..	<i>Protoindris globiceps</i> , Madagascar.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
Scartes SWAINSON, 1835.....	<i>Lemur murinus</i> , Madagascar.
Sciurocheirus GRAY, 1872.....	<i>Galago allenii</i> , Fernando Po, West Africa.
Semnocebus LESSON, 1840.....	<i>Semnocebus avahi</i> , eastern Madagascar.
Stenops ILLIGER, 1811.....	<i>Lemur tardigradus</i> , Ceylon. (See <i>Loris</i> .)
† Tardigradus BODDAERT, 1784.....	<i>Tardigradus loris</i> (= <i>Lemur tardigradus</i> , type), Ceylon; <i>T. coucang</i> , Bengal, India. (See <i>Loris</i> .)
Thaumastolemur FILHOL, 1895.....	<i>Thaumastolemur grandidieri</i> , Ambolisatra, Mad- agascar.
Varecia GRAY, 1863.....	<i>Lemur varius</i> , <i>L. niger</i> , <i>L. ruber</i> , <i>L. leucomystax</i> , Madagascar.

LIMNOTHERIDÆ. (See **NOTHARCTIDÆ.**)**MEGALADAPIDÆ.***Megaladapids* FORSYTH MAJOR, 1893.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
<i>Megaladapis</i> FORSYTH MAJOR, 1893..	<i>Megaladapis madagascariensis</i> , Ambolisatra, Madagascar.
<i>Peloriadapis</i> GRANDIDIER, 1899.....	<i>Peloriadapis edwardsi</i> , Ambolisatra, Madagascar.

MICROCHÆRIDÆ.*Microchæridæ* LYDEKKER, 1887.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
† <i>Cryptopithecus</i> SCHLOSSER, 1890	<i>Cryptopithecus siderootilhicus</i> , Frohnstetten, Ger- many?
† <i>Heterohyus</i> GÉRAIS, 1848–52.....	<i>Heterohyus armatus</i> , Buschweiller, Lower Alsace.
<i>Microchærus</i> WOOD, 1844.....	<i>Microchærus erinaceus</i> , Hordwell, England.
<i>Necrolemur</i> FILHOL, 1873.....	<i>Necrolemur antiquus</i> , Quercy, France.
† <i>Palæxodon</i> WOOD, 1846.....	<i>Palæxodon</i> sp., Isle of Wight, England.

NESOPITHECIDÆ.*Nesopithecids* FORSYTH MAJOR, 1896.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
† <i>Bradylemur</i> GRANDIDIER, 1899.....	<i>Bradylemur robustus</i> , Bélo, Madagascar.
<i>Nesopithecus</i> FORSYTH MAJOR, 1896..	<i>Nesopithecus roberti</i> , Sirabé, central Madagascar.

NOTHARCTIDÆ.^a

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

<i>Limnotheridae</i> MARSH, 1872.	<i>Omomys</i> TROUSSART, 1879.
<i>Notharctidae</i> TROUSSART, 1879,	

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
<i>Apheliscus</i> COPE, 1875	<i>Prototomus insidiosus</i> , New Mexico.
<i>Hipposyus</i> LEIDY, 1872	<i>Hipposyus formosus</i> , Wyoming.
<i>Limnotherium</i> MARSH, 1871	<i>Limnotherium tyrannus</i> (type), Dry Creek, Wyoming; <i>L. elegans</i> , Grizzly Buttes, Wyoming.
<i>Notharctus</i> LEIDY, 1870	<i>Notharctus tenebrosus</i> , Blacks Fork, Wyoming.
† <i>Omomys</i> LEIDY, 1869	<i>Omomys carteri</i> , Fort Bridger, Wyoming.
<i>Opisthotomus</i> COPE, 1875	<i>Opisthotomus astutus</i> (type), <i>O. flagrans</i> , N. Mex.
† <i>Pelycodus</i> COPE, 1875	<i>Prototomus jarrovi</i> (type), <i>Pelycodus frugivorus</i> , <i>P. angulatus</i> , Eocene, New Mexico.
† <i>Prosinopa</i> TROUËSSART, 1897	<i>Sinopa eximia</i> , Wyoming.
<i>Telmalestes</i> ^b MARSH, Aug., 1872	<i>Telmalestes crassus</i> , Henry Fork, Wyoming.
<i>Thinolestes</i> MARSH, Aug., 1872	<i>Thinolestes anceps</i> , western Wyoming.
<i>Tomitherium</i> COPE, 1872	<i>Tomitherium rostratum</i> , Blacks Fork, Wyoming.

NOTOPITHECIDÆ.

Notopithecidae AMEGHINO, 1897.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
<i>Adpithecus</i> AMEGHINO, 1901	<i>Adpithecus secans</i> , <i>A. amplidens</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Antepithecus</i> AMEGHINO, 1901	<i>Antepithecus brachystephanus</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Eupithecops</i> AMEGHINO, 1897	<i>Eupithecops proximus</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Infrapithecus</i> AMEGHINO, 1901	<i>Infrapithecus cinctus</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Notopithecus</i> AMEGHINO, 1897	<i>Notopithecus adapinus</i> , <i>N. fossulatus</i> , <i>N. summus</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Pseudopithecus</i> ROTH, 1901	<i>Pseudopithecus modestus</i> , Argentina.
<i>Rankelia</i> ROTH, 1901	<i>Rankelia elegans</i> , Lago Musters, Patagonia.
<i>Transpithecus</i> AMEGHINO, 1901	<i>Transpithecus obtentus</i> , Patagonia.

NYCTICEBIDÆ. (See LEMURIDÆ.)

PLESIADAPIDÆ.

Plesiadapidae TROUËSSART, 1897.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
<i>Creoadapis</i> LEMOINE, 1894	<i>Creoadapis dourvillei</i> , Reims, France.
<i>Plesiadapis</i> GÉRAIS, 1877	<i>Plesiadapis tricuspidens</i> , Reims, France.
† <i>Protoadapis</i> LEMOINE, 1878	<i>Protoadapis copei</i> , <i>P. crassiuspidens</i> , <i>P. relictuspidens</i> , <i>P. curviciuspidens</i> , Reims, France.
<i>Subnuciuspidens</i> LEMOINE, 1887	<i>Plesiadapis daubrei</i> , Reims, France.
<i>Tricuspidens</i> LEMOINE, 1887	<i>Plesiadapis remensis</i> , <i>P. gervaisii</i> , Reims, France.

^a For a revision of this family, see OSBORN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. N. Y., XVI, pp. 190-199, June 25, 1902.

^b *Telmalestes* MARSH, Nov., 1872.

SIMIIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

- † *Anthropoidæ* GADOW, 1898. *Pitheciidæ* GRAY, 1821.
 † *Anthropomorphidæ* AMEGHINO, 1889. *Simiidæ*^a FLEMING, 1822.
Hylobatina GRAY, 1870.
Hylobatidæ BLYTH, 1875.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
<i>Andropithecus</i> ^b COPE, 1868.....	<i>Nomen nudum</i> (chimpanzee or gorilla).
† <i>Anthropodus</i> SCHLOSSER, 1901.....	<i>Anthropodus brancoi</i> , Germany. (See <i>Nropithecus</i> .)
<i>Anthropopithecus</i> BLAINVILLE, 1838..	<i>Simia troglodytes</i> , West Africa. (See <i>Troglodytes</i> , <i>Pan</i> and <i>Theranthropus</i> .)
<i>Brachiopithecus</i> SÉNÉCHAL, 1839.....	Orang and Gibbon, Malay Archipelago.
<i>Cheiron</i> BURNETT, 1828.....	<i>Homo lar</i> , Malay Peninsula; <i>Simia leucisca</i> , Java. (See <i>Hylobates</i> and <i>Laratus</i> .)
<i>Dryopithecus</i> LARTET, 1856.....	<i>Dryopithecus fontani</i> , St. Gaudens, France.
<i>Engeco</i> HAECKEL, 1866.....	<i>Simia troglodytes</i> , West Africa. (See <i>Troglodytes</i> and <i>Pan</i> .)
† <i>Faunus</i> OKEN, 1816.....	<i>Faunus indicus</i> (= <i>Simia satyrus</i>), Borneo. (See <i>Simia</i> .)
<i>Gorilla</i> I. GEOFFROY, 1852.....	<i>Troglodytes gorilla</i> , Gaboon River, West Africa.
<i>Griphopithecus</i> ABEL, 1903.....	<i>Griphopithecus suessi</i> , Austria.
<i>Hylanthropus</i> GLOGER, 1841.....	<i>Simia troglodytes</i> , West Africa. (See <i>Pan</i> , <i>Theranthropus</i> , and <i>Anthropopithecus</i> .)
<i>Hylobates</i> ILLIGER, 1811.....	<i>Homo lar</i> , Malay Peninsula.
<i>Laratus</i> GRAY, 1821.....	<i>Homo lar</i> , Malay Peninsula. (See <i>Hylobates</i> .)
<i>Lophotus</i> G. FISCHER, 1813.....	New name for <i>Pongo Lacépède</i> , 1799. (See <i>Simia</i> .)
<i>Macrobates</i> BILLBERG, 1828.....	New name for <i>Pongo</i> Geoffroy, 1812.
† <i>Mimetes</i> LEACH, 1820.....	<i>Simia troglodytes</i> , West Africa. (See <i>Pan</i> .)
<i>Neopithecus</i> ABEL, 1903.....	New name for <i>Anthropodus</i> Schlosser, 1901.
<i>Paidopithecus</i> POHLIG, 1895.....	<i>Paidopithecus rhenanus</i> , Eppelsheim, Germany.
† <i>Palæopithecus</i> LYDEKKER, 1879.....	<i>Palæopithecus sivalensis</i> , Siwalik Hills, India.
<i>Pan</i> OKEN, 1816.....	<i>Pan africanus</i> (= <i>Simia troglodytes</i>), W. Africa.
† <i>Pithecus</i> CUVIER, 1800.....	<i>Simia satyrus</i> Borneo. (See <i>Simia</i> .)
<i>Pliohylobates</i> DUBOIS, 1895.....	<i>Pliohylobates eppelsheimensis</i> , Germany.
<i>Pliopithecus</i> GÉRAVIS, 1848-52.....	<i>Pithecus antiquus</i> , Sansan, France.
<i>Pongo</i> LACÉPÈDE, 1799.....	<i>Pongo borneo</i> , Borneo. (See <i>Simia</i> .)
† <i>Pongo</i> HAECKEL, 1866.....	New name for <i>Troglodytes</i> ^c Geoffroy, 1812. (See <i>Pan</i> .)
† <i>Protopithecus</i> LARTET, 1851.....	<i>Pithecus antiquus</i> , Sansan, France. (See <i>Pliopithecus</i> .)
<i>Pseudanthropos</i> REICHENBACH, 1860.....	New name for <i>Troglodytes</i> Geoffroy, 1812. (See <i>Pan</i> , <i>Theranthropus</i> , and <i>Anthropopithecus</i> .)
† <i>Satyrus</i> OKEN, 1816.....	New name for <i>Hylobates</i> Illiger, 1811.
† <i>Satyrus</i> LESSON, 1840.....	<i>Satyrus rufus</i> (= <i>Simia satyrus</i>), Borneo. (See <i>Simia</i> .)
<i>Siamanga</i> GRAY, 1843.....	<i>Pithecus syndactylus</i> , Sumatra. (See <i>Symphalangus</i> and <i>Syndactylus</i> .)

^a *Simiidæ* BONAPARTE, 1838; *Simiidæ* BONAPARTE, 1850.^b Possibly a modified form of *Anthropopithecus* BLAINVILLE, 1838.^c Including both the Chimpanzee and Gorilla.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Simia</i> LINNÆUS, 1758.....	<i>Simia satyrus</i> (type), Borneo; and 20 other species.
<i>Symphalangus</i> GLOGER, 1841.....	<i>Pithecius syndactylus</i> , Sumatra.
<i>Syndactylus</i> BOITARD, 1842.....	<i>Syndactylus siamang</i> (= <i>Pithecius syndactylus</i>), Sumatra. (See <i>Symphalangus</i> .)
<i>Theranthropus</i> ^a BROOKES, 1828.....	<i>Troglodytes niger</i> , West Africa. (See <i>Pan</i> .)
† <i>Troglodytes</i> GEOFFROY, 1812.....	<i>Troglodytes niger</i> (= <i>Simia troglodytes</i>), West Africa. (See <i>Pan</i> , <i>Mimeles</i> [preoccupied], <i>Theranthropus</i> , <i>Anthropopithecius</i> , <i>Hylanthropus</i> , <i>Pseudanthropos</i> , <i>Engeco</i> , and <i>Pongo</i> [preoccupied]).

TARSIIDÆ^b.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Tarsius GRAY, 1825.*Tarsiidæ* BURNETT, 1828.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Cephalopachus</i> SWAINSON, 1835.....	<i>Tarsius bancanus</i> , Banca, East Indies.
<i>Hypsicebus</i> LESSON, 1840.....	<i>Tarsius bancanus</i> , Banca, East Indies.
<i>Macrotarsus</i> LINK, 1795.....	<i>Macrotarsus buffoni</i> (= <i>Tarsius spectrum</i>), East Indies.
<i>Labianus</i> GRAY, 1821.....	<i>Lemur spectrum</i> , Borneo or Celebes.
<i>Tarsius</i> STORR, 1780.....	<i>Lemur tarsius</i> , East Indies.

INCERTÆ SEDIS.

<i>Arhinolemur</i> AMEGHINO, 1898.....	<i>Arhinolemur scalabrinii</i> , Paraná, Argentina.
<i>Metacheiromys</i> ^c WORTMAN, 1903.....	<i>Metacheiromys marshi</i> , Wyoming.

Hypothetical genera.

<i>Anthropomorphus</i> AMEGHINO, 1884 ..	'Common ancestor of Man and existing apes.'
<i>Archipithecius</i> HÆCKEL, 1895.....	'Common ancestor of all the apes.'
<i>Archiprims</i> HÆCKEL, 1895.....	'Ancestor of the lemurs.'
<i>Collendernum</i> AMEGHINO, 1884.....	'Common ancestor of Man and the gibbon.'
<i>Oristernum</i> AMEGHINO, 1884.....	'Common ancestor of Man, the gibbon, and the orang utan.'
<i>Diprothomo</i> AMEGHINO, 1884.....	'Second ancestor of Man.'
<i>Diprotosimia</i> AMEGHINO, 1884.....	'Second ancestor of the orang utan.'
<i>Diprotroglodytes</i> AMEGHINO, 1884 ..	'Second ancestor of the gorilla and chimpanzee.'
<i>Metusimia</i> AMEGHINO, 1884.....	'Ancestor of the orang utan.'
<i>Methylobates</i> AMEGHINO, 1884.....	A genus developed from the original <i>Hytobates</i> .
<i>Proanthropomorphus</i> AMEGHINO, 1884	'Precursor of <i>Anthropomorphus</i> .'
<i>Prothomo</i> AMEGHINO, 1884.....	'First ancestor of Man.'
<i>Prothylobates</i> AMEGHINO, 1884.....	'Ancestor of the gibbon.'
<i>Protosimia</i> AMEGHINO, 1884.....	'First ancestor of the orang utan.'
<i>Protroglodytes</i> AMEGHINO, 1884.....	'Ancestor of the gorilla and chimpanzee.'
<i>Tetraprothomo</i> AMEGHINO, 1884.....	'Fourth ancestor of Man.'
<i>Triprothomo</i> AMEGHINO, 1884.....	'Third ancestor of Man.'
<i>Triprotosimia</i> AMEGHINO, 1884.....	'Third ancestor of the orang utan.'
<i>Triprotroglodytes</i> AMEGHINO, 1884...	'Third ancestor of the gorilla and chimpanzee.'

^a Name published in a sale catalogue.^b All the generic names in this family are based on a single species, for which the earliest available generic name is *Tarsius* STORR, 1780.^c *Metacheiromyidae* WORTMAN, 1903.

PROTODONTA.^a (See **MARSUPIALIA**, **DROM**

SIRENIA.^b

DUGONGIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Dugongidæ GRAY, 1821.

Halicoridæ GRAY

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included in</i>
<i>Amblychilus</i> G. FISHER, 1814	New name for <i>Platysto</i>
<i>Dugong</i> ^c LACÉPÈDE, 1799	<i>Dugong indicus</i> (= <i>T</i> Ocean.
<i>Halicore</i> ILLIGER, 1811	<i>Trichecus dugon</i> , India
† <i>Odobenus</i> RAFINESQUE, 1815	New name for <i>Dugong</i>
<i>Platystomus</i> G. FISCHER, 1803	<i>Trichecus dugon</i> , India
<i>Prohalicore</i> FLOT, 1887	<i>Prohalicore dubaleni</i> , vi

HALICORIDÆ. (See **DUGONGID**

HALITHERIIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Halitherida CARUS, 1868.

Pachyacanthinae

Halitheriidae GILL, 1872.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included in</i>
† <i>Cheirotherium</i> BRUNO, 1839	<i>Cheirotherium</i> sp., Mon
? <i>Crassitherium</i> VAN BENEDEN, 1871 ..	<i>Crassitherium robustum</i> .
" <i>Cyotherium</i> KAUP, 18—"	Synonym of <i>Halitheriu</i>
<i>Desmostylus</i> MARSH, 1888	<i>Desmostylus hesperus</i> , A
<i>Dioplotherium</i> COPE, 1883	<i>Dioplotherium manigau</i>
<i>Eosiren</i> ANDREWS, 1902	<i>Eosiren libyca</i> , Fayûm,
† <i>Eotherium</i> OWEN, 1875	<i>Eotherium aegyptiacum</i> , (See <i>Eotheroides</i> .)
<i>Eotheroides</i> PALMER, 1899	New name for <i>Eotheriu</i>
<i>Felsinootherium</i> CAPELLINI, 1865	<i>Felsinootherium forestii</i> .
<i>Fucotherium</i> KAUP, 1840	<i>Halicore cuvieri</i> , Europ
<i>Halianassa</i> MEYER, 1838	<i>Manatus studeri</i> , Flonh
<i>Halibutherium</i> GLOGER, 1841	<i>Halibutherium</i> sp., Fra
<i>Halitherium</i> ^d KAUP, 1838	<i>Halitherium dubium</i> , Fl
<i>Hemicaulodon</i> COPE, 1869	<i>Hemicaulodon effodiens</i> .
<i>Metaxytherium</i> CHRISTOL, 1840	<i>Metaxytherium</i> sp., Fra
<i>Miosiren</i> DOLLO, 1890	<i>Miosiren kocki</i> , Antwer
? <i>Pachyacanthus</i> BRANDT, 1871	<i>Pachyacanthus suessi</i> vicinity of Vienna, i

^a OSBORN, JOURN. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 2d ser., IX, p. 222, to Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXIV, p. 109, 1887, but the name article.

^b ILLIGER, Prodr. Syst. Mamm. et Avium, p. 140, 181

^c *Dugungus* TIEDEMANN, 1808; *Dugongidus* GRAY, 1821.

^d Originally spelled *Halytherium* (typographical error).

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
? <i>Pachyspondylus</i> BRANDT, 1873.....	<i>Lapsus</i> for <i>Pachyacanthus</i> Brandt, 1871.
<i>Pontotherium</i> KAUP, 1840.....	<i>Pontotherium</i> sp., Europe.
<i>Prototherium</i> ZIGNO, 1887.....	<i>Halitherium veronense</i> , Monte Zuello, Italy.
<i>Pugmeodon</i> KAUP, 1838	<i>Pugmeodon schinzii</i> , Flonheim, Germany.
<i>Rytiodus</i> LARTET, 1866	<i>Rytiodus capgrandi</i> , Bournic, France.
? <i>Trachytherium</i> GERVAIS, 1849	<i>Trachytherium raulinii</i> , Aillas, France.

HYDRODAMALIDÆ.^a

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Hydrodamalidæ PALMER, 1895.	Rytinadæ GRAY, 1843.
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GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
? <i>Haligyna</i> BILLBERG, 1828.....	<i>Trichechus manatus borealis</i> , Bering Island, Bering Sea.
<i>Hydrodamalis</i> RETZIUS, 1794	<i>Hydrodamalis stelleri</i> (= <i>Manati gigas</i>), Bering Island, Bering Sea.
† <i>Manati</i> ZIMMERMANN, 1780	<i>Manati gigas</i> , Bering Island, Bering Sea.
<i>Nepus</i> G. FISCHER, 1814.....	<i>Nepus stelleri</i> , Bering Island, Bering Sea.
<i>Rytina</i> ILLIGER, 1811.....	<i>Trichechus manatus borealis</i> , Bering Island, Bering Sea.
<i>Sirene</i> LINK, 1794.....	<i>Trichechus manatus borealis</i> , Bering Island, Bering Sea.
<i>Stellera</i> ('CUVIER') BOWDICH, 1821..	<i>Trichechus manatus borealis</i> , Bering Island, Bering Sea.

MANATIDÆ. (See **TRICHECHIDÆ.**)**PRORASTOMIDÆ.***Prorastomidae* COPE, 1889.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
<i>Prorastomus</i> OWEN, 1855.....	<i>Prorastomus sirenoïdes</i> , Jamaica.

TRICHECHIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Manatidæ GRAY, 1821.	Trichechidæ GILL, 1872. ^b
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GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
<i>Halipædisca</i> GISTEL, 1848	New name for <i>Manatus</i> Brünnich, 1772.
<i>Manatherium</i> HARTLAUB, 1886	<i>Manatherium delheidi</i> , Antwerp, Belgium.
<i>Manatus</i> BRÜNNICH, 1772	<i>Trichechus manatus</i> , tropical America.
<i>Nemodermus</i> RAFINESQUE, 1815.....	<i>Manatus</i> sp. (nomen nudum).
<i>Oxystomus</i> G. FISCHER, 1803.....	<i>Trichechus manatus</i> , tropical America.
<i>Ribodon</i> AMEGHINO, 1883.....	<i>Ribodon limbatus</i> , Paraná, Argentina.
<i>Trichechus</i> LINNÆUS, 1758	<i>Trichechus manatus</i> , tropical America.

^a All the generic names in this family are based on a single species, for which the earliest available generic name is *Hydrodamalis* RETZIUS, 1794.

^b Apparently the first use of the name for a family of Sirenia; erroneously applied to a group of *Pinnipedia* much earlier.

INCERTÆ SEDIS.

<i>Chronozoon</i> DE VIS, 1883	<i>Chronozoon austral</i>
<i>Dystomus</i> G. FISCHER, 1813	<i>Dystomus</i> sp.
<i>Protosirena</i> HAECKEL, 1895	Hypothetical ance

TILLODONTIA.^a**ANCHIPPODONTIDÆ.**

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES

<i>Anchippodontidae</i> GILL, 1872.	<i>Tillotheride</i>
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GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or inc
<i>Anchippodus</i> LEIDY, 1868	<i>Anchippodus ripari</i>
<i>Tillotherium</i> MARSH, 1873	<i>Tillotherium hyracc</i>
<i>Trogosus</i> LEIDY, 1871	<i>Trogosus castoriden</i>

ESTHONYCHIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES

<i>Esthonychidæ</i> COPE, 1883.	<i>Platycharopi</i>
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GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or inc
<i>Esthonyx</i> COPE, 1874	<i>Esthonyx bisulcatus</i>
<i>Miolophus</i> OWEN, 1865	<i>Miolophus planicep</i>
<i>Platycharops</i> CHARLESWORTH, 1855 ..	<i>Platycharops richa</i>

NOTOSTYLOPIDÆ.*Notostylopidæ* AMEGHINO, 188

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or incl
<i>Acrostylops</i> AMEGHINO, 1901	<i>Acrostylops pungiu</i>
<i>Anastylops</i> AMEGHINO, 1897	<i>Anastylops vallatus</i>
<i>Catastylops</i> AMEGHINO, 1901	<i>Catastylops pendens</i>
<i>Coelostylops</i> AMEGHINO, 1901	<i>Coelostylops crassus</i>
<i>Homalostylops</i> AMEGHINO, 1901	<i>Homalostylops rige</i>
<i>Isostylops</i> AMEGHINO, 1902	<i>Isostylops fretus</i> , Pi
<i>Monolophodon</i> ROTH, 1903	<i>Monolophodon min</i>
<i>Notostylops</i> AMEGHINO, 1897	<i>Notostylops murini</i> Patagonia.
<i>Orthogeniops</i> AMEGHINO, 1902	New name for <i>Ort</i> .
† <i>Orthogenium</i> ROTH, 1901	<i>Orthogenium amegi</i>
<i>Otronia</i> ROTH, 1901	<i>Otronia mûhlbergi</i> ,
<i>Parastylops</i> AMEGHINO, 1897	<i>Parastylops celodu</i>
<i>Pliostylops</i> AMEGHINO, 1901	<i>Pliostylops magnifu</i>
<i>Polymorphia</i> ROTH, 1899	<i>Polymorphia lechei</i> ,
<i>Tonostylops</i> AMEGHINO, 1902	<i>Tonostylops spissus</i> ,

^a MARSH, Am. Journ. Sci., 3d ser., IX, p. 221, Mar. 15
Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., IX, pp. 61-63, 1897.

PANTOSTYLOPIDÆ.*Pantostylopidae* AMEGHINO, 1901.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
<i>Entelostylops</i> AMEGHINO, 1901.....	<i>Entelostylops completus</i> , <i>E. incolumis</i> , <i>E. tripartitus</i> , <i>E. cestillus</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Eostylops</i> AMEGHINO, 1901.....	<i>Eostylops diversidens</i> , <i>E. obliquatus</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Microstylops</i> AMEGHINO, 1901.....	<i>Microstylops clarus</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Pantostylops</i> AMEGHINO, 1901.....	<i>Pantostylops typus</i> , <i>P. incompletus</i> , <i>P. minutus</i> , Patagonia.

UNGULATA.^a**AMBLIPODA.^b****BATHYOPSIDÆ.** (See **UINTATHERIIDÆ.**)**CORYPHODONTIDÆ.***Bathmodontidae* COPE, 1873.*Coryphodontidae* MARSH, 1876.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
<i>Bathmodon</i> COPE, 1872.....	<i>Bathmodon radians</i> (type), <i>B. semicinctus</i> , Evanston, Wyoming.
<i>Coryphodon</i> OWEN, 1845.....	<i>Coryphodon eocanus</i> , Essex, England.
<i>Ectacodon</i> COPE, 1881.....	<i>Ectacodon cinctus</i> , Big Horn Basin, Wyoming.
<i>Loxolophodon</i> COPE, 1872.....	<i>Bathmodon semicinctus</i> , Evanston, Utah. (See <i>Loxolophodon</i> , under Uintatheriidae, p. 908.)
<i>Manteodon</i> COPE, 1881.....	<i>Manteodon subquadratus</i> , Big Horn Basin, Wyo.
<i>Metalophodon</i> COPE, 1873.....	<i>Metalophodon armatus</i> , Black Buttes, Wyoming.

PANTOLAMBIDIDÆ.*Pantolambdidae* COPE, 1883.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
<i>Guilielmofloweria</i> AMEGHINO, 1901...	<i>Guilielmofloweria plicata</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Pantolambda</i> COPE, 1882.....	<i>Pantolambda bathmodon</i> , New Mexico.
<i>Ricardolydekkeria</i> AMEGHINO, 1901 ..	<i>Ricardolydekkeria prarupta</i> , <i>R. profunda</i> , Patagonia.

PERIPTYCHIDÆ.^c

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Anisonchidae OSBORN & EARLE, 1895.*Periptychidae* COPE, 1882.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
<i>Anisonchus</i> COPE, 1881.....	<i>Mioclaenus sectorius</i> , New Mexico.
<i>Catathlaeus</i> COPE, 1881.....	<i>Catathlaeus rhabdodon</i> , New Mexico.

^a [RAY, "Syn. Meth. Anim., 1693," fide AGASSIZ, Nomenclator Zool., p. 34, 1842]; STORR, Prodrromus Methodi Manum., pp. 18, 29, 30, Tab. Gen., Tab. C, 1780.

^b COPE, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1875, p. 73, May 11, 1875; see also OSBORN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., X, p. 182, 1898.

^c This family is usually placed in the Condylarthra. It is here transferred to the Amblypoda on the authority of OSBORN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., X, p. 181, 1898.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Conacodon</i> MATTHEW, 1897	<i>Haploconus entloconus</i> (type), <i>Anisonchus cophater</i> , New Mexico.
<i>Ectoconus</i> COPE, 1884	<i>Ectoconus ditrigonus</i> , New Mexico.
<i>Haploconus</i> COPE, 1882	<i>Haploconus lineatus</i> (type), <i>Mioclanus angustus</i> , New Mexico.
<i>Hemithlaeus</i> COPE, 1882	<i>Hemithlaeus kowalevskianus</i> , New Mexico.
<i>Periptychus</i> COPE, 1881	<i>Periptychus carinidens</i> , New Mexico.
? <i>Properiptychus</i> AMEGHINO, 1897	<i>Properiptychus argentinus</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Zetodon</i> COPE, 1883	<i>Zetodon gracilis</i> , New Mexico.

TRIGONOSTYLOPIDÆ.

Trigonostylopidæ AMEGHINO, 1901.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Edvardocopeia</i> AMEGHINO, 1901	<i>Edvardocopeia sinuosa</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Pleurystylops</i> AMEGHINO, 1901	<i>Pleurystylops glebosus</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Pseudostylops</i> AMEGHINO, 1901	<i>Pseudostylops subquadratus</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Trigonostylops</i> AMEGHINO, 1897	<i>Trigonostylops wortmani</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Tychostylops</i> AMEGHINO, 1901	<i>Tychostylops marculus</i> , Patagonia.

UINATHERIIDÆ.

(Including *Bathyopsidæ*.)

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

<i>Bathyopsidæ</i> OSBORN, 1898.	<i>Tinoceridæ</i> MARSH, 1872.
<i>Dinoceratidæ</i> ZITTEL, 1893.	<i>Uinatatheriidæ</i> FLOWER, 1876.
<i>Eobasileidæ</i> COPE, 1873.	

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Bathyopsis</i> COPE, 1881	<i>Bathyopsis fissidens</i> , Wind River Basin, Wyoming.
<i>Dinoceras</i> MARSH, Sept. 27, 1872	<i>Dinoceras mirabile</i> , Big Bone Buttes, Wyoming.
<i>Diletrodon</i> COPE, 1885	<i>Uinatatherium segne</i> , east of Fort Bridger, Wyo.
<i>Elachoceras</i> SCOTT, 1886	<i>Elachoceras parvum</i> , Henry Fork, Wyoming.
<i>Eobasileus</i> COPE, Aug. 20, 1872	<i>Eobasileus cornutus</i> , Haystack Mt., Wyoming.
<i>Laoceras</i> MARSH, 1886	<i>Tinoceras pugnar</i> , Haystack Mt., Wyoming.
<i>Lefalaphodon</i> COPE, Aug. 19, 1872 ...	Misprint for <i>Loxolophodon</i> Cope, 1872.
<i>Loxolophodon</i> ^a COPE, Aug. 22, 1872..	<i>Loxolophodon cornutus</i> (type), <i>L. furcatus</i> , <i>L. pressicornus</i> , South Bitter Creek, Wyoming (See <i>Loxolophodon</i> , p. 907.)
† <i>Octotomus</i> COPE, 1885	<i>Dinoceras laticeps</i> , vicinity of Green River, Wyo.
<i>Parocerus</i> MARSH, 1886	<i>Dinoceras laticeps</i> , vicinity of Green River, Wyo.
<i>Platoceras</i> MARSH, 1886	<i>Tinoceras latum</i> , vicinity of Green River; <i>Eobasileus cornutus</i> , Haystack Mt., Wyoming..
<i>Tetheopsis</i> COPE, 1885	<i>Tinoceras stenops</i> , Haystack Mt., Wyoming.
<i>Tinoceras</i> MARSH, Aug. 19, 1872	<i>Titanotherium</i> ? <i>anceps</i> , Sage Creek, Wyoming
<i>Uinatamastix</i> LEIDY, Aug. 1, 1872	<i>Uinatamastix atrox</i> , Dry Creek Buttes, Wyoming
<i>Uinatatherium</i> LEIDY, Aug. 1, 1872 ...	<i>Uinatatherium robustum</i> , Dry Creek Buttes, Wyo

^a Described three days earlier under the name *Lefalaphodon*, with the species *L. discornatus*, *L. bifurcatus*, and *L. excremicornis*.

INCERTÆ SEDIS.

- iodon* OSBORN, 1898 *Ectoconodon petersoni*, Laramie beds, Wyoming.
mbdu OSBORN, 1898 *Protolambda hatcheri*, Laramie beds, Wyoming.
odon OSBORN, 1898 *Synconodon sexicuspidis*, Laramie beds, Wyoming.

ANCYLOPODA.^a

CHALICOTHERIIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

- theridæ* ('GAUDRY') DAWKINS, 1868. *Moropodidæ* MARSH, 1877.
theriidæ GILL, 1872. ‡ *Selenolophodontidæ* REICHENOW, 1887.
heriidæ ALSTON, 1878.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

- | Name, authority, and date. | Type or included species, and localities. |
|------------------------------------|--|
| <i>therium</i> GAUDRY, 1863..... | <i>Macrotherium pentelicum</i> , Pikermi, Greece. |
| <i>on</i> LARTET, 1849..... | <i>Anoplotherium magnum</i> , Sansan, France. |
| <i>therium</i> KAUP, 1833..... | <i>Chalicotherium antiquum</i> , <i>Lophiodon goldfussi</i> (type), Eppelsheim, Germany. |
| <i>itherium</i> FILHOL, 1880..... | <i>Limognitherium ingens</i> , Quercy, France. |
| <i>herium</i> LARTET, 1837..... | <i>Macrotherium sansaniense</i> , Sansan, France. |
| <i>us</i> , MARSH, 1877..... | <i>Moropus distans</i> (type), Oregon; <i>M. senex</i> , <i>M. elatus</i> , Nebraska. |
| <i>therium</i> KAUP, 1859..... | <i>Anoplotherium sivalense</i> , Siwalik Hills, India. |
| <i>herium</i> , GERVAIS, 1876..... | <i>Pernatherium rugosum</i> , vicinity of Paris, France. |
| <i>herium</i> , GERVAIS, 1876..... | <i>Ancylotherium priscum</i> , Quercy, France. |
| <i>ocelus</i> OSBORN, 1895..... | <i>Sphenocelus uintensis</i> , Uinta Basin, Utah. |

HOMALODONTOTHERIIDÆ.

Homalodontotheridæ AMEGHINO, 1889.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

- | Name, authority, and date. | Type or included species, and localities. |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <i>mnus</i> AMEGHINO, 1902..... | <i>Isotemnus distentus</i> , Patagonia. |
| <i>nus</i> AMEGHINO, 1895..... | <i>Asmodeus scotti</i> , <i>A. osborni</i> , Patagonia. |
| <i>lon</i> AMEGHINO, 1892..... | <i>Bacnodon chubutensis</i> (= <i>Colpodon propinquus</i>), Rio Chubut, Patagonia. |
| <i>ntotherium</i> ROTH, 1903..... | <i>Culodontotherium palmeri</i> , <i>C. varicatum</i> , Chubut, Patagonia. |
| <i>n</i> BURMEISTER, 1885..... | <i>Colpodon propinquus</i> , Rio Chubut, Patagonia. |
| <i>erium</i> AMEGHINO, 1891..... | <i>Diorotherium egregium</i> , southern Patagonia. |
| <i>don</i> ROTH, 1901..... | <i>Diplodon ampliatus</i> , Patagonia. (See <i>Diplodonops</i> .) |
| <i>mops</i> AMEGHINO, 1902..... | New name for <i>Diplodon</i> Roth, 1901. |
| <i>phanodon</i> ROTH, 1903..... | <i>Eurystephanodon cattanii</i> , <i>E. angusticephalus</i> , <i>E. crassatus</i> , Lago Musters, Chubut, Patagonia. |
| <i>ophodon</i> ROTH, 1903..... | <i>Heterolophodon ampliatus</i> , Lago Musters, Patagonia. |
| <i>odon</i> BURMEISTER, 1891..... | Abbreviation of <i>Homalodontotherium</i> Flower, 1873. |
| <i>odotherium</i> FLOWER, 1873..... | <i>Homalodontotherium cunninghami</i> , Rio Gallegos, Patagonia. |
| <i>us</i> ROTH, 1903..... | <i>Iemudeus angustidens</i> , <i>I. proportionalis</i> , Lago Musters, Patagonia. |
| <i>ia</i> ROTH, 1901..... | <i>Pehuenia wehrlii</i> , Lago Musters, Patagonia. |

^aCope, *Am. Naturalist*, XXIII, pp. 151-153, Mar. 1889.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or incl
<i>Picunia</i> ROTH, 1901.....	<i>Picunia nitida</i> , La
<i>Proasmodeus</i> AMEGHINO, 1902.....	<i>Asmodeus armatus</i>
<i>Prochalicotherium</i> AMEGHINO, 1902..	<i>Prochalicotherium</i>
<i>Puelia</i> ROTH, 1901.....	<i>Puelia plicata</i> , La
<i>Pyramidon</i> ROTH, 1901.....	<i>Pyramidon klaats</i>
<i>Setebos</i> ROTH, 1901.....	<i>Setebos terribilis</i> , I
<i>Tehuelia</i> ROTH, 1901.....	<i>Tehuelia regia</i> , La
<i>Thomashuxleya</i> AMEGHINO, 1901....	<i>Thomashuxleya ro</i>
<i>Trigonolophodon</i> ROTH, 1903.....	<i>Trigonolophodon</i> 1 Territory of Ch

ISOTEMNIDÆ.

Isotemnidae AMEGHINO, 1899

GENERA AND SUBGENERA

Name, authority, and date.	Type or incl
<i>Anisorhizus</i> AMEGHINO, 1902.....	<i>Anisorhizus atriar</i>
<i>Archæoplus</i> AMEGHINO, 1898.....	<i>Archæoplus incipi</i>
<i>Chiodon</i> BERG, 1899.....	New name for <i>S</i>
<i>Colhuapia</i> ROTH, 1901.....	<i>Colhuapia rosei</i> L
<i>Colhuelia</i> ROTH, 1901.....	<i>Colhuelia frühi</i> La
<i>Dialophus</i> AMEGHINO, 1901.....	<i>Dialophus simus</i> ,
<i>Dimerostephanos</i> AMEGHINO, 1902....	<i>Trimerostephanos</i>
<i>Eochalicotherium</i> AMEGHINO, 1901...	<i>Eochalicotherium</i> <i>bustum</i> , <i>E. min</i>
<i>Isotemnus</i> AMEGHINO, 1897.....	<i>Isotemnus primiti</i>
<i>Lelfunia</i> ROTH, 1901.....	<i>Lelfunia haugi</i> , R
<i>Maxschlosseria</i> AMEGHINO, 1901....	<i>Maxschlosseria pr</i>
<i>Paginula</i> AMEGHINO, 1901.....	<i>Paginula parca</i> , I
<i>Pleurocoelodon</i> AMEGHINO, 1895....	<i>Pleurocoelodon wir</i>
<i>Pleurostylodon</i> AMEGHINO, 1897....	<i>Pleurostylodon mo</i>
<i>Porotemnus</i> AMEGHINO, 1902.....	<i>Porotemnus crassi</i>
<i>Proacrodon</i> ROTH, 1899.....	<i>Proacrodon transf</i>
<i>Prostylops</i> AMEGHINO, 1897.....	<i>Prostylops typus</i> , I
<i>Rhyphodon</i> ROTH, 1899.....	<i>Rhyphodon lankes</i>
† <i>Staurodon</i> ROTH, 1899.....	<i>Staurodon gegenba</i> <i>agonia</i> . (See (
<i>Trimerostephanos</i> AMEGHINO, 1895....	<i>Trimerostephanos</i> .

LEONTINIIDÆ.

Leontiniidae AMEGHINO, 1899

GENERA AND SUBGENERA

Name, authority, and date.	Type or incl
<i>Ancylocoelus</i> AMEGHINO, 1895.....	<i>Ancylocoelus frequ</i>
<i>Carolodarwinia</i> AMEGHINO, 1901....	<i>Carolodarwinia py</i>
<i>Hedralophus</i> AMEGHINO, 1901.....	<i>Hedralophus bicosi</i>
<i>Leontinia</i> AMEGHINO, 1895.....	<i>Leontinia gaudryi</i> <i>zoni</i> , Patagonia.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Loxocoeus</i> AMEGHINO, 1895	<i>Loxocoeus carinatus</i> , Patagonia.
<i>iphragnis</i> ROTH, 1899	<i>Periphragnis harmeri</i> , Chubut, Patagonia.
<i>liootherium</i> AMEGHINO, 1895	<i>Rodiotherium armatum</i> , Patagonia.
<i>phops</i> AMEGHINO, 1895	<i>Scaphops grypnus</i> , Patagonia.
<i>ugenium</i> AMEGHINO, 1895	<i>Stenogenium sclerops</i> , Patagonia.

INCERTÆ SEDIS.

<i>Ortholophodon</i> ROTH, 1901	<i>Ortholophodon prolongus</i> , Lago Musters, Patagonia.
<i>Trilobodon</i> ^a ROTH, 1901	<i>Trilobodon brancoi</i> , Chubut, Patagonia.

ARTIODACTYLA.^b

AGRIOTHERIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

<i>riochaeridæ</i> ^c LEIDY, 1869.	<i>Leptomerycinæ</i> ZITTEL, 1893.
<i>tionychidæ</i> OSBORN & WORTMAN, 1893.	<i>Merycoidodontinæ</i> HAY, 1902.
<i>ylopidæ</i> LYDEKKER, 1889.	† <i>Oreodontidæ</i> LEIDY, 1869.
<i>mericidæ</i> MARSH, 1894.	<i>Protoreodontinæ</i> SCOTT, Sept. 2, 1890.
<i>pinodontinæ</i> COPE, 1887.	<i>Protoreodontidæ</i> SCOTT, 1890.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>riochaerus</i> LEIDY, 1850-51	<i>Agriochaerus antiquus</i> , South Dakota.
<i>riomeryx</i> MARSH, 1894	<i>Agriomeryx migrans</i> , South Dakota.
<i>agriotherium</i> SCOTT, 1898	<i>Agriotherium paradoxicum</i> , Uinta Basin, Utah. (See <i>Protoreodon</i> and <i>Chorotherium</i> .)
<i>retrotherium</i> DOUGLASS, 1901	<i>Arretotherium acridens</i> , near Dillon, Montana.
<i>tionyx</i> OSBORN & WORTMAN, 1893.	<i>Artionyx gaudryi</i> White River, South Dakota.
<i>bathygenys</i> DOUGLASS, 1901	<i>Bathygenys alpha</i> , near Whitehall, Montana.
<i>richyrus</i> MATTHEW, 1901	<i>Merychochaerus rusticus</i> , Sweetwater River, Wyo.
<i>richmeryx</i> COPE, 1878	<i>Brachymeryx feliceps</i> , Deep River, Montana.
<i>camelomeryx</i> SCOTT, 1898	<i>Camelomeryx longiceps</i> , Uinta Basin, Utah.
<i>orootherium</i> BERG, 1899	New name for <i>Agriotherium</i> Scott, 1898.
<i>oreodon</i> COPE, 1879	<i>Coloreodon ferox</i> (type), <i>C. macrocephalus</i> , John Day River, Oregon.
<i>ylops</i> LEIDY, 1851	<i>Cotylops speciosa</i> , South Dakota. (See <i>Merycoidodon</i>).
<i>cyclopidius</i> COPE, 1878	<i>Cyclopidius sinus</i> (type), <i>C. heterodon</i> , Deep River, Montana.
<i>meryx</i> MARSH, 1894	<i>Agriochaerus pumilus</i> Uinta Basin, Utah.
<i>oreodon</i> MARSH, 1875	<i>Oreodon occidentalis</i> , John Day River, Oregon.
<i>eucrotaphus</i> LEIDY, 1850	<i>Eucrotaphus jacksoni</i> , Fort Laramie, Wyoming.
<i>omeryx</i> MARSH, 1894	<i>Hyomeryx breviceps</i> , Uinta Basin, Utah.
<i>pisodus</i> COPE, 1873	<i>Hypisodus ringens</i> , Colorado.
<i>leptauchenia</i> LEIDY, 1856	<i>Leptauchenia decora</i> , White River, S. Dakota.
<i>stomeryx</i> LEIDY, 1853	<i>Leptomeryx evansi</i> , Nebraska.
<i>leptoreodon</i> WORTMAN, 1898	<i>Leptoreodon marshi</i> , Uinta Basin, Utah.
<i>limnætes</i> DOUGLASS, 1901	<i>Limnætes platyceps</i> , Three Forks, Montana.

^a *Trilobodontidæ* ROTH MS.^b OWEN, Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London, IV, p. 131, 1847.^c *Agriochaeridæ* LEIDY, 1871.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Merychius</i> LEIDY, 1858.....	<i>Merychius elegans</i> (type), <i>M. medius</i> , <i>M. major</i> , Niobrara River, Nebraska.
<i>Merycochoerus</i> LEIDY, 1858.....	<i>Merycochoerus proprius</i> , Fort Laramie, Wyo.
<i>Merycodesmus</i> SCOTT, 1888.....	<i>Merycodesmus gracilis</i> , Uinta Basin, Utah.
<i>Merycoidodon</i> LEIDY, 1848.....	<i>Merycoidodon culbertsoni</i> , White River, S. Dak.
<i>Merycoputer</i> COPE, 1879.....	<i>Hyopotamus guyotianus</i> , John Day River, Oreg.
<i>Mesoreodon</i> SCOTT, 1893.....	<i>Mesoreodon chelonys</i> , Deep River Valley, Mont.
† <i>Oreodon</i> LEIDY, 1851.....	<i>Oreodon priscum</i> , <i>O. gracile</i> , 'Nebraska Territory.' (See <i>Cotylops</i> .)
† <i>Oromeryx</i> MARSH, 1894.....	<i>Oromeryx plicatus</i> , Uinta Basin, Utah.
<i>Paracotylops</i> MATTHEW, Apr., 1901..	<i>Oreodon superbus</i> , Bridge Creek, Oregon. (See <i>Promerycochærus</i> .)
<i>Pitheciastes</i> COPE, 1878.....	<i>Pitheciastes brevifacies</i> , Deep River, Montana.
<i>Promerycochærus</i> DOUGLASS, Jan., 1901	<i>Oreodon superbus</i> , Bridge Creek, Oregon; <i>Merycochærus leidyi</i> , <i>M. chelydra</i> , John Day River, Oregon; <i>M. macrostegus</i> , Bridge Creek; <i>M. montanus</i> , Deep River, Montana.
<i>Protagriochærus</i> SCOTT, 1899.....	<i>Protagriochærus annectens</i> , Uinta Basin, Utah.
<i>Protoreodon</i> SCOTT & OSBORN, 1887..	<i>Protoreodon parvus</i> , White River, Utah.
<i>Ticholeptus</i> COPE, 1878.....	<i>Ticholeptus zygomatiscus</i> , Deep River, Montana.
<i>Tricholeptus</i> SCUDDER, 1882.....	Misprint for <i>Ticholeptus</i> Cope, 1878.
<i>Trimerodus</i> COPE, 1873.....	<i>Trimerodus cedrensis</i> , Colorado.

ANOPLOTHERIIDÆ.

(Including Cænotheriidae, Dichobunidae, Dichodontidae, and Xiphodontidae.)

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

<i>Anoplotheriadae</i> ^a GRAY, 1821.	<i>Diplopidae</i> LYDEKKER, 1883.
<i>Cænotheriidae</i> COPE, 1881.	<i>Eurytheriidae</i> COPE, 1889.
<i>Dichobunina</i> TURNER, 1849.	<i>Mixtotheriodontidae</i> LYDEKKER, 1883.
<i>Dichobunidae</i> GILL, 1872.	<i>Tapirulidae</i> COPE, 1879.
<i>Dichodontidae</i> COPE, 1874.	<i>Xiphodontidae</i> FLOWER, 1884.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Adrotherium</i> FILHOL, 1883.....	<i>Adrotherium depressum</i> , Quercy, France.
<i>Amphimerix</i> POMEL, 1849.....	<i>Anoplotherium murinum</i> , <i>A. obliquum</i> , Paris Basin, France.
<i>Anoplotherium</i> , G. CUVIER, 1804....	<i>Anoplotherium medium</i> , <i>A. minus</i> , <i>A. minimum</i> , Paris Basin, France.
<i>Cainotherium</i> BRAVARD, 1828.....	<i>Cainotherium commune</i> , <i>C. medium</i> , <i>C. minimum</i> , France.
<i>Cyclognathus</i> E. GEOFFROY, 1833....	<i>Anoplotherium laticurvatum</i> , St. Gérard-le-Puy, France.
<i>Dacrytherium</i> FILHOL, 1876.....	<i>Dacrytherium anthracoides</i> , Quercy, France.
? <i>Deilotherium</i> FILHOL, 1882.....	<i>Deilotherium simplex</i> , Quercy, France.
<i>Dichobune</i> CUVIER, 1822.....	<i>Anoplotherium leporinum</i> (= <i>A. minus</i>), <i>A. murinum</i> (= <i>A. minimum</i>), <i>A. obliquum</i> , Paris Basin, France.
<i>Dichodon</i> OWEN, 1848.....	<i>Dichodon cuspidatus</i> , Hordwell, England.
<i>Didymodon</i> BLAKE, 1863.....	<i>Didymodon vauchusianum</i> , Vacluse, France.
<i>Dioplum</i> RAFINESQUE, 1815.....	' <i>Anoplotherium</i> sp.,' France.
<i>Diplobune</i> RÜTTMEYER, 1862.....	<i>Dichobune mülleri</i> , <i>D. —</i> , Egerkingen, Switzerland.
† <i>Diplocus</i> AYMARD, 1853.....	<i>Diplocus gervaisii</i> , Gard, France.

^a *Anoplotheriidae* BONAPARTE, 1850.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>us</i> KOWALEVSKY, 1873.....	<i>Diplopus aymardi</i> , Hordwell, England.
<i>otuna</i> ('CUVIER') GRAY, 1825.....	Nomen nudum; probably misprint for <i>Dichobune</i> .
<i>ierium</i> GERVAIS, 1850.....	<i>Eurytherium latipes</i> , Débruge, France.
<i>therium</i> THOMAS, 1884.....	Emendation of <i>Adrotherium</i> Filhol, 1883.
<i>meryx</i> SCHLOSSER, 1886.....	<i>Haplotherium zitteli</i> , Quercy, France, and Egerkingen, Switzerland.
<i>therium</i> MEYER, 1841.....	Emendation of <i>Opliotherium</i> Laizer & Parieu, 1838.
<i>ulus</i> POMEL, 1851.....	<i>Cænotherium collotarsus</i> , <i>C. murinus</i> , Apt, France.
<i>icodon</i> ^a FILHOL, 1873.....	<i>Hyracodon primaevus</i> , Quercy, France. (See <i>Hyracodontherium</i> .)
<i>odontherium</i> FILHOL, 1877.....	New name for <i>Hyracodon</i> Filhol, 1873.
<i>therium</i> FILHOL, 1880.....	<i>Mesotherium mirabile</i> , Quercy, France. (See <i>Metriotherium</i> .)
<i>ichobune</i> FILHOL, 1877.....	<i>Dichobune campichei</i> , Europe.
<i>therium</i> FILHOL, 1882.....	New name for <i>Mesotherium</i> Filhol, 1880.
<i>therium</i> ^b MEYER, 1837.....	<i>Microtherium renggeri</i> , Aarau, Switzerland.
<i>therium</i> FILHOL, 1880.....	<i>Mixtotherium cuspidatum</i> , Quercy, France.
<i>lacithierium</i> FILHOL, 1882.....	<i>Mouillacitherium parvulum</i> , Mouillac, France.
<i>cherus</i> FILHOL, 1882.....	<i>Myzocherus primaevus</i> , Quercy, France.
<i>irium</i> LAIZER & PARIEU, 1838.....	<i>Anoplotherium laticurvatum</i> , <i>Opliotherium leptognathum</i> , Puy-de-Dôme, France.
<i>on</i> FILHOL, 1884.....	<i>Oracron minimus</i> , Mouillac, France.
<i>ron</i> AYMARD, 1855".....	<i>Palæon riparium</i> , Ronzon, France.
<i>plis</i> RAFINESQUE, 1815.....	<i>Anoplotherium</i> sp. (nomen nudum).
<i>mathus</i> LAIZER & PARIEU, 1838.....	<i>Anoplotherium</i> + <i>Opliotherium</i> .
<i>meryx</i> GERVAIS, 1873.....	<i>Plesiomeryx cadurensis</i> , Quercy, France.
<i>lacrytherium</i> FILHOL, 1880.....	<i>Plesydacrytherium elegans</i> , Quercy, France.
<i>tichobune</i> LEMOINE, 1891.....	<i>Protodichobune oureni</i> , <i>P. lydekkeri</i> , Reims, France.
<i>iotherium</i> FILHOL, 1882.....	<i>Spaniotherium speciosum</i> , Quercy, France.
<i>ulus</i> GERVAIS, 1850.....	<i>Tapirus hyacinus</i> , Apt, France.
<i>elenodon</i> SCHLOSSER, 1886.....	<i>Tetraselenodon kowalevskii</i> , France.
<i>palohyus</i> GERVAIS, 1874.....	<i>Tragulohyus inermis</i> , Quercy, France.
<i>ognatos</i> FILHOL, 1888.....	<i>Uphelognatos quercyi</i> , Quercy, France.
<i>odon</i> CUVIER, 1822.....	<i>Anoplotherium gracile</i> , Paris Basin, France.
<i>odontherium</i> FILHOL, 1877.....	<i>Xiphodontherium primaevum</i> , <i>X. secundarium</i> , Quercy, France.
<i>nus</i> AYMARD, 1853.....	<i>Zooligus picteti</i> , Puy, France.

ANTHRACOTHERIIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

<i>lontidæ</i> MARSH, 1894.....	<i>Hypopotaminæ</i> GILL, 1872.
<i>acotheridæ</i> LEIDY, 1869.....	<i>Hypopotamida</i> KOWALEVSKY, 1873.
<i>thracoheriidæ</i> GILL, 1872.....	<i>Merycopotamidæ</i> GILL, 1872.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>ion</i> AYMARD, 1853.....	<i>Hypopotamus crispus</i> , Gargas, France.
<i>ion</i> POMEL, 1847.....	<i>Anthracotherium relatum</i> , Ronzon, France.
<i>hracotherium</i> CUVIER, 1822".....	<i>Anthracotherium magnum</i> (type), <i>A. minimum</i> , Cadibona, Italy; <i>A. minus</i> , Agen, France.
<i>iodon</i> AYMARD, 1846.....	<i>Bothriodon platyrhynchus</i> (type), <i>B. leptorhynchus</i> , <i>Anthracotherium relatum</i> , France.

Originally spelled *Hyracodon* (typographical error); *Hyracodon* FILHOL, 1876. *species* not described in 1837, and genus practically a nomen nudum.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
† <i>Brachygnathus</i> POMEL, 1848	<i>Anthracotherium gergovianum</i> , Gergovia, France. (See <i>Synaphodus</i> .)
† <i>Brachyodus</i> DEPÉRET, 1895	<i>Anthracotherium onoidium</i> , Neuville, France.
† <i>Charomeryx</i> POMEL, 1848	<i>Anthracotherium silistrense</i> , Siwalik Hills, India.
<i>Elomeryx</i> MARSH, 1894	<i>Heptacodon armatus</i> , South Dakota.
† <i>Hemimeryx</i> LYDEKKER, 1878	<i>Hemimeryx blanfordi</i> (1883), Sind, India.
<i>Heptacodon</i> MARSH, 1894	<i>Heptacodon curtus</i> , South Dakota.
<i>Hyopotamus</i> OWEN, 1848	<i>Hyopotamus vectianus</i> , <i>H. bovinus</i> (type), Isle of Wight, England.
<i>Merycopotamus</i> FALC. & CAUTL., 1845.	<i>Hippopotamus dissimilis</i> , Siwalik Hills, India.
<i>Octacodon</i> MARSH, 1894	<i>Octacodon valens</i> , South Dakota.
<i>Prominatherium</i> TELLER, 1884	<i>Anthracotherium dalmatinum</i> , Monte Promina, Dalmatia.
<i>Rhagatherium</i> PICTET & HUMBERT, 1855-57.	<i>Rhagatherium valdense</i> , Switzerland.
<i>Sivameryx</i> LYDEKKER, 1878	<i>Sivameryx sindiensis</i> , Sind, India.
<i>Synaphodus</i> POMEL, 1848	<i>Synaphodus brachygnathus</i> (= <i>Anthracotherium gergovianum</i>), central France.
<i>Tapinodon</i> MEYER, 1846	<i>Tapinodon gresslyi</i> , Egerkingen, Switzerland.
<i>Taumastognathus</i> FILHOL, 1890	<i>Taumastognathus quercyi</i> , Quercy, France.

ANTILOCAPRIDÆ.

Antilocapridæ GRAY, 1866.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
<i>Antilocapra</i> ORD, 1818	<i>Antilope americana</i> , Plains of Missouri River.
<i>Dicranoceros</i> H. SMITH, 1827	<i>Antilocapra americana</i> , Missouri River.
? <i>Ixalus</i> OGILBY, 1837	<i>Ixalus probaton</i> , British America.
† <i>Mazama</i> OGILBY, 1837	<i>Antilope furcifer</i> (= <i>A. americana</i>), Plains of the Missouri River. (See <i>Antilocapra</i> .)

BOVIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

<i>Adenotinae</i> ('BLYTH') JERDON, 1874.	<i>Hircidae</i> 'BROOKES, 1828.'
<i>Egosceridae</i> (see <i>Egosceridae</i>).	<i>Neotraginae</i> SCLATER & THOMAS, 1894.
<i>Epycerotidae</i> GRAY, 1872.	<i>Nesotragidae</i> GRAY, 1872.
<i>Alcelaphidae</i> ('GRAY') ROCHEBRUNE, 1883.	<i>Egosceridae</i> COBBOLD, 1859.
<i>Antilopidae</i> GRAY, 1821.	<i>Orygidae</i> ('GRAY') ROCHEBRUNE, 1883.
<i>Bibovina</i> RÜTIMEYER, 1865.	<i>Ovibovinae</i> GILL, 1872.
<i>Bisontina</i> RÜTIMEYER, 1865.	<i>Ovicaprina</i> NOACK, 1887.
<i>Bovidæ</i> GRAY, 1821.	<i>Ovidæ</i> 'BROOKES, 1828.'
<i>Bubalina</i> RÜTIMEYER, 1865.	<i>Pantholopidae</i> GRAY, 1872.
<i>Bubalidinae</i> SCLATER & THOMAS, 1894.	<i>Peleadæ</i> GRAY, 1872.
<i>Capridæ</i> GRAY, 1821.	<i>Rupicapradæ</i> 'BROOKES, 1828.'
† <i>Cavicornidae</i> REICHENOW, 1886.	<i>Saigadæ</i> ^a GRAY, 1872.
<i>Cephalophoridae</i> GRAY, 1871.	<i>Strepsicerotidae</i> GRAY, 1872.
<i>Cervicapridæ</i> ('GRAY') ROCHEBRUNE, 1883.	<i>Sylvicaprina</i> 'SUNDEVALL, 1846.'
<i>Connochetidae</i> GRAY, 1872.	<i>Taurina</i> RÜTIMEYER, 1865.
<i>Damalidae</i> 'BROOKES, 1828.'	<i>Tetracerotidae</i> 'BROOKES, 1828.'
<i>Gazellinae</i> COUES, 1889.	<i>Tragelaphinae</i> ('BLYTH') JERDON, 1874.
<i>Helectragidae</i> GRAY, 1872.	<i>Tragelaphidae</i> ROCHEBRUNE, 1883.
<i>Hippotragina</i> RETZIUS & LOVÉN, 1845.	<i>Tragina</i> HAECKEL, 1895.
<i>Hippotragidae</i> ROCHEBRUNE, 1883.	

^a *Saigiidae* GILL, 1872.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
tas H. SMITH, 1827	<i>Damalis bubalis</i> (= <i>Antilope buselaphus</i> , type), <i>D. caama</i> , <i>D. suturosa</i> , <i>D. senegalensis</i> , <i>D. lunata</i> , Africa. (See <i>Bubalis</i> .)
: RAVINUSQUE , 1815	<i>Addax</i> of the ancients (= <i>Antilope naso-maculata</i> , 1816), Africa.
ta GRAY, 1847	<i>Antilope kob</i> , Gambia, West Africa.
eros PALLAS, 1811	<i>Capra ibex</i> , <i>C. aegagrus</i> , <i>C. hircus</i> , <i>Aegoceros ammon</i> , <i>Ae. musimon</i> , <i>Ae. argali</i> , <i>Ae. oris</i> , Eurasia.
eros SUNDEVALL, 1847	<i>Antilope melampus</i> , Central Africa.
cerus H. SMITH, 1827	Modification of <i>Egocerus</i> Desmarest, 1822. Type, <i>Antilope leucophanu</i> , Cape Colony. (See <i>Ozanna</i> .)
phus BLAINVILLE, 1816	<i>Antilope bubalis</i> (= <i>A. buselaphus</i> , type), North Africa; <i>A. caama</i> , South Africa. (See <i>Bubalis</i> .)
dorcas THOMAS, 1891	<i>Ammodorcas clurkei</i> , central Somali Land, Africa.
n BLAINVILLE, 1816	' <i>Ammon, M. corsicus et Oris</i> ,' <i>A. brachiatus</i> , <i>A. cervinus</i> , <i>A. lanosus</i> , <i>A. strepsiceros</i> .
tragus BLYTH, 1840	<i>Oris tragelaphus</i> , North Africa.
ibos FALCONER, 1865	<i>Amphibos acuticornis</i> , Siwalik Hills, India.
H. SMITH , 1827	<i>Antilope depressicornis</i> , Celebes.
rcas SUNDEVALL, 1847	<i>Antilope euchore</i> , Central Africa.
pe PALLAS, 1766	<i>Antilope cervicapra</i> , India.
rus H. SMITH, 1827	<i>Antilope lanigera</i> , <i>A. mazama</i> , <i>A. temmamazama</i> , mountains of North America.
i GRAY, 1850	<i>Aegoceros argali</i> , Siberia.
BRISSON , 1762	<i>Oris domestica</i> , <i>O. laticauda</i> , <i>O. longicauda</i> , <i>O. africana</i> , <i>O. guineensis</i> .
LINK , 1795	<i>Oris</i> = <i>Capra</i> .
— , 1845	<i>Bos arnee</i> , India.
tragus HEUDE, 1898	'Capricorns of Sumatra,' <i>Nemorhedus sumatrensis</i> , Sumatra.
HODGSON , 1837	<i>Bibos subhemachalus</i> (= <i>B. carifrons</i>), Nepal, India.
H. SMITH , 1827	<i>Bos bison</i> (type), <i>B. gaurus</i> , Eurasia; <i>B. americanus</i> , North America; <i>B. poephagus</i> , <i>B. gavaeus</i> , Asia.
as HODGSON, 1835	<i>Bisonus gaurus</i> , Nepal, India.
us WAGNER, 1844	<i>Bos bison</i> , Europe; <i>B. americanus</i> , N. America. (See <i>Bison</i> .)
rcus THOMAS, 1902	New name for <i>Euryceros</i> , Gray, 1850.
erium LEIDY, 1852	<i>Bos bombifrons</i> , Kentucky; <i>Oribos carifrons</i> , Arkansas River.
INNÆUS , 1758	<i>Bos taurus</i> (type), <i>B. bonasus</i> , Europe; <i>B. bison</i> , western United States; <i>B. bubalis</i> , southern Asia; <i>B. indicus</i> , India.
aphus BLAINVILLE, 1816	<i>Antilope picta</i> (= <i>A. tragocamelus</i> , type), northern India; <i>A. gnu</i> , <i>A. orcas</i> , Africa.
is FRISCH, 1775	<i>Antilope buselaphus</i> , North Africa.
us a FRISCH, 1775	Der Büffel.
ora RÜTIMEYER, 1877	<i>Bucapra dariesi</i> , Siwalik Hills, India.
cas HODGSON, 1850	<i>Budorcas tawicolor</i> , Mishmi Mountains, Assam.
ubalus H. SMITH, 1827, includes	<i>Bos caffer</i> (type), <i>B. pegasus</i> !, Africa; <i>B. arnee</i> , <i>atus</i> , India.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
Buffelus RÜTTMEYER, 1865.....	<i>Bos paleindicus</i> , India; <i>Bubalus antiquus</i> , —, <i>Bos indicus</i> , India.
Buselaphus FRISCH, 1775	'Der Bubal.'
Butragus (BLYTH MS.) GRAY, 1872..	<i>Butragus corniculatus</i> (= <i>Antilope taurina</i>), South Africa. (See <i>Connochaetes</i> and <i>Gorgon</i> .)
† Calliope OGILBY, 1837.....	<i>Antilope strepsiceros</i> , 1766 (= <i>Damalis capensis</i> , 1834), South Africa. (See <i>Strepsiceros</i> .)
Calotragus SUNDEVALL, 1846.....	<i>Cervus tragulus</i> (= <i>Antilope campestris</i>), Africa. (See <i>Raphicerus</i> .)
Capella KEYSERLING & BLASIUS, 1840.	<i>Capra rupicapra</i> , Alps, Europe. (See <i>Rupicapra</i> .)
Caper FRISCH, 1775.....	'Der Ziegenbock,' Eurasia. (See <i>Capra</i> .)
Capra LINNÆUS, 1758.....	<i>Capra hircus</i> (type), <i>C. ibex</i> , <i>C. rupicapra</i> , Europe; <i>C. depressa</i> , <i>C. reversa</i> , America; <i>C. pygmaea</i> , Guinea; <i>C. gazella</i> , <i>C. cervicapra</i> , India; <i>C. dorcas</i> , <i>C. grimmia</i> , Africa; <i>C. mambrica</i> , India; <i>C. ammon</i> , Siberia.
" Capricerva E. L. GEOFFROY, 1767"	<i>Capricerva</i> sp.
Capricornis OGILBY, 1837	<i>Antilope thar</i> , Himalayas, India.
Capricornulus HEUDE, 1898	<i>Antilope crispa</i> , <i>Capricornis pryerianus</i> , <i>C. saxicola</i> , Nipon, Japan.
Caprina WAGNER, 1844.....	<i>Antilope sumatrensis</i> , Sumatra; <i>A. goral</i> , Nepal; <i>A. thar</i> , central Nepal; <i>A. crispa</i> , Japan; <i>A. lanigera</i> , Rocky Mountains; <i>A. rupicapra</i> , Alps, southern Europe.
Caprovis HODGSON, 1847.....	<i>Ovis musimon</i> , Corsica or Sardinia.
Catablepas GRAY, 1821	<i>Antilope gnu</i> , South Africa. (See <i>Connochaetes</i> .)
Cemas OKEN, 1816	Includes 31 species; type, <i>Antilope gnu</i> , South Africa. (See <i>Connochaetes</i> .)
† Cemas GLOGER, 1841.....	New name for <i>Rupicapra</i> Frisch, 1775.
† Cemas BLANFORD, 1891.....	Emendation of <i>Cemas</i> Ogilby, 1837.
Cephalophus ^a H. SMITH, 1827.....	<i>A. sylcultrix</i> (type), <i>A. quadriscapa</i> , West Africa; <i>A. burchellii</i> , <i>A. mergens</i> , Caffraria; <i>A. ptoor</i> , Guinea; <i>A. grimmia</i> , West Africa; <i>A. maxwellii</i> , Sierra Leone; <i>A. corula</i> , <i>A. perpallia</i> , Caffraria; <i>A. philantomba</i> , Sierra Leone.
Cerophorus BLAINVILLE, 1816	Subgenera, 12: <i>Antilope</i> , <i>Gazella</i> , <i>Cervicapra</i> , <i>Alcelaphus</i> , <i>Tragelaphus</i> , <i>Buselaphus</i> , <i>Orys</i> , <i>Rupicapra</i> , <i>Capra</i> , <i>Oris</i> ou <i>Ammon</i> , <i>Oribos</i> , <i>Bo</i> .
Cervicapra SPARRMAN, 1780.....	<i>Antilope cervicapra</i> , India. (See <i>Antilope</i> .)
† Cervicapra BLAINVILLE, 1816	<i>Antilope redunda</i> , Africa. (See <i>Redunca</i> .)
Cobus BUCKLEY, 1876	Emendation of <i>Kobus</i> A. Smith, 1840.
† Colus WAGNER, 1844.....	<i>Antilope saiga</i> (= <i>Capra tatarica</i>), steppes of Siberia. (See <i>Saiga</i> .)
Connochaetes LICHTENSTEIN, 1814....	<i>Antilope gnu</i> , Africa.
Criotaurus GLOGER, 1841	New name for <i>Oribos</i> Blainville, 1816.
Criotherium FORSYTH MAJOR, 1891...	<i>Criotherium argalioides</i> , Samos, Greece.
Cuama GRAY, 1821.....	<i>Antilope cuama</i> , South Africa.
† Dama ^b GRAY, 1850	<i>Antilope soemmeringii</i> , Abyssinia; <i>A. mohr</i> , <i>A. dama</i> (type), West Africa; <i>A. ruficollis</i> , Kordofan.
Damalis H. SMITH, 1827.....	Includes 4 subgenera: <i>Acronotus</i> , <i>Buselaphus</i> , <i>Strepsiceros</i> , <i>Portax</i> . (Type, <i>Antilope buselaphus</i> , North Africa—see <i>Bubalia</i> .)

^a *Cephalophora* GRAY, 1842.^b For *Dama* 'BENNETT,' see p. 113.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
is GRAY, 1846	<i>Damalis lunatus</i> (type), <i>D. senegalensis</i> , <i>D. koba</i> , <i>D. pygarga</i> , <i>D. albifrons</i> , <i>D. ? zebra</i> , Africa. (See <i>Damaliscus</i> .)
icus SCLATER & THOMAS, 1894.	New name for <i>Damalis</i> Gray, 1846.
eros LYDEKKER, 1891	<i>Antilope triangularis</i> (= <i>A. oryx</i>), Zambesi River, southeastern Africa. (See <i>Taurotragus</i> .)
GRAY, 1821	<i>Antilope dorcas</i> , North Africa.
agus ^a NOACK, 1894	<i>Oreotragus megalotis</i> , Somali Land, East Africa.
RAFINESQUE, 1815	<i>Nomen nudum</i> .
is DESMAREST, 1822	<i>Antilope leucophæa</i> (type), Cape Colony; <i>A. equina</i> , South Africa. (See <i>Ozanna</i> and <i>Hippotragus</i> .)
gus GRAY, 1843	<i>Antilope isabellina</i> (= <i>A. arundinum</i> , type), <i>A. villosa</i> , <i>A. redunca</i> , South Africa.
s RAFINESQUE, 1815	<i>Antilope</i> sp. (nomen nudum).
is FITZINGER, 1869	<i>Gazella laevipes</i> , northeast Africa.
eros GRAY, 1850	<i>Antilope eurycerus</i> (type), West Africa; <i>Tragelaphus angasii</i> , Port Natal, South Africa. (See <i>Boocercus</i> .)
FRISCH, 1775	'Die Gazelle' (= <i>Capra dorcas?</i>), Africa.
HODGSON, 1847	<i>Bos frontalis</i> , India.
LICHTENSTEIN, 1814	Includes 12 species from Africa. Type, <i>Gazella dorcas</i> (fide Ogilby, 1837); <i>G. subgutturosa</i> (fide Sclater & Thomas, 1898). (See <i>Gacella</i> .)
GRAY, 1850	<i>A. gorgon</i> (= <i>A. taurina</i>), southeastern Africa. (See <i>Connoclaetes</i> .)
is LAURILLARD, 1841	<i>Antilope grimmia</i> (= <i>Cephalophus rufipilatus</i> , type), <i>A. pygmaea</i> , <i>A. frederici</i> , <i>A. sylvicultrix</i> , <i>A. mergens</i> , Africa; <i>A. quadricornis</i> , India.
b GRAY, 1852	<i>Cephalophus maxwellii</i> (type), Gambia; <i>C. pygmaea</i> , South Africa; <i>C. melanorheus</i> , Fernando Po; <i>C. punctulatus</i> , Sierra Leone; <i>C. whitfieldii</i> , Gambia.
us OWEN, 1846	<i>Sus americana</i> , Darien, Georgia.
agus KIRK, 1864	Emendation of <i>Eleotragus</i> Gray, 1843.
xerus WEITHOFER, 1888	<i>Helicoceros rotundicorne</i> , Pikermi, Greece. (See <i>Helicotragus</i> .)
ophora WEITHOFER, 1889	New name for <i>Helicoceros</i> Weithofer, 1888. (See <i>Helicotragus</i> .)
ragus PALMER, 1903	New name for <i>Helicophora</i> Weithofer, 1889.
is FALCONER, 1865	<i>Hemibos triquetricornis</i> , Siwalik Hills, India.
agus HODGSON, 1841	<i>Capra quadrimammis</i> , Nepal, India.
ragus VAN DER HOEVEN, 1855.	New name for <i>Nemorhedus</i> H. Smith, 1827.
sphus REICHENBACH, 1835	<i>Antilope gnu</i> , <i>A. orcas</i> , Africa; <i>A. picta</i> (= <i>A. tragocamelus</i>), northern India. (See <i>Bos-elaphus</i> .)
ragus SUNDEVALL, 1846	<i>Hippotragus leucophaeus</i> , Africa. (See <i>Egoceros</i> and <i>Ozanna</i> .)
BRISSON, 1762	<i>Hircus</i> et <i>Capra domestica</i> , <i>Capra angorensis</i> , <i>Iber</i> , <i>Iber imberbis</i> , <i>Capra parva americana</i> , <i>Iber parvus americanus</i> , <i>Rupicapra</i> , <i>Rupicapra sibirica</i> , <i>Gazella</i> , <i>Gazella indica</i> , <i>G. bezourtica</i> , <i>G. africana</i> , <i>G. novæ hispaniæ</i> , <i>Capra orientalis</i> , <i>C. syriaca</i> , <i>C. novæ hispaniæ</i> , <i>C. cretensis</i> .

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or includ</i>
<i>Hydrotragus</i> FITZINGER, 1866	<i>Adenota kul</i> (type), <i>ceros</i> , <i>Antilope leuc</i>
† <i>Hydrotragus</i> GRAY, 1872	<i>Tragelaphus spekei</i> , Africa. (See <i>Lim</i>
<i>Ibex</i> FRISCH, 1775	'Der Steinbock,' Ei
<i>Kemas</i> OGILBY, 1837	<i>Antilope goral</i> , Him
† <i>Kemas</i> GRAY, 1843	<i>Antilope hodgsonii</i> , T
<i>Kobus</i> ^a A. SMITH, 1840	<i>Antilope ellipsiprymn</i>
<i>Korin</i> GRAY, 1872	<i>Gazella rufifrons</i> , Sei
<i>Leptobos</i> RÜTIMEYER, 1877	<i>Leptobos falconeri</i> , S zeri, Narboda, Inc
† <i>Leptoceros</i> WAGNER, 1844	<i>Antilope leptoceros</i> , S
<i>Limnotragus</i> SCLATER & THOMAS, 1900.	New name for <i>Hydr</i>
<i>Lithotragus</i> HEUDE, 1898	<i>Capricornis maritimu</i> <i>tianus</i> , <i>C. marcoli</i> and Tonkin.
<i>Litoeranius</i> ^b KOHL, 1886	<i>Gazella walleri</i> , East
<i>Madoqua</i> OGILBY, 1837	<i>Antilope saltiana</i> , ea
<i>Mameapraus</i> HERRERA, 1899	Modification of <i>Cap</i>
<i>Minytragus</i> GLOGER, 1841	<i>Equus Neotragus</i> H.
<i>Moschatus</i> ———, 1845	<i>Bos moschatus</i> , Hud
<i>Musimon</i> PALLAS, 1776	<i>Musimon asiaticus</i> , p
† <i>Musimon</i> SCHRANK, 1798	<i>Ovis aries</i> , Eurasia.
<i>Nemorhedus</i> H. SMITH, 1827	<i>Antilope sumatrensis</i> India.
<i>Nagor</i> LAURILLARD, 1841	<i>Antilope redunca</i> , (ty <i>dii</i> , <i>A. defassa</i> , A. Africa. (See <i>Red</i>
<i>Nanger</i> LATASTE, 1885	<i>Antilope</i> (<i>Dama</i>) <i>mc</i>
<i>Nanotragus</i> SUNDEVALL, 1846	<i>Neotragus spiniger</i> Africa. (See <i>Neo</i>
<i>Nemotragus</i> HEUDE, 1898	<i>Capricornis erythro</i> Tchouen; <i>C. corni</i> <i>donticus</i> , Moupin; China.
<i>Neotragus</i> H. SMITH, 1827	<i>Antilope pygmaea</i> (ty) Abyssinia.
<i>Nesotragus</i> DÜBEN, 1847	<i>Nesotragus moschatu</i>
<i>Onotragus</i> GRAY, 1872	<i>Adenota lechee</i> (type) <i>donii</i> , Central Afr
<i>Oreamnos</i> RAFINESQUE, 1817	<i>Ovis montana</i> , Casca River.
† <i>Oreas</i> ^c DESMAREST, 1822	<i>Antilope canna</i> (= <i>A</i> <i>Taurotragus</i> .)
<i>Oreotragus</i> A. SMITH, 1834	<i>Oreotragus saltator</i> (= <i>A</i> Africa.
<i>Oritragus</i> GLOGER, 1841	<i>Oritragus oreotragus</i> ,
<i>Oryx</i> BLAINVILLE, 1816	<i>Antilope oryx</i> (= <i>Cap</i> <i>A. gazella</i> (= <i>A. o</i> <i>equina</i> , Africa.
<i>Ourebia</i> LAURILLARD, 1841	<i>Antilope oreotragus</i> , <i>melanotis</i> , <i>A. scopa</i> <i>montana</i> , <i>A. lanak</i>
<i>Ovibos</i> BLAINVILLE, 1816	<i>Bos moschatus</i> , Hud

^a *Kotus* GRAY, 1843.^b *Lithocranius* THOMAS, 1891.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
Ovis LINNÆUS, 1758.....	<i>Ovis aries</i> (type), Eurasia; <i>O. guineensis</i> , Guinea; <i>O. strepsiceros</i> , Mt. Ida, Asia Minor.
Oreamna REICHENBACH, 1845.....	<i>Antilope nigra</i> (type), <i>A. barbata</i> , <i>A. grandicornis</i> , <i>A. equina</i> , <i>A. leucophaea</i> , Africa.
Palæoreas GAUDRY, 1861	<i>Antilope lindermayeri</i> , Pikermi, Greece.
Palæoryx GAUDRY, 1861.....	<i>Antilope speciosa</i> , <i>Palæoryx parvidens</i> , Greece.
Palemia POIRIER, 1883.....	<i>Bos frontalis</i> , 'Java' (?).
Pantholope HODGSON, 1834.....	<i>Antilope hodgsonii</i> , Tibet.
Pecus OKEN, 1816	Includes <i>Bos</i> , <i>Ovis</i> , <i>Capra</i> , <i>Cemas</i> , and <i>Orasius</i> .
Pedietragus FITZINGER, 1860.....	<i>Antilope tragulus</i> (= <i>A. campestris</i>), S. Africa. (See <i>Raphicerus</i> .)
Pelea GRAY, 1851.....	<i>Antilope capreolus</i> , South Africa.
Peribos LYDEKKER, 1876.....	<i>Hemibos occipitalis</i> Siwalik Hills, India.
Phallantomba ('OGILBY') BLYTH, 1840.	<i>Antilope silvicultrix</i> , <i>A. mergens</i> , <i>A. pygmaea</i> , <i>A. maxwellii</i> , <i>A. perspicilla</i> , <i>A. natalensis</i> , <i>A. philliantomba</i> (type), <i>A. burchellii</i> , <i>A. grimmia</i> , Africa.
Planiceros GRAY, 1872.....	<i>Bubalus brachyceros</i> , <i>B. centralis</i> , <i>Bos reclinis</i> , Africa.
Psephagus GRAY, 1843	<i>Bos grunniens</i> , Tibet.
Purtax H. SMITH, 1827	<i>Damalis risia</i> (= <i>Antilope tragocamelus</i>), northern India. (See <i>Boselaphus</i> .)
Potamotragus GRAY, 1872.....	<i>Cephalophus melanopymnus</i> (= <i>Antilope sylvicultrix</i>), Gaboon, West Africa.
Probes HODGSON, 1850.....	<i>Bos frontalis</i> , India.
Probubalus RÜTIMEYER, 1865.....	<i>Probubalus sivalensis</i> , <i>Amphibos acuticornis</i> , Siwalik Hills, India; <i>Probubalus celebensis</i> (= <i>Antilope depressicornis</i> , type), Celebes. (See <i>A. iou</i> .)
Procupra HODGSON, 1846.....	<i>Procupra picticaudata</i> , Tibet.
Prostrepsiceros FORSYTH MAJOR, 1891.	<i>Prostrepsiceros woodwardi</i> , Samos, Greece.
Protoryx FORSYTH MAJOR, 1891.....	<i>Protoryx carolinae</i> , <i>P. longiceps</i> , <i>P. gaudryi</i> , <i>P. hippolyte</i> , Samos, Greece.
Protragelaphus DAMES, 1883	<i>Protragelaphus skouzesi</i> , Pikermi, Greece.
Protragocerus DÉPÉRET, 1887.....	<i>Protragocerus chantrei</i> , Grive St. Alban, France.
Pseudols HODGSON, 1846.....	<i>Ovis nayaur</i> , <i>O. burrhel</i> , Himalayas, India.
Pseudokobus FITZINGER, 1869	<i>Antilope forfer</i> , Senegambia, West Africa.
Quadriscopa FITZINGER, 1869.....	<i>Quadriscopa smithii</i> (= <i>Antilope quadriscopa</i>), Senegambia, West Africa.
Raphicerus H. SMITH, 1827	<i>Antilope acuticornis</i> (= <i>A. campestris</i> , type), South Africa; <i>A. subulata</i> , East Indies.
Redunca H. SMITH, 1827	<i>Antilope elotragus</i> , <i>A. redunca</i> (type), <i>A. isabellina</i> , <i>A. villosa</i> , <i>A. scoparia</i> , West Africa.
Risia LAURILLARD, 1841.....	<i>Antilope picta</i> , India; <i>A. fureifer</i> , Missouri River; <i>A. palmata</i> , Mexico.
Rupicapra FRISCH, 1775	'Die Gemse' (<i>Antilope rupicapra</i>), Europe.
Saiga GRAY, 1843.....	<i>Capra tatarica</i> , steppes of Siberia.
Scopophorus GRAY, 1846.....	<i>Scopophorus ourchi</i> (= <i>Antilope scoparia</i> , type), South Africa; <i>S. montanus</i> , Abyssinia. (See <i>Ourebia</i> .)
Spinigera LESSON, 1842.....	<i>Antilope spinigera</i> (= <i>Capra pygmaea</i>), West Africa. (See <i>Neotragus</i> .)
Strepsiceros RAFINESQUE, 1817	Goats and antelopes with spiral horns.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or include</i>
<i>Strepsiceros</i> FRISCH, 1775.....	'Der Zickelwidder,'
<i>Sylvicapra</i> OGILBY, 1837.....	<i>Antilope mergens</i> (=
† <i>Synceros</i> GRAY, 1872.....	<i>Bos caffer</i> , South Af
<i>Syncerus</i> HODGSON, 1847	<i>Bos brachyceros</i> , Afri
<i>Taurotragus</i> WAGNER, 1855.....	<i>Antilope oreas</i> (= <i>A.</i> <i>Boselaphus derbian</i>
<i>Taurus</i> STORR, 1780	New name for <i>Bos</i> I
<i>Terpene</i> GRAY, 1871.....	<i>Cephalophus longicep</i>
<i>Tetracerus</i> LEACH, 1825	<i>Antilope chickara</i> (=
<i>Tragelaphus</i> BLAINVILLE, 1816	<i>Antilope sylvatica</i> (ty) Africa.
† <i>Tragelaphus</i> OGILBY 1837.....	<i>Tragelaphus hippela</i> <i>elus</i>), northern In
<i>Tragocerus</i> GAUDRY, 1861	<i>Tragocerus amalthæu</i>
<i>Tragomma</i> HODGSON, 1848	New name for <i>Trag</i>
† <i>Tragops</i> HODGSON, 1847.....	<i>Antilope bennettii</i> , In
<i>Tragopsis</i> FITZINGER, 1869.....	<i>Antilope bennettii</i> (I (See <i>Tragomma</i> .)
† <i>Tragulus</i> H. SMITH, 1827.	<i>Antilope oreotragus</i> , <i>grisea</i> , <i>A. pallida</i> ,
<i>Tragus</i> SCHRANK, 1798	<i>Tragus ægagrus</i> (= (
<i>Urotragus</i> GRAY, 1871.....	<i>Antilope caudata</i> , no
<i>Urus</i> FRISCH, 1775	<i>Urus vulgaris</i> ('de Europe; 'Butrol' (
† <i>Urus</i> H. SMITH, 1827.....	<i>Bison lanifer</i> ('de
<i>Yak</i> ———, 1845	<i>Urus scoticus</i> , Scotla
<i>Zebu</i> ———, 1845.....	<i>Bos grunniens</i> , Tibet
	<i>Bos indicus</i> , India.

CAMELIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

† <i>Auchenina</i> BONAPARTE, 1845.	<i>Merycotheriina</i>
<i>Camelidæ</i> GRAY, 1821.	<i>Miolabina</i> HA
<i>Eschatiidæ</i> COPE, 1887.	<i>Poebrotheriida</i>
<i>Hypertragulidæ</i> COPE, 1879.	<i>Protolabididæ</i>
<i>Leptotragulina</i> ('COPE') ZITTEL, 1893.	† <i>Tylopodidæ</i> I

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or in</i>
<i>Alticamelus</i> MATTHEW, 1901.....	<i>Procamelus altus</i> , Jo
† <i>Auchenia</i> ILLIGER, 1811.....	<i>Camelus glama</i> , Peru <i>Lama</i> , <i>Dromedari</i>
<i>Camelomeryx</i> SCOTT, 1898.....	<i>Camelomeryx longicep</i>
<i>Camelops</i> LEIDY, 1854.....	<i>Camelops kansanus</i> , I
" <i>Camelotherium</i> BRAVARD, 1857"...	<i>Camelotherium magn</i> Pampas, Rio de L
<i>Camelus</i> LINNÆUS, 1758	<i>Camelus dromedariu</i> <i>anus</i> , Asia; <i>C. glan</i>
<i>Dromedarius</i> WAGLER, 1830.....	New name for <i>Auc</i> <i>Lama</i>).
† <i>Dromedarius</i> GLOGER, 1841	<i>Camelus dromedarius</i>
<i>Eoauchenia</i> AMEGHINO, 1887.....	<i>Eoauchenia primitiv</i>
<i>Eschatus</i> COPE, 1884.....	<i>Eschatus condens</i> (
	ley of Mexico.
<i>Eulamaops</i> AMEGHINO, 1889	<i>Auchenia parallela</i> .
† <i>Gomphotherium</i> COPE, 1886	<i>Poebrotherium ster</i>

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
<i>Hemiauchenia</i> Gervais & Ameghino, 1880.	<i>Hemiauchenia paradoxa</i> , Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.
<i>Holomeniscus</i> Cope, 1884	<i>Auchenia vitakeriana</i> , Oregon; <i>A. hestern</i> (type), California.
<i>Homocamelus</i> Leidy, 1869	<i>Homocamelus caninus</i> , Niobrara River, Nebraska.
<i>Hypertragulus</i> Cope, 1874	<i>Leptauchenia calcarata</i> (type), <i>Hypertragulus tricoatus</i> , Colorado.
<i>Ithygrammodon</i> Osborn, Scott & Speir, 1878.	<i>Ithygrammodon cameloides</i> , near Fort Bridger, Wyoming.
<i>Lama</i> Frisch, 1775	'Das amerikanische Kameel,' South America.
<i>Leptotragulus</i> Scott & Osborn, 1887.	<i>Leptotragulus proavus</i> , White River, Utah.
<i>Megalomeryx</i> Leidy, 1858	<i>Megalomeryx niobrarenensis</i> , Niobrara River, Nebr.
<i>Merycotherium</i> Bojanus, 1824	<i>Merycotherium sibiricum</i> , Siberia.
<i>Mesolama</i> Ameghino, 1884	<i>Mesolama angustimaxilla</i> , Lujan, Argentina.
<i>Miolabis</i> Hay, 1899	New name for <i>Protolabis</i> Wortman, 1898.
<i>Noccauchenia</i> Ameghino, 1891	New name for <i>Auchenia</i> Illiger, 1811. (See <i>Lama</i> and <i>Dromedarius</i> .)
<i>Pacos</i> Gray, 1872	<i>Camelus pacos</i> , South America.
<i>Palaolama</i> Gervais, 1867	<i>Auchenia weddellii</i> , <i>A. castelnaudii</i> , Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.
<i>Palauchenia</i> Owen, 1869	<i>Palauchenia magna</i> , Valley of Mexico.
<i>Parameryx</i> Marsh, 1877	No species mentioned in 1877; <i>Parameryx laevis</i> (1894), Uinta Basin, Utah.
<i>Pliauchenia</i> Cope, 1875	<i>Pliauchenia humphreysiana</i> (type), <i>P. vulcanorum</i> , New Mexico.
<i>Poebrotherium</i> Leidy, 1847	<i>Poebrotherium wilsoni</i> , White River, S. Dakota.
<i>Procamelus</i> Leidy, 1858	<i>Procamelus occidentalis</i> , Niobrara River, Nebr.
<i>Protauchenia</i> Branco, 1883	<i>Protauchenia reissi</i> , Punin, Ecuador.
<i>Protocamelus</i> Leidy, 1873	Emendation of <i>Procamelus</i> Leidy, 1858.
<i>Protolabis</i> Cope, 1876	<i>Protolabis heterodontus</i> , northeastern Colorado.
† <i>Protolabis</i> Wortman, 1898	<i>Protolabis transmontanus</i> , Cottonwood, Oregon. (See <i>Miolabis</i> .)
<i>Protomeryx</i> Leidy, 1856	<i>Protomeryx halli</i> , Bear Creek, South Dakota.
<i>Protorhea</i> ^a Moreno & Mercerat, 1891.	<i>Protorhea azarae</i> , Monte Hermoso, Argentina.
<i>Protylopus</i> Wortman, 1898	<i>Protylopus petersoni</i> , Uinta Basin, Utah.
<i>Palauchenia</i> Ameghino, 1889	<i>Palaolama owenii</i> , Prov. Buenos Aires, Arg.
<i>Vicugna</i> Lesson, 1842	<i>Camelus vicugna</i> , Andes, Chile.
<i>Vicunia</i> Rafinesque, 1815	New name for <i>Lama</i> Frisch, 1775.

CERVIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Alcedæ Brookes, 1828.	Elaphidæ Brookes, 1828.
Axidæ Brookes, 1828.	Hydropotinæ Trouessart, 1898.
Capreolidæ Brookes, 1828.	Mazamadæ Brookes, 1828.
Cervina Goldfuss, 1820.	Moschidæ Gray, 1821.
Cervidæ Gray, 1821.	Palæomerycidæ Lydekker, 1883.
Cervulinæ Sclater, 1870.	† Platycterinidæ Brookes, 1828.
Cervulidæ Gray, 1872.	Rangiferinidæ ^b Brookes, 1828.
Coassina Rüttimeyer, 1882.	Busadæ Brookes, 1828.
Cosorycinæ Cope, 1887.	Stylocerininæ Brookes, 1828.
Dremotherida Hæckel, 1895.	Subulidæ Brookes, 1828.
Elaphalcedæ Brookes, 1828.	

^a Described as a bird, but later found to be based on remains of *Auchenia lujanensis*.^b *Rangiferidæ* Gray, 1872.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or in</i>
† <i>Abnoloceros</i> GLOGER, 1841.....	Certain extinct deer France which were
<i>Achlis</i> REICHENBACH, 1845.....	<i>Cervus tarandus</i> Eur <i>tarandus sylvestris</i>
<i>Alces</i> ^a FRISCH, 1775	<i>Cervus alces</i> , Europe
† <i>Alce</i> BLUMENBACH, 1799	<i>Alce gigantea</i> (= <i>A</i> Ireland.
† <i>Alcelaphus</i> GLOGER, 1841.....	<i>Cervus alces</i> , Europe
<i>Alus</i> GRAY, 1825.....	Nomen nudum (ex <i>Amphimoschus</i> BOURGEOIS, 1873.....
<i>Amphimoschus</i> BOURGEOIS, 1873.....	<i>Amphimoschus pontei</i>
<i>Amphitragulus</i> ^b POMEL, 1846	<i>Amphitragulus elega</i> <i>munis</i> , <i>A. boulangeri</i> , <i>cilis</i> , Allier, France
<i>Anoglochis</i> CROIZET & JOBERT, 1826 ..	<i>Cervus ardei</i> <i>C. ramoni</i> Puy-de-Dôme, France
† <i>Anomolocera</i> GRAY, 1869	<i>Anomolocera huamensis</i> <i>laphus</i> .)
<i>Antifer</i> AMEGHINO, 1889.....	<i>Cervus ultra</i> , Prov. of
<i>Axis</i> H. SMITH, 1827	<i>Cervus axis</i> (type), India
<i>Blastoceros</i> WAGNER, 1844.....	<i>Cervus paludosus</i> , (type) <i>macrotis</i> , New Mexico
<i>Blastomeryx</i> COPE, 1877	<i>Dicrocerus gemmifer</i> ,
<i>Caprea</i> OGILBY, 1837	<i>Caprea capreolus</i> , Europe
<i>Capreolus</i> FRISCH, 1775	<i>Cervus capreolus</i> , Europe
† <i>Capromeryx</i> MATTHEW, 1902.....	<i>Capromeryx furcifer</i> ,
<i>Cariacus</i> LESSON, 1842.....	<i>Cervus virginianus</i> , <i>paludosus</i> , Paraguay <i>C. campestris</i> , Paraguay Mexico; <i>C. leucogaster</i> , <i>clavatus</i> , America; <i>C. nana</i> , <i>ica</i> ; <i>C. nanus</i> , Brazil <i>Dorcelaphus</i> .)
<i>Cataglochis</i> CROIZET & JOBERT, 1826 ..	<i>Cervus issiodorensis</i> , <i>pardinensis</i> , <i>C. arvensis</i> , <i>phus</i> , Java; <i>C. elaphus</i>
<i>Cervalces</i> SCOTT, 1885.....	<i>Cervus americanus</i> , North America
<i>Cervequus</i> LESSON, 1842	<i>Cervus andicus</i> , Cordillera <i>Hippocamelus</i> .)
<i>Cervillus</i> HEUDE, 1898.....	Nomen nudum applied to
<i>Cervulus</i> BLAINVILLE, 1816	<i>Cervus muntjak</i> , Java
<i>Cervus</i> LINNÆUS, 1758.....	<i>Cervus camelopardalis</i> (type), <i>C. tataricus</i> , <i>bezoarticus</i> , Africa <i>guineensis</i> , West Africa
<i>Coassus</i> GRAY, 1843	<i>Cervus rufus</i> , <i>C. nebulosus</i> (See <i>Mazama</i> Rafinesque)
<i>Cosoryx</i> LEIDY, 1869	<i>Cosoryx furcatus</i> , North America
<i>Creagroceros</i> FITZINGER, 1874	New name for <i>Furca</i>
† <i>Dactyloceros</i> WAGNER, 1855	<i>Cervus dama</i> , Europe

^a *Alces* GRAY, 1821, also based on *Cervus alces*, is the earliest

^b No species mentioned in 1846. The species here given as *genus* in 1854.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
FRISCH, 1775	<i>Cervus dama</i> , Europe.
aphus COUES, 1896	<i>Cariacus fraterculus</i> , Florida. (Lapsus for <i>Dorcelaphus</i> Gloger, 1841.)
crus LARTET, 1837	No species mentioned in first description; in 1839 <i>Dicrocerus elegans</i> , D. (?) <i>crassus</i> , D. (?) <i>magnus</i> , Sansan, France.
chis GERVAIS, 1859	<i>Cervus australis</i> , Montpellier, France.
lon BROOKES, 1828"	<i>Dioplon muntjak</i> (= <i>Cervus muntjak</i>), Java. (See <i>Muntiacus</i> .)
aphus GLOGER, 1841	<i>Cervus campestris</i> , <i>C. paludosus</i> , Paraguay; <i>C. virginianus</i> , <i>C. macrourus</i> , <i>C. macrotis</i> , United States.
ros FITZINGER, 1874	<i>Cervus tschudii</i> , Peru; <i>C. nemorivagus</i> , Brazil.
therium E. GEOFFROY, 1833 ...	<i>Dremotherium feignoui</i> , Auvergne, France.
haloes BROOKES, 1828"	<i>Elaphalces gouazoupoucou</i> , Paraguay; <i>E. mexicanus</i> , Mexico.
loceros FITZINGER, 1874	<i>Cervus sika</i> , Japan. (See <i>Sika</i> .)
us MILNE-EDWARDS, 1871 ...	<i>Elaphodus cephalophus</i> , Moupin, eastern Tibet.
hotherium DELFORTIE, 1876" ..	<i>Elaphotherium domenginei</i> , France.
rus MILNE-EDWARDS, 1866 ...	<i>Elaphurus davidianus</i> , Pekin, China.
is H. SMITH, 1827	<i>Cervus elaphus</i> (type), Europe; <i>C. canadensis</i> , <i>C. occidentalis</i> , North America; <i>C. wallichii</i> , India.
yceros AMEGHINO, 1889	<i>Epieuryceros truncus</i> , Puerto de La Plata, Argentina.
us GRAY, 1866	<i>Cervus macrotis</i> , New Mexico; <i>C. columbianus</i> , Columbia River.
loceros FALCONER, 1868	<i>Cervus sedgwickii</i> , Norfolk, England.
uceros TROUENART, 1898	<i>Cervus tetracerus</i> , central France.
fer WAGNER, 1844	<i>Cervus antisensis</i> , Bolivia. (See <i>Creagroceros</i> .)
otis FITZINGER, 1879	<i>Cervus gymnotis</i> , northern South America.
a HODGSON, 1838	<i>Cervus wallichii</i> , India.
lus OGILBY, 1837	Hypothetical genus.
elaphus BONAPARTE, 1836	<i>Cervus hippelaphus</i> , Java. (See <i>Rusa</i> .)
ocamelus LEUCKART, 1816" ...	<i>Hippocamelus dubius</i> (= <i>Equus bisuleus</i>), Chile.
rusa HEUDE, 1899	<i>Cervus equinus</i> , Borneo and Sumatra.
aphus GRAY, 1872	<i>Homelaphus inornatus</i> , South America.
la GRAY, 1872	<i>Capreolus leucotis</i> , Straits of Magellan.
laphus LYDEKKER, 1898	New name for <i>Hydropotes</i> Swinhoe, 1870.
opotes SWINHOE, 1870	<i>Hydropotes inermis</i> , Yangtze River, China. (See <i>Hydrelaphus</i> .)
phus SUNDEVALL, 1846	<i>Cervus porcinus</i> , India.
us AYMARD, 1855	<i>Latouus vellensis</i> , Ronzon, France.
therium LUND, 1838	<i>Leptotherium majus</i> , <i>L. minus</i> , Minas Geraes, Brazil.
ragus SWINHOE, 1874	<i>Lophotragus michianus</i> , Ningpo, China.
ilis KAUP, 18—" ..	Synonym of <i>Dama</i> and <i>Megaceros</i> (fide Zittel).
otis WAGNER, 1855	<i>Cervus macrotis</i> (type), <i>C. richardsoni</i> , <i>C. virginianus</i> , <i>C. nemoralis</i> , <i>C. mexicanus</i> , North America; <i>C. gymnotis</i> , South America. (See <i>Otelaphus</i> .)
riacus HERRERA, 1899	Modification of <i>Cariacus</i> Lesson, 1842.
ia RAFINESQUE, 1817	<i>Mazama bira</i> (= <i>Cervus simplicicornis</i>), <i>M. pita</i> (= <i>Cervus rufus</i> , type), Paraguay.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or include</i>
† <i>Mazama</i> H. SMITH, 1827	<i>Cervus virginianus</i> , (<i>macrotis</i> , <i>C. macr paludosus</i> , <i>C. can nemoralis</i> , Central
<i>Megaceros</i> OWEN, 1844	<i>Megaceros hibernicus</i> ,
<i>Megaloceros</i> BROOKES, 1828	<i>Megaloceros antiquori</i>
<i>Melanaxis</i> HEUDE, 1888	<i>Cervus alfredi</i> , Philij
<i>Merycodus</i> LEIDY, 1854	<i>Merycodus necatus</i> , E
<i>Micromeryx</i> LARTET, 1851	<i>Micromeryx flourensi</i>
" <i>Morphelaphus</i> FILHOL, 1890"	<i>Morphelaphus sansan</i>
<i>Moschifer</i> FRISCH, 1775.	? New name for <i>Mos</i>
<i>Moschus</i> LINNÆUS, 1758	<i>Moschus moschiferus</i> ,
<i>Muntiacus</i> RAFINESQUE, 1815	<i>Cervus muntjak</i> , Javi
<i>Myomeryx</i> ROGER, 1896	<i>Myomeryx minimus</i> ,
<i>Nanelaphus</i> FITZINGER, 1874	<i>Cervus namby</i> , Brazi
<i>Odocoileus</i> " RAFINESQUE, 1832	<i>Odocoileus speleus</i> (<i>lisle</i> , Pennsylvani
<i>Odontodorcus</i> GISTEL, 1848	<i>Cariacus</i> , and <i>Oph</i>
<i>Oplacerus</i> HALDEMAN, 1842	<i>Moschus tragulus</i> , <i>M</i>
	southeastern Asia.
	New name for <i>Maz</i>
	<i>Odocoileus</i> .)
† <i>Orotherium</i> AYMARD, 1850	<i>Orotherium liguris</i> , F
<i>Orygotherium</i> MEYER, 1838	<i>Orygotherium escheri</i> ,
<i>Otelaphus</i> FITZINGER, 1874	New name for <i>Macr</i>
<i>Oxotoceras</i> AMEGHINO, 1891	New name for <i>Blast</i>
	to be preoccupied.
<i>Palaeoceros</i> COSTA, 1850	<i>Palaeoceros granulat</i>
" <i>Palæocerrus</i> FILHOL, 1890"	<i>Palæocerrus sansan</i>
<i>Palaeomeryx</i> MEYER, 1834	<i>Palaeomeryx bojani</i> ,
	Bavaria.
<i>Palmatus</i> ^b LYDEKKER, 1898	Synonym of <i>Dama</i> 1
? <i>Panallodon</i> RAFINESQUE, 1831	<i>Panallodon tumulari</i>
<i>Panolia</i> GRAY, 1843	<i>Panolia acuticornis</i> ,
<i>Paruceros</i> AMEGHINO, 1889	<i>Cervus ensenadensis</i> ,
	<i>ratus</i> , <i>Cervus avius</i> ,
<i>Paralces</i> ALLEN, 1902	New name for <i>Alces</i>
	preoccupied. (Se
<i>Passalites</i> GLOGER, 1841	<i>Cervus nemorivagus</i> ,
† <i>Platuprosopos</i> FILHOL, 1888	<i>Platuprosopos sansan</i>
	<i>Strongulognathus</i> .)
† <i>Platyceros</i> GRAY, 1850	Equals <i>Dama</i> H. SM
† <i>Platyceros</i> POMEL, 1854	<i>Cervus somonensis</i> , (<i>dama polignacus</i>),
† <i>Polycladus</i> POMEL, 1854	<i>Cervus ardeus</i> , <i>C. ch</i>
	<i>polycladus</i> , type),
<i>Procerus</i> SERRES, 1838	<i>Cervus tarandus</i> , E
	Villefranche, Frai
<i>Procervulus</i> GAUDRY, 1878	<i>Procervulus aureliane</i>
<i>Procervus</i> BLAINVILLE, 1840	Emendation of <i>Prox</i>
† <i>Procervus</i> HODGSON, 1847	<i>Cervus dimorphe</i> , Inc
<i>Propalæomeryx</i> LYDEKKER, 1883	<i>Propalæomeryx sival</i>

^a *Odontocælus* SCLATER, 1902.

^b Used by GIEBEL in 1859, only in the

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
Prox OGILBY, 1837	<i>Prox moschatus</i> (= <i>Cervus muntjak</i>), Java. (See <i>Muntiacus</i> .)
Pseudaxis GRAY, 1872	<i>Cervus taiwanus</i> (= <i>C. pseudaxis</i> , type), Formosa; <i>C. manchuricus</i> , China; <i>C. sika</i> , Japan.
Pseudocervus HODGSON, 1841	<i>Cervus wallichii</i> , Kashmir, India.
Pudu GRAY, 1852	<i>Cervus humilis</i> (= <i>Capra pudu</i>), Chile.
Rangifer FRISCH, 1775	<i>Cervus lapponicus</i> (= <i>C. tarandus</i>), Europe; <i>Rangifer americanus</i> , North America.
Reduncina WAGNER, 1844	<i>Cervus virginianus</i> , <i>C. leucurus</i> , <i>C. mexicanus</i> , North America; <i>C. gymnotis</i> , South America; <i>C. nemoralis</i> , Central America.
Racervus^a HODGSON, 1838	<i>Cervus elaphoides</i> , Nepal, India.
Sika H. SMITH, 1827	<i>Cervus hippelaphus</i> , India; <i>C. unicolor</i> , Ceylon; <i>C. aristotelis</i> , India; <i>C. equinus</i> , Java; <i>C. peronii</i> , Timor; <i>C. —</i> , Malacca; <i>C. mariannus</i> , Ladrone Islands.
Sambar HEUDE, 1888	<i>Cervus aristotelis</i> , Mekong River, Cochin China.
Sika SCLATER, 1870	<i>Cervus manchuricus</i> , China; <i>C. taiwanus</i> , Formosa; <i>C. sika</i> (type), Japan.
Sikaillus HEUDE, 1898	<i>Cervus sika</i> , <i>Sikaillus infelix</i> , <i>S. daimius</i> , <i>S. rex</i> , <i>S. paschalis</i> , <i>S. regulus</i> , <i>S. aceros</i> , <i>S. sicarius</i> , <i>S. deyardinus</i> , <i>S. consobrinus</i> , <i>S. marmandianus</i> , <i>S. latidens</i> , <i>S. brachypus</i> , Goto Islands, Japan.
Sikelaphus HEUDE, 1894	<i>Sikelaphus soloensis</i> , Sulu Islands, Philippine Archipelago.
"Strogulognathus FILHOL, 1890"	New name for <i>Platyprosopos</i> Filhol, 1888.
Strongyloceros OWEN, 1846	<i>Strongyloceros spelæus</i> (type?), England; <i>Cervus elaphus</i> , Europe.
Stylocerus H. SMITH, 1827	<i>Cervus muntjak</i> , <i>C. philippinus</i> , <i>C. subcornutus</i> , <i>C. aureus</i> , <i>C. moschatus</i> , India and Malaysia.
Subulo H. SMITH, 1827	<i>Cervus rufus</i> , <i>C. simplicicornis</i> , <i>C. nemorivagus</i> , Paraguay.
"Subulus BROOKES, 1828"	<i>Subulus americanus</i> , New Jersey; <i>S. spinosus</i> —.
Tarandus BILLBERG, 1828	<i>Tarandus lapponum</i> (= <i>Cervus tarandus</i>), Lapland. (See <i>Rangifer</i> .)
? Teleopternus COPE, 1899	<i>Teleopternus orientalis</i> , Port Kennedy bone cave, Pennsylvania.
Ussa HEUDE, 1888	"Les cerfs de Luçon," Philippine Islands (30 species!)
Xenelaphus GRAY, 1869	New name for <i>Anomalocera</i> Gray, 1869.

CHOEROPOTAMIDÆ. (See **SUIDÆ.**)

COTYLOPIDÆ. (See **AGRIOCHÆRIDÆ.**)

DICHODONTIDÆ. (See **ANOPLOTHERIDÆ.**)

DICOTYLIDÆ. (See **TAGASSUIDÆ.**)

ELOTHERIIDÆ. (See **SUIDÆ.**)

GIRAFFIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

Camelopardina GRAY, 1825.

Helladotheria DAWKINS, 1868.

Camelopardalidæ BONAPARTE, 1831.

Siratheriina BONAPARTE, 1850.

Giraffidæ GRAY, 1821.

Siratheriidae GILL, 1872.

^a *Recurvus* JÄGER & BERNEL, 1870.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or includ
<i>Alcicephalus</i> RODLER & WEITHOFER, 1890.	<i>Alcicephalus neumay</i> Persia.
<i>Bramatherium</i> FALCONER, 1845.....	<i>Bramatherium perin</i>
<i>Camelopardalis</i> SCHREBER, 1784	<i>Camelopardalis giraf</i> Africa. (See <i>Gir</i>
<i>Giraffa</i> BRISSON, 1762	<i>Giraffa giraffa</i> (= <i>C</i>
<i>Helladotherium</i> GAUDRY, 1860.	<i>Helladotherium duve</i>
<i>Hydaspidotherium</i> LYDEKKER, 1876..	<i>Hydaspidotherium n</i>
<i>Libytherium</i> POMEL, 1892	<i>Libytherium maurus</i>
<i>Okapia</i> ^a LANKESTER, 1901	<i>Equus? johnstoni</i> , Se
<i>Orasius</i> OKEN, 1816	<i>Cervus camelopardal</i>
<i>Ovisfera</i> FRISCH, 1775	<i>Cervus camelopardal</i>
<i>Palæotragoceros</i> LYDEKKER, 1891....	Lapsus for <i>Palæotra</i>
<i>Palæotragus</i> GAUDRY, 1861	<i>Palæotragus roventii</i> ,
<i>Panotherium</i> WAGNER, 1861	<i>Panotherium</i> sp., Pi
<i>Samotherium</i> FORSYTH MAJOR, 1889 .	<i>Samotherium boissien</i>
<i>Sivatherium</i> CAUTLEY & FALC., 1835..	<i>Sivatherium gigante</i>
<i>Thaumatherium</i> GLOGER, 1841	New name for the
<i>Trachelotherium</i> GISTEL, 1848.....	New name for <i>Can</i> (See <i>Giraffa</i> .)
<i>Urmiaotherium</i> RODLER, 1888	<i>Urmiaotherium polak</i>
<i>Vishnutherium</i> LYDEKKER, 1876.....	<i>Vishnutherium irave</i>

HELOHYIDÆ.

Helohyda MARSH, 1877.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or includ
<i>Helohyus</i> MARSH, 1872	<i>Helohyus plicodon</i> , 1
† <i>Thinotherium</i> MARSH, 1872	<i>Thinotherium valid</i>

HIPPOPOTAMIDÆ.

Choeropsinae GILL, 1872.*Hippopotamid*

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or includ
† <i>Choerodes</i> LEIDY, 1852	<i>Hippopotamus liberu</i> (See <i>Choeropsis</i> at
† <i>Choeropotamus</i> BEDDARD, 1895	Lapsus for <i>Choeropsi</i>
<i>Choeropsis</i> LEIDY, 1853	New name for <i>Cher</i>
" <i>Cynos</i> E. L. GEOFFROY, 1767"	<i>Cynos</i> sp. = <i>Hippopo</i>
† <i>Diprotodon</i> DUVERNOY, 1849	<i>Hippopotamus liberu</i>
<i>Ditomeodon</i> GRATIOLET, 1869.....	New name for <i>Cher</i>
<i>Hexaprotodon</i> FALCONER & CAUTLEY, 1836.	<i>Hippopotamus sival</i> Hills, India.
<i>Hippopotamodon</i> LYDEKKER, 1877....	<i>Hippopotamodon siv</i>
<i>Hippopotamus</i> LINNÆUS, 1758	<i>Hippopotamus amp</i> <i>restris</i> , Brazil.
<i>Hippotamus</i> RAFINESQUE, 1815	New name for <i>Hipp</i>
<i>Hypopotamus</i> KAUP, 1844.....	<i>Hippopotamus minur</i>
† <i>Potamotherium</i> GLOGER, 1841.....	<i>Hippopotamus sival</i>
<i>Tetraprotodon</i> FALCONER & CAUTLEY, 1836.	<i>Hippopotamus ampl</i> <i>minor</i> , <i>H. medius</i> ,

^a *Ocapia* LANKESTER, 1901.^b "The small Liberian hippopotamus has been plac
potamus." (BEDDARD, Text-book Zoogeog., p. 100, 1

HOMACODONTIDÆ.*Homacodontidæ* MARSH, 1894.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
<i>Bunomeryx</i> WORTMAN, 1898	<i>Bunomeryx montanus</i> , <i>B. elegans</i> (type), Uinta Basin, Utah.
<i>Homacodon</i> MARSH, 1872	<i>Homacodon vagans</i> , Henry Fork, Wyoming.
<i>Nanomeryx</i> MARSH, 1894	<i>Nanomeryx caudatus</i> , Fort Bridger, Wyoming.

MERYCOPOTAMIDÆ. (See **ANTHRACOTHERIIDÆ.**)**OREODONTIDÆ.** (See **AGRIOCHÆRIDÆ.**)**PANTOLESTIDÆ.***Pantolestidæ* COPE, 1884.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
<i>Pantolestes</i> COPE, 1872	<i>Pantolestes longicaudus</i> , Wyoming.
<i>Trigonolestes</i> COPE, 1894	<i>Miocænus brachystomus</i> , Big Horn River, Wyo.

POEBROTHERIIDÆ. (See **CAMELIDÆ.**)**PROTOCERATIDÆ.***Protoceratidæ* MARSH, 1891.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
<i>Calops</i> MARSH, 1894	<i>Calops cristatus</i> , Miohippus beds, South Dakota.
<i>Protoceras</i> MARSH, 1891	<i>Protoceras celer</i> , Oreodon beds, South Dakota.

SUIDÆ.(Including *Achaenodontidæ* and *Elotheriidæ*.)

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

<i>Achaenodontinae</i> ZITTEL, 1893.	<i>Leptochoeridæ</i> MARSH, 1894.
<i>Achaenodontida</i> ^a HÆCKEL, 1895.	<i>Listriodontidæ</i> LYDEKKER, 1884.
<i>Acotherulidæ</i> LYDEKKER, 1883.	<i>Palaechoerida</i> RÜTIMEYER, 1863.
<i>Babirussina</i> GRAY, 1868.	<i>Phacochoeridæ</i> GRAY, 1868.
<i>Cebochoeridæ</i> LYDEKKER, 1883.	<i>Porcidæ</i> SCHULZE, 1893.
<i>Choeropotamidæ</i> OWEN, 1840-45.	<i>Potamochoerina</i> GRAY, 1873.
<i>Elotheriidæ</i> ALSTON, 1878.	<i>Suidæ</i> ^b GRAY, 1821.
<i>Entelodontidæ</i> LYDEKKER, 1883.	† <i>Suillida</i> HÆCKEL, 1895.
<i>Hyootheriinx</i> COPE, 1888.	<i>Tetraconodontidæ</i> LYDEKKER, 1876.
<i>Hyotherida</i> HÆCKEL, 1895.	

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or included species, and localities.</i>
<i>Achaenodon</i> ^c COPE, 1873	<i>Achaenodon insolens</i> , Mammoth Buttes, Wyo.
<i>Acotherulum</i> GERVAIS, 1850	<i>Acotherulum saturninum</i> , Apt, France.
<i>Ammodon</i> MARSH, 1893	<i>Elotherium leidyanum</i> (type), New Jersey; <i>E. bathrodon</i> , Dakota; <i>Ammodon potens</i> , Colo.

^a *Achaenodontidæ* MATTHEW, 1899.^b *Syidae* SCHULZE, 1900.^c *The original spelling Archæenodon* is an obvious misprint. (See p. 74.)

Name, authority, and date.	Type or inclu
<i>Amphichoerus</i> (BRAYARD MS.) GORE, 1874.	<i>Amphichoerus</i> typ Europe.
<i>Annamisus</i> HEUDE, 1892.	" 'Les Sangliers d
<i>Aper</i> PALLAS, 1766.	<i>Aper aethiopicus</i> , St
<i>Archæotherium</i> LEIDY, 1850.	<i>Archæotherium mor</i>
<i>Arctodon</i> LEIDY, 1851.	<i>Arctodon</i> sp. (=El
<i>Aulacochærus</i> GRAY, 1873.	<i>Sus vittatus</i> , Java.
<i>Babirusa</i> FRISCH, 1775.	<i>Sus babirusa</i> , Cel
? <i>Boöchærus</i> COPE, 1879.	<i>Boöchærus humeros</i>
<i>Bothrolabis</i> COPE, 1888.	<i>Bothrolabis rostrati</i>
<i>Bunochoerus</i> HEMPRICH & EHRENBURG, 1832.	Substitute suggest choerus Cuvier, :
<i>Calydonius</i> MEYER, 1846.	<i>Calydonius trux</i> , C
† <i>Capriscus</i> GLOGER, 1841.	<i>Sus papuensis</i> , Nev
<i>Cebochærus</i> GÉRAIS, 1848-52.	<i>Cebochærus anceps</i> ,
<i>Centuriosus</i> GRAY, Jan., 1862.	<i>Sus pliciceps</i> , Japa
<i>Chanohyus</i> COPE, 1879.	<i>Chanohyus deceden</i>
<i>Charopotamus</i> CUVIER, 1821.	<i>Charopotamus gyp</i>
<i>Choerelaphus</i> GLOGER, 1841.	<i>Sus babirusa</i> , Cel
<i>Choeromorus</i> GÉRAIS, 1848-52.	<i>Choeromorus mam</i> Gers, France.
? <i>Charotherium</i> CAUTL. & FALC., 1835.	<i>Charotherium sival</i>
† <i>Choerotherium</i> LARTET, 1851.	<i>Choerotherium dux</i> pos; <i>C. sansanie</i>
† <i>Choirepotamus</i> GRAY, 1843.	<i>Sus africanus</i> (=S (See <i>Potamochoæ</i>
" <i>Cynochœrus</i> KAUP, 1859"	<i>Cynochœrus ziegler</i>
<i>Dasychoerus</i> GRAY, 1873.	<i>Sus verrucosus</i> , Jav
<i>Dinochoerus</i> GLOGER, 1841.	<i>Aper aethiopicus</i> , S.
<i>Doliochoerus</i> FILHOL, 1882.	<i>Doliochoerus</i> sp., Qi
<i>Elaphochoerus</i> GISTEL, 1848.	New name for <i>Por</i> <i>rusa</i> .
<i>Elotherium</i> POMEL, 1847.	<i>Elotherium magnus</i>
<i>Entelodon</i> AYMARD, 1846.	<i>Entelodon magnus</i> .
<i>Euhys</i> GRAY, 1869.	<i>Sus barbatus</i> , Bori
<i>Eureodon</i> G. FISCHER, 1817.	<i>Sus aethiopicus</i> , i choerus Cuvier,
<i>Eusus</i> GRAY, 1868.	<i>Sus barbatus</i> , Bori
<i>Gyrosus</i> GRAY, Mar., 1862.	<i>Sus pliciceps</i> , Japa
<i>Hemichoerus</i> ('JOURDAN') DEPÉRET, 1887.	<i>Hemichoerus typus</i> ,
? <i>Hemichoerus</i> FILHOL, 1882.	<i>Hemichoerus lama</i>
<i>Hippohys</i> FALC. & CAUTL., 1845.	<i>Hippohys sivalen</i>
<i>Hyootherium</i> MEYER, 1834.	<i>Hyootherium somme</i>
<i>Koiropotamus</i> GRAY, 1843.	Nomen nudum. (i chærus.)
<i>Laopithecus</i> MARSH, 1875.	<i>Laopithecus robust</i>
<i>Leptacotherium</i> FILHOL, 1877.	<i>Leptacotherium α</i>
<i>Leptochœrus</i> LEIDY, 1856.	<i>Leptochœrus specta</i>
<i>Listriodon</i> MEYER, 1846.	<i>Listriodon splenden</i>
<i>Lophiochærus</i> ('LARTET') BAYLE, 1855.	New name for <i>Taj</i>
<i>Machimus</i> BILLBERG, 1828.	Nomen nudum, &
<i>Microcephalus</i> FRISCH, 1775.	<i>Aper aethiopicus</i> ,

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>trium</i> COPE, 1874.....	<i>Menotherium lemurinum</i> , northeastern Colorado.
<i>rrus</i> (JOURDAN) DEPÉRET, 1887.....	<i>Mesochærus</i> sp., Isère, France.
<i>rus</i> HEUDE, 1899.....	<i>Microsus maritimus</i> , <i>M. macassaricus</i> , Macassar, Celebes; <i>M. floresianus</i> , Flores.
<i>us</i> LEIDY, 1869.....	<i>Nanohyus porcinus</i> , White River, South Dakota.
<i>HEUDE</i> , 1892.....	<i>Sus vittatus</i> , Java or Sumatra; <i>S. verrucosus</i> , Java; <i>S. celebensis</i> , Celebes; <i>S. barbatus</i> , Borneo; <i>S. calamianensis</i> , Calamian Islands, P. I.; <i>S. bucculentus</i> , Cochin China; <i>S. arietinus</i> , Manila, P. I.; <i>S. minutus</i> , Mindanao, P. I.; <i>S. cebifrons</i> , Masbate, P. I.
<i>oerus</i> HEUGLIN, 1863.....	<i>Nyctochærus hassama</i> , Abyssinia.
<i>s</i> RAFINESQUE, 1815.....	<i>Aper</i> sp. (nomen nudum).
<i>erium</i> DELFORTRIE, 1874.....	<i>Olinotherium verdeani</i> , Bach, France.
<i>oerus</i> ('GEOFFROY') RAFIN- Z, 1815.	Name credited to Geoffroy without mention of species.
<i>us</i> RAFINESQUE, 1815.....	New name for <i>Pachochærus</i> Geoffroy.
<i>erus</i> POMEL, 1847.....	<i>Palæochærus major</i> , <i>P. typus</i> , Allier, France.
<i>ylus</i> MEYER, 1866.....	<i>Sus</i> (<i>Palæohyus</i>) <i>wyleusis</i> , Riesenberg, Bohemia.
<i>idorodon</i> FILHOL, 1890.....	<i>Paradoxodon inermis</i> , Quercy, France.
<i>ylus</i> MARSH, 1876.....	<i>Parahyus vagus</i> , Wyoming.
<i>COPE</i> , 1874.....	<i>Elotherium crassum</i> , <i>E. ramosum</i> (type), Colorado.
<i>rrus</i> LEIDY, 1869.....	<i>Palæochærus probus</i> , White River, South Dakota.
<i>choerus</i> HEMPR. & EHR., 1832.....	Emendation of <i>Phacochoerus</i> Cuvier, 1817.
<i>hoerus</i> F. CUVIER, 1817.....	<i>Sus aethiopicus</i> (= <i>Aper aethiopicus</i> , type), <i>S. africanus</i> , Africa. (See <i>Macrocephalus</i>).
HODGSON, 1847.....	<i>Porcula salvania</i> , Nepal, India.
FRISCH, 1775.....	'Das gemeines Schwein.' (See <i>Sus</i> .)
<i>WAGLER</i> , 1830.....	<i>Sus babyrussa</i> , Celebes. (See <i>Babirussa</i> and <i>Elaphochærus</i> .)
<i>chærus</i> GRAY, 1854.....	New name for <i>Choiropotamus</i> Gray, 1843. Type <i>Sus africanus</i> (= <i>S. koiropotamus</i>), South Africa.
<i>otherium</i> HEUDE, 1890".....	<i>Hyracodontotherium filholi</i> , Bach, France.
<i>herium</i> OSBORN, 1895.....	<i>Elotherium vintense</i> (?), Uinta Basin, Utah.
<i>hoerus</i> FITZINGER, 1864.....	New name for the 'barbaric' <i>Centuriosus</i> Gray.
<i>us</i> HEUDE, 1894.....	<i>Sus barbatus</i> , Borneo; <i>S. longirostris</i> , southeastern Borneo; <i>S. calamianensis</i> (type), Calamian Islands, P. I.
<i>erium</i> MEYER, 1865-66.....	<i>Sanitherium schlagintweitii</i> , Punjab, India.
GRAY, 1868.....	<i>Sus domesticus</i> (domesticated). (See <i>Sus</i> .)
HEUDE, 1892.....	'Les Sangliers chinois.'
<i>sa</i> COPE, 1878.....	<i>Stibarus obtusilobus</i> , Colorado.
INETS, 1758.....	<i>Sus scrofa</i> (type), southern Europe; <i>S. porcus</i> , Africa; <i>S. tajaou</i> , tropical America; <i>S. babyrussa</i> , Celebes.
<i>porcus</i> JÄGER, 1835.....	<i>Tapirporcus</i> sp., Salmendingen, Germany.
<i>otherium</i> LARTET, 1851.....	<i>Tapirotherium blainvillæanum</i> , France. (See <i>Lophiochærus</i> .)
<i>nodon</i> FALCONER, 1868.....	<i>Tetraconodon magnum</i> , India.

ochocariæ on authority of W. D. Matthew, in epist. Sept. 29, 1902.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or includ
<i>Thinohyus</i> MARSH, 1875.....	<i>Thinohyus lentus</i> (t River, Oregon.
<i>Verrusus</i> HEUDE, 1894	'Les Sangliers à c stans, —; <i>S. me</i> Laguna de Bay, P. I.

TAGASSUIDÆ.^a

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

<i>Dicotylina</i> TURNER, 1849.	Tayassuidæ P
<i>Dicotylidæ</i> GRAY, 1868.	

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or includ
<i>Ademonotus</i> BROOKES, 1828.....	New name for <i>D</i> <i>Tagassu</i> and <i>Noto</i>
<i>Dicotyles</i> G. CUVIER, 1817.....	<i>Dicotyles torquatus</i> <i>albirostris</i>), tropic
<i>Eucharus</i> LEIDY, 1853	<i>Eucharus macrops</i> ,
<i>Hyops</i> LE CONTE, 1848.....	<i>Hyops depressifrons</i> ,
<i>Mamdicotylesus</i> HERRERA, 1899	Modification of <i>Dic</i>
<i>Mylohyus</i> COPE, 1889.....	<i>Dicotyles nasutus</i> , G
<i>Notophorus</i> G. FISCHER, 1817	New name for <i>Tay</i>
<i>Olidosus</i> MERRIAM, 1901.....	<i>Dicotyles albirostris</i> <i>yassu</i> <i>albirostris</i> r
<i>Pecari</i> REICHENBACH, 1835	<i>Sus torquatus</i> , tropic
<i>Platigonus</i> LE CONTE, 1848.....	<i>Platigonus compress</i>
<i>Protocharrus</i> LE CONTE, 1848.....	<i>Protocharrus prismat</i>
<i>Tagassu</i> ^b FRISCH, 1775.....	<i>Sus tajacu</i> , tropical
<i>Thinotherium</i> COPE, 1870.....	<i>Thinotherium annul</i>

TRAGULIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

<i>Gelocida</i> SCHLOSSER, 1886.	Tragulidæ M:
<i>Hyemoschidæ</i> GRAY, 1872.	

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or inclu
<i>Amphimoschus</i> (FALCONER MS.) GRAY, 1852.	<i>Amphimoschus</i> sp. West Africa.
<i>Bachitherium</i> FILHOL, 1882	<i>Bachitherium insig</i> Quercy, France.
? <i>Choilodon</i> FILHOL, 1888	<i>Choilodon elegans</i> , G
<i>Cryptomeryx</i> SCHLOSSER, 1886	<i>Lophiomeryx gaudr</i>
<i>Dorcatherium</i> KAUP, 1833	<i>Dorcatherium navi</i> ,
<i>Gelocus</i> AYMARD, 1855	<i>Amphitragulus comi</i> zon, France.
<i>Hyemoschus</i> GRAY, 1845.....	<i>Moschus aquaticus</i> , I
<i>Lagelaphus</i> REICHENBACH, 1845.....	<i>Moschus pelandoc</i> , <i>kanchil</i> , <i>M. griffi</i> <i>M. pygmaeus</i> , Gui
<i>Lagonebrax</i> GLOGER, 1841	<i>Moschus javanicus</i> , .
<i>Lophiomeryx</i> POMEL, 1854.....	<i>Lophiomeryx chalan</i>
† <i>Memina</i> GRAY, 1821	<i>Moschus pygmaeus</i> , E

^a For explanation of spelling, see^b *Tayassu* FISCHER, 1814.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
la HODGSON, 1843	<i>Tragulus</i> (?) <i>mimennoides</i> , Nepal, India.
ESON , 1842	<i>Moschus napu</i> , Sumatra.
myx SCHLOSSER, 1886	<i>Xiphodon gelyense</i> , near Montpellier, France.
notherium FILHOL, 1877	<i>Prodremotherium elongatum</i> , Quercy, France.
myx SCHLOSSER, 1886	<i>Protomeryx suevicus</i> , near Ulm, Württemberg. (See <i>Pseudogelocus</i> .)
gelocus SCHLOSSER, 1893	New name for <i>Protomeryx</i> Schlosser, 1886.
rium FILHOL, 1876	<i>Rutitherium nouleti</i> , Quercy, France.
totherium (CROIZET MS.) PIC- 1853.	'Les Amphitragules de M. Pomel [= <i>Tragulo-</i> <i>therium</i> Croizet] répondent sans doute aux Dorcatheriums de M. Kaup.' (Gervais).
la BRINSON, 1762	<i>Tragulus indicus</i> , India.

XIPHODONTIDÆ. (See **ANOPLOTHERIIDÆ.**)

INCERTÆ SEDIS.

regus GORE, 1874	Allied to <i>Merycopotamus</i> , North America.
chagus GIGLIOLI, 1873	Nomen nudum; probably a misprint.
ichus GRAY, 1869	Nomen nudum; probably a misprint.
emus AMEGHINO, 1889	<i>Diplotremus agrestis</i> , Bahía Blanca, Argentina.
gus LEIDY, 1872	<i>Hadrophys supremus</i> , Bridge Creek Valley, Oregon.
rium , GERVAIS & AMEGHINO, 1891	<i>Platatherium magnum</i> , Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.
hippos JÄGER, 1835	<i>Potamohippos</i> sp., Württemberg, Germany.
rus a DE VIS, 1887	<i>Prochoerus celer</i> , Darling Downs, Queensland.

ASTRAPOTHEROIDEA.^b

ALBERTOGAUDRYIDÆ.

Albertogaudryia AMEGHINO, 1901.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
audrya AMEGHINO, 1901	<i>Albertogaudrya unica</i> , Patagonia.
nus ROTH, 1903	<i>Blastocnus robertsoni</i> , Lago Musters, Patagonia.
otrouessartia AMEGHINO, 1901	<i>Edvardotrouessartia sola</i> , Patagonia.
a AMEGHINO, 1901	<i>Seabellia laticincta</i> , Patagonia.

ASTRAPOTHERIIDÆ.

Astrapotheriida AMEGHINO, 1887.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
odon AMEGHINO, 1891	<i>Astrapodon carinatus</i> , southern Patagonia.
notus AMEGHINO, 1901	<i>Astraponotus asymmetrium</i> , Patagonia.
thericulus AMEGHINO, 1901	<i>Astrapothericulus iheringi</i> (type), <i>A. hebetatus</i> , Patagonia.

ussida, according to DE VIS.

GHINO, Énum. Syn. Mamm. Foss. Éocènes Patagonie, p. 47, Feb., 1894.

apotheria LYDEKKER, Anal. Mus. La Plata, II (for 1893), Mon. 3, p. 42, Mar., 1894.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or inclu
<i>Astrapotherium</i> BURMEISTER, 1879....	<i>Astrapotherium pa</i> Patagonia.
<i>Grypolophodon</i> ROTH, 1903.....	<i>Grypolophodon mo</i> <i>perfectus</i> , Chubu
<i>Helicolophodon</i> ROTH, 1903.....	<i>Helicolophodon gig</i> gonia.
<i>Henricofilholia</i> AMEGHINO, 1901.....	<i>Henricofilholia cing</i> <i>cingulatum</i>), Py
<i>Isolophodon</i> ROTH, 1903.....	<i>Isolophodon cingul</i> of Chubut, Pata
<i>Liarthrus</i> AMEGHINO, 1895.....	<i>Liarthrus copei</i> , Pj
<i>Listriotherium</i> MERCERAT, 1891.....	<i>Listriotherium pata</i> gonia; <i>L. filholi</i>
<i>Megalophodon</i> ROTH, 1903.....	<i>Megalophodon thom</i> <i>ters</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Mesembriotherium</i> MORENO, 1882....	<i>Mesembriotherium b</i> <i>gonicum</i>), Rio S
<i>Notamynus</i> ROTH, 1903.....	<i>Notamynus holdich</i> Patagonia.
<i>Notorhinus</i> ROTH, 1903.....	<i>Notorhinus haroldi</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Parastrapotherium</i> AMEGHINO, 1895..	<i>Parastrapotherium</i> <i>trapotherium ep</i> <i>lemoinei</i> , ?P. cing
<i>Proplanodus</i> AMEGHINO, 1902.....	<i>Proplanodus adnep</i>
<i>Traspotherium</i> AMEGHINO, 1895....	<i>Traspotherium con</i>
<i>Xylotherium</i> MERCERAT, 1891.....	<i>Xylotherium mirab</i>

INCERTÆ SEDIS.

<i>Monocidodon</i> ROTH, 1898.....	<i>Monocidodon prinu</i> gonia.
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CONDYLARTHRA.^a

MENISCOTHERIIDÆ.

Meniscotheriidae COPE, 1882.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or inclu
<i>Amilnedwardsia</i> AMEGHINO, 1901....	<i>Amilnedwardsia br</i>
<i>Anisolambda</i> AMEGHINO, 1901.....	<i>Anisolambda fissid</i> Patagonia.
<i>Ernestohaeckelia</i> AMEGHINO, 1901....	<i>Ernestohaeckelia ac</i>
<i>Hyracops</i> MARSH, 1892.....	<i>Hyracops socialis</i> , 1
<i>Josepholeidia</i> AMEGHINO, 1901.....	<i>Josepholeidia adun</i>
<i>Meniscodon</i> RÜTIMEYER, 1888.....	<i>Meniscodon picteti</i> land.
<i>Meniscotherium</i> COPE, 1874.....	<i>Meniscotherium cha</i>
<i>Rutimeyeria</i> AMEGHINO, 1901.....	<i>Rutimeyeria conulij</i>
<i>Victorlemoineia</i> AMEGHINO, 1901.....	<i>Victorlemoineia lab</i> gonia.

^a COPE, *Am. Naturalist*, XV (for Dec., 1881)

MIOCLÆNIDÆ.*Mioclenidæ* OSBORN & EARLE, 1895.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>ius</i> COPE, 1881	<i>Mioclanus turgidus</i> (type), <i>M. sectorius</i> , <i>M. angustus</i> , <i>M. mandibularis</i> , New Mexico.
<i>ene</i> MATTHEW, 1897	<i>Mioclanus opisthacus</i> , New Mexico.

PHENACODONTIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

<i>x</i> MARSH, 1894.	<i>Selenoconidae</i> AMEGHINO, 1902.
<i>odontidæ</i> COPE, 1881.	

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>woodwardia</i> AMEGHINO, 1901..	<i>Asmithwoodwardia subtrigona</i> , Patagonia.
<i>odus</i> AMEGHINO, 1902	<i>Didolodus colligatus</i> , Patagonia.
<i>us</i> AMEGHINO, 1901	<i>Dacaonus intricatus</i> , Patagonia.
<i>lus</i> AMEGHINO, 1897	<i>Didolodus multicuspis</i> , Patagonia.
<i>phorus</i> AMEGHINO, 1902	New name for <i>Stylophorus</i> Roth, 1901.
<i>n</i> COPE, 1882	<i>Oligotomus osbornianus</i> , Big Horn River, Wyo.
<i>onus</i> AMEGHINO, 1901	<i>Enneoconus parvidens</i> , Patagonia.
MARSH, 1894	<i>Eohys distans</i> , Coryphodon beds, New Mexico.
<i>kokenia</i> AMEGHINO, 1901	<i>Ernestokokenia nitida</i> , <i>E. marginata</i> , Patagonia.
<i>gonia</i> COPE, 1893	New name for <i>Protoponia</i> Cope, 1881.
<i>xonus</i> AMEGHINO, 1897	<i>Lamdoconus suinus</i> , Patagonia.
<i>onus</i> AMEGHINO, 1901	<i>Lonchoconus lanceolatus</i> , Patagonia.
<i>odon</i> ROTH, 1899	<i>Megacrodon prolixus</i> , <i>M. planus</i> , Patagonia.
<i>odus</i> AMEGHINO, 1902	<i>Nephacodus latigonus</i> , Patagonia.
<i>odus</i> COPE, 1873	<i>Phenacodus primævus</i> , Evanston, Wyoming.
<i>enacodus</i> LEMOINE, 1896	<i>Plesiphenacodus remensis</i> , Reims, France.
<i>odon</i> ROTH, 1899	<i>Polygerodon lanciformis</i> , <i>P. ligatus</i> , Patagonia.
<i>lophorus</i> ROTH, 1901	<i>Prostylophorus margeriei</i> , Patagonia.
<i>ponia</i> COPE, 1881	<i>Protoponia subquadrata</i> (= <i>Phenacodus puercensis</i>), New Mexico. (See <i>Tetraclanodon</i> and <i>Euprotoponia</i> .)
<i>nodon</i> SCOTT, 1892	<i>Mioclanus pentacus</i> , New Mexico.
<i>onus</i> AMEGHINO, 1901	<i>Selenoconus centralis</i> , <i>S. senex</i> , <i>S. agilis</i> , Patagonia.
<i>phorus</i> ROTH, 1901	<i>Stylophorus alouatinus</i> , Patagonia. (See <i>Distylophorus</i> .)
<i>enodon</i> SCOTT, 1892	<i>Mioclanus flowerianus</i> (= <i>Phenacodus puercensis</i>), New Mexico.
<i>odylus</i> COPE, 1884	<i>Hyracotherium vortmanni</i> , Wind River, Wyo.

PLEURASPIDOTHERIIDÆ.*Pleuraspidothieridæ* ZITTEL, 1892.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>therium</i> LEMOINE, 1885	<i>Orthaspitherium edwardsii</i> , Reims, France.
<i>spidothierium</i> LEMOINE, 1878"	<i>Pleuraspidothierium aumonieri</i> , <i>P. delessesi</i> , Reims, France.

INCERTÆ SEDIS.

<i>gultatum</i> HAECKEL, 1895	Hypothetical ancestor of the Condylarthra, from the Lower Eocene.
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<i>Eohyrax</i> AMEGHINO, 1901.....	<i>Eohyrax rusticus</i> , <i>E. strangulatus</i> ,
? <i>Nesciotherium</i> ROTH, 1898.....	<i>Nesciotherium indiculus</i> , Patagonia
<i>Notohyrax</i> AMEGHINO, 1901.....	<i>Notohyrax conicus</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Plagiarthrus</i> AMEGHINO, 1896	New name for <i>Clorinda</i> Ameghin
<i>Pseudhyrax</i> AMEGHINO, 1901.....	<i>Pseudhyrax eutrachytheroides</i> , Pat

ACOELODIDÆ.

Acoelodidae AMEGHINO, 1901.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and to
<i>Acoelodus</i> AMEGHINO, 1897.....	<i>Acoelodus oppositus</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Anchistrum</i> AMEGHINO, 1901.....	<i>Anchistrum sulcosum</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Oldfieldthomasia</i> AMEGHINO 1901	<i>Oldfieldthomasia furcata</i> , <i>O. cuneat</i> <i>O. marginalis</i> , <i>O. conifera</i> , <i>O. pas</i> <i>chella</i> , <i>O. transversa</i> , <i>O. septa</i> , <i>O.</i>

PROCAVIIDÆ.

Hyracidae GRAY, 1821.

Procaviidae THOMAS, 1892.

Pliohyracidae OSBORN, 1899 (provisional).

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and to
<i>Dendrohyrax</i> GRAY, 1868.....	<i>Hyrax dorsalis</i> , West Africa; <i>H. a</i> South Africa; <i>Dendrohyrax blaini</i>
<i>Euhyrax</i> GRAY, 1868.....	<i>Hyrax habessinicus</i> , Ankober, Ab
<i>Heterohyrax</i> GRAY, 1868.....	<i>Dendrohyrax blainvillii</i> , East Afric
<i>Hyrax</i> HERMANN, 1783.....	<i>Cavia capensis</i> , Cape of Good Hop
? <i>Megalohyrax</i> ANDREWS, 1903.....	<i>Megalohyrax eocænus</i> , Fayûm, Eg
? <i>Palahyrax</i> HAECKEL, 1895.....	Hypothetical Eocene genus.
<i>Plio-hyrax</i> OSBORN, 1899.....	<i>Hyrax kruppii</i> , Samos, Greece.
<i>Procavia</i> STORR, 1780.....	<i>Cavia capensis</i> , Cape of Good Hop
? <i>Saghatherium</i> ANDREWS & BEAD- NELL, 1902.	<i>Saghatherium antiquum</i> , <i>S. minus</i> ,

MACRAUCHENIIDÆ.

(Including Mesorhinidæ.)

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

- Cramaucheninae* AMEGHINO, 1902. † *Mesorhinidae* AMEGHINO, 1891.
Macraucheniidæ GILL, 1872. *Theosodontinae* AMEGHINO, 1902.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Coelosoma</i> AMEGHINO, 1891	<i>Coelosoma eversa</i> , Paraná, Argentina.
<i>Coniopternium</i> AMEGHINO, 1894	<i>Coniopternium andinum</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Cramauchenia</i> AMEGHINO, 1902	<i>Cramauchenia normalis</i> , <i>C. insolita</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Diastomicodon</i> AMEGHINO, 1884	<i>Diastomicodon lujanensis</i> , Villa de Lujan, Argentina.
<i>Heteroglyphis</i> ROTH, 1899	<i>Heteroglyphis aewoletzky</i> , Chubut, Patagonia.
<i>Macrauchenia</i> OWEN, 1840	<i>Macrauchenia patachonica</i> , Port St. Julian, Patagonia.
<i>Mesorhinus</i> AMEGHINO, 1885	<i>Mesorhinus pyramidatus</i> , Paraná, Argentina.
<i>Opistorinus</i> BRAVARD, 1857	<i>Opistorinus falconerii</i> , <i>O. minus</i> , Buenos Aires, Argentina.
<i>Oryodontherium</i> AMEGHINO, 1883	<i>Oryodontherium zeballozi</i> , Paraná, Argentina.
<i>Protheosodon</i> AMEGHINO, 1897	<i>Protheosodon coniferus</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Pseudocoelosoma</i> AMEGHINO, 1891	<i>Pseudocoelosoma patagonica</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Scalabrinia</i> LYDEKKER, 1894	Emendation of <i>Scalabrinitherium</i> AMEGHINO, 1883.
<i>Scalabrinitherium</i> AMEGHINO, 1883 ..	<i>Scalabrinitherium bravardi</i> , Paraná, Argentina.
<i>Theosodon</i> AMEGHINO, 1887	<i>Theosodon lydekkeri</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Tricoelodus</i> AMEGHINO, 1897	<i>Tricoelodus bicuspidatus</i> , Patagonia.

MESORHINTIDÆ. (See **MACRAUCHENIIDÆ.**)

NOTOHIPPIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

- Notohippidae* AMEGHINO, 1894. †*Protequida* AMEGHINO, 1891.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Argyrohippus</i> AMEGHINO, 1902	<i>Argyrohippus boulei</i> , <i>A. fraterculus</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Coresodon</i> AMEGHINO, 1895	<i>Coresodon scalpridens</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Eomorhippus</i> AMEGHINO, 1901	<i>Eomorhippus obscurus</i> , <i>E. rutilatus</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Eurygeniops</i> AMEGHINO, 1896	New name for <i>Eurygenium</i> Ameghino, 1895.
† <i>Eurygenium</i> AMEGHINO, 1895	<i>Eurygenium latirostris</i> , Patagonia. (See <i>Eurygeniops</i> .)
† <i>Eurystomus</i> ROTH, 1901	<i>Eurystomus stehlini</i> , Patagonia. (See <i>Pleurystomus</i> .)
<i>Interhippus</i> AMEGHINO, 1902	<i>Interhippus deflexus</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Morphippus</i> AMEGHINO, 1897	<i>Morphippus imbricatus</i> , <i>M. complicatus</i> , <i>M. hypselodus</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Nannodus</i> AMEGHINO, 1891	<i>Nannodus cocarnus</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Notohippus</i> AMEGHINO, 1891	<i>Notohippus toxodontoides</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Pleurystomus</i> AMEGHINO, 1902	New name for <i>Eurystomus</i> Roth, 1901.
<i>Pseudhippus</i> AMEGHINO, 1902	<i>Pseudhippus tournouri</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Rhynchippus</i> AMEGHINO, 1897	<i>Rhynchippus equinus</i> , <i>R. pumilus</i> , Patagonia.

PROTEROTHEIIDAE.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

- | | |
|---|--|
| † <i>Brachytherini</i> AMEGHINO, 1891. | ‡ <i>Protoceraina</i> AMEGHINO, 1885. |
| <i>Bunodonteridae</i> MORENO & MERCERAT,
1891. | <i>Protheroidea</i> AMEGHINO, 1887.
<i>Protheroidea</i> COPE, 1891. |

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or includes
<i>Anisolophus</i> BURMEISTER, 1885	<i>Anchitherium australe</i>
<i>Anomodonterium</i> MERCERAT, 1891 ..	<i>Anomodonterium mo- gonia.</i>
<i>Brachytherium</i> AMEGHINO, 1883	<i>Brachytherium cuspid</i>
<i>Bunodonterium</i> MERCERAT, 1891....	<i>Bunodonterium pata- juscus, Patagonia</i>
<i>Caliphrium</i> AMEGHINO, 1895	<i>Caliphrium simplex, I</i>
<i>Deuterotherium</i> AMEGHINO, 1895....	<i>Deuterotherium distich</i>
<i>Diadiaphorus</i> AMEGHINO, 1887.....	<i>Diadiaphorus velox, I</i>
<i>Diaphragmodon</i> ^a MERCERAT, 1891-93.	<i>Diaphragmodon sp.</i>
<i>Eolicaphrium</i> AMEGHINO, 1902.....	<i>Eolicaphrium primari</i>
" <i>Epitherium</i> AMEGHINO, 1888".....	<i>Epitherium laternari- gentina.</i>
† <i>Glyphodon</i> ROTH, 1899.....	<i>Glyphodon langi, C Xesmodon.)</i>
<i>Heptaconus</i> AMEGHINO, 1894.....	<i>Heptaconus acer, Pat</i>
<i>Licaphrium</i> AMEGHINO, 1887	<i>Licaphrium floweri, I</i>
† <i>Merycodon</i> MERCERAT 1891	<i>Merycodon damesi, M rusticus, Rio Santa</i>
<i>Oreomeryx</i> MERCERAT, 1891.....	<i>Oreomeryx proprius, Patagonia.</i>
<i>Prolicaphrium</i> AMEGHINO, 1902	<i>Prolicaphrium specill- tinum, Patagonia.</i>
<i>Proterotherium</i> AMEGHINO, 1883.....	<i>Proterotherium cervioi</i>
<i>Prothoatherium</i> AMEGHINO, 1902	<i>Prothoatherium lacer- gonia.</i>
<i>Rhagodon</i> MERCERAT, 1891	<i>Rhagodon gracilis, M</i>
<i>Tetramerorhinus</i> AMEGHINO, 1894....	<i>Tetramerorhinus fortis</i>
<i>Thoatherium</i> AMEGHINO, 1887.....	<i>Thoatherium minuscu</i>
<i>Tichodon</i> AMEGHINO, 1894.....	<i>Tichodon quadrilobus,</i>
<i>Xesmodon</i> BERG, 1899.....	New name for <i>Glyph</i>

PERISSODACTYLA.^b

AMYNODONTIDÆ.

Amynodontidæ SCOTT & OSBORN, 18

Name, authority, and date.	Type or includes
<i>Amynodon</i> MARSH, 1877.....	<i>Diceratherium advenu</i>
<i>Cadurcotherium</i> GERVAIS, 1873.....	<i>Rhinoceros cayluxi, Q</i>
<i>Metamynodon</i> SCOTT & OSBORN, 1887.	<i>Metamynodon planifri</i>
<i>Orthocynodon</i> SCOTT & OSBORN, 1882.	<i>Orthocynodon antiquu</i>

EQUIDÆ.

(Including *Anchitheriinae*, *Equinae*, and *Hyr*

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

<i>Anchitherida</i> LEIDY, 1869.	<i>Hyracotheriinae</i>
<i>Equidae</i> GRAY, 1821.	<i>Hyracotherid</i>
<i>Hippidae</i> SCHULZE, 1900.	<i>Pachynolophidæ</i>
<i>Hippotheriina</i> BONAPARTE, 1850.	<i>Pliolophidæ</i> G
<i>Hippotherida</i> HAECKEL, 1895.	† <i>Selenolophodo</i>

^a Name quoted in synonymy by TROUSSART (*Cat. Mam-
ence or species.*^b OWEN, *Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. London*, IV, p. 131

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Aceramus</i> COPE, 1881.....	<i>Hyracotherium siderolithicum</i> , Mauremont, Switzerland.
<i>Anchilophus</i> GERVAIS, 1848-52.....	<i>Anchilophus desmarestii</i> , near Paris, France.
<i>Anchippus</i> LEIDY, 1868.....	<i>Anchippus texanus</i> , Washington County, Texas.
<i>Anchitherium</i> MEYER, 1844.....	<i>Anchitherium ezquerre</i> , Cerro de San Isidro, Madrid, Spain.
<i>Asinus</i> FRISCH, 1775.....	'Der Esel,' Asia.
<i>Caballus</i> RAFINESQUE, 1815.....	New name for <i>Equus</i> Linnæus, 1758.
<i>Desmatippus</i> SCOTT, 1893.....	<i>Desmatippus crenidens</i> , Deep River Valley, Mont.
<i>Eohippus</i> MARSH, 1876.....	<i>Eohippus validus</i> (type), New Mexico; <i>E. pernix</i> , Wyoming.
<i>Ephippus</i> MARSH, 1877.....	? <i>Ephippus uintensis</i> , <i>E. gracilis</i> (type), Utah.
<i>Equus</i> LINNÆUS, 1758.....	<i>Equus caballus</i> (type), Eurasia; <i>E. asinus</i> , Asia; <i>E. zebra</i> , Africa.
<i>Helohippus</i> MARSH, 1892.....	<i>Lophiodon pumilus</i> , Marsh Fork, Wyoming.
" <i>Hipparion</i> CHRISTOL, 1832".....	? <i>Equus gracilis</i> , Europe.
<i>Hipparitherium</i> CHRISTOL, 1847.....	<i>Palæotherium hippoides</i> , France.
" <i>Hippaphlous</i> AMEGHINO, 1885".....	<i>Hippaphlous bravardii</i> , <i>H. darwini</i> , Argentina.
<i>Hippidion</i> OWEN, 1869.....	<i>Equus neogrus</i> (type), <i>E. principalis</i> , Brazil; <i>E. arcidens</i> , Uruguay.
<i>Hippodactylus</i> COPE, 1888.....	<i>Hippotherium antelopinum</i> , Siwalik Hills, India.
<i>Hippodon</i> LEIDY, 1854.....	<i>Hippodon speciosus</i> , Bijou Hills, South Dakota.
? <i>Hippops</i> MARSH, 1892.....	"Oldest ancestor of the horse, as yet undiscovered."
<i>Hippos</i> GRAY, 1869.....	<i>Nomen nudum</i> .
<i>Hippotherium</i> KAUP, 1833.....	<i>Equus gracilis</i> , <i>E. nanus</i> , Eppelsheim, Germany.
<i>Hippotigris</i> H. SMITH, 1841.....	<i>Equus zebra</i> (type), <i>Hippotigris antiquorum</i> , <i>Equus burchelli</i> , <i>Hippotigris quacha</i> , <i>H. isabellinus</i> , Africa.
<i>Hypohippus</i> LEIDY, 1858.....	<i>Anchitherium affinis</i> , Niobrara River, Nebr.
? <i>Hyracotherhyus</i> LEMOINE, 1880.....	<i>Hyracotherhyus dichobunoides</i> (1891), Reims, France.
<i>Hyracotherium</i> OWEN, 1840.....	<i>Hyracotherium leporinum</i> , estuary of the Thames, England.
<i>Lophiotherium</i> GERVAIS, 1849.....	<i>Lophiotherium cervulum</i> , Alais, France.
<i>Merychippus</i> LEIDY, 1857.....	<i>Merychippus insignis</i> , Bijou Hills, South Dakota.
<i>Mesohippus</i> MARSH, 1875.....	<i>Anchitherium bairdi</i> , South Dakota.
<i>Miohippus</i> MARSH, 1874.....	<i>Miohippus annectens</i> , Oregon.
<i>Neohipparion</i> GIDLEY, 1903.....	<i>Neohipparion whitneyi</i> , Little White River, South Dakota.
† <i>Oligotomus</i> COPE, 1873.....	<i>Oligotomus cinctus</i> , Cottonwood Creek, Wyo.
<i>Onohippidium</i> MORENO, 1891.....	<i>Onohippidium muñizi</i> , La Loberia, Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.
<i>Orohippus</i> MARSH, 1872.....	<i>Orohippus pumilus</i> , Grizzly Buttes, Wyoming.
† <i>Orotherium</i> MARSH, 1872.....	<i>Orotherium uindarum</i> , Henry Fork, Wyoming.
<i>Pachynolophus</i> POMEL, 1847.....	<i>Lophiodon duratii</i> , <i>L. parvulum</i> , <i>L. risnei</i> , France.
<i>Parahippus</i> LEIDY, 1858.....	<i>Anchitherium cognatus</i> , Niobrara River, Nebr.
<i>Pliohippus</i> MARSH, 1874.....	<i>Pliohippus pernix</i> (type), <i>P. robustus</i> , Niobrara River, Nebraska.
<i>Pliolophus</i> OWEN, 1858.....	<i>Pliolophus vulpiceps</i> , Harwich, England.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or include
<i>Prohyracotherium</i> AMEGHINO, 1902 ..	<i>Prohyracotherium</i> p
	<i>P. medialis</i> , Patag
<i>Propachynolophus</i> LEMOINE, 1891....	<i>Propachynolophus</i> go
<i>Protohippus</i> LEIDY, 1858.....	<i>Equus perditus</i> , Niol
<i>Protorohippus</i> WORTMAN, 1896	<i>Hyracotherium ventie</i>
<i>Rhinippus</i> BURMEISTER, 1875.....	<i>Equus neogæus</i> , E. <i>Hippidion</i> .)
<i>Sicalhippus</i> LYDEKKER, 1877	<i>Sivalhippus theobaldi</i>
<i>Stylonus</i> COPE, 1878.....	<i>Stylonus severus</i> , Co
<i>Syotherium</i> ('OWEN') MEYER, 1848..	"Equals <i>Hyracother</i>
<i>Tomotabis</i> COPE, 1892	<i>Equus fraternus</i> , Flo

HELALETIDÆ. (See **LOPHIODO.**)**HYRACODONTIDÆ.**

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

<i>Hyrachyinae</i> OSBORN, 1892.	† <i>Palaeotherioc</i>
<i>Hyracodontidae</i> COPE, 1879.	<i>Triplodidae</i> (

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or inclu
<i>Anchisodon</i> COPE, 1879.....	<i>Hyracodon quadripli</i>
<i>Colonoceras</i> MARSH, 1873.....	<i>Colonoceras agrestis</i> ,
<i>Hyrachyus</i> LEIDY, 1871.....	<i>Hyrachyus agrestis</i> , River, Wyoming.
<i>Hyracodon</i> LEIDY, 1856	<i>Rhinoceros nebrascen</i>
<i>Prohyracodon</i> KOCH, 1897	<i>Prohyracodon orient</i>
<i>Prothyracodon</i> SCOTT & OSBORN, 1887.	<i>Prothyracodon intern</i>
<i>Triplopus</i> COPE, 1880.....	<i>Triplopus cubitalis</i> , '1

LAMBDOOTHERIIDÆ. (See **TITANO**)**LOPHIODONTIDÆ.**(Including *Helaletidae*.)

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

<i>Colodontinae</i> WORTMAN & EARLE, 1893.	<i>Lophiodontida</i>
<i>Helaletidae</i> OSBORN, 1892.	

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or inclu
† <i>Colodon</i> MARSH, 1890.....	<i>Colodon luxatus</i> , Sou
<i>Desmatotherium</i> SCOTT, 1883.....	<i>Desmatotherium guyc</i>
<i>Dilophodon</i> SCOTT, 1883	<i>Dilophodon minuscul</i>
<i>Helaletes</i> MARSH, 1872.....	<i>Helaletes boops</i> , Griz
<i>Heptodon</i> COPE, 1882.....	<i>Lophiodon ventorum</i> ,
<i>Lophiodon</i> G. CUVIER, 1822.....	<i>Palaeotherium tapiroi</i> Buschweiler, Geri <i>aurelianense</i> , Mor France; and eight
<i>Lophiodonticulus</i> AMEGHINO, 1902...	<i>Lophiodonticulus pate</i> <i>gonia</i> .

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Mastapirus</i> OSBORN, 1889.....	<i>Lophiodon occidentalis</i> , South Dakota.
<i>Tapirtherium</i> BLAINVILLE, 1817	'Species of <i>Palæotherium</i> , with teeth intermediate between those of <i>Tapirus</i> and <i>Palæotherium</i> .'
<i>Trimenodon</i> GLOGER, 1841.....	<i>Lophiodon tapirotherium</i> (= <i>L. tapiroides</i> ?, Alsace, Germany.) (See <i>Lophiodon</i> .)

PALÆOTHERIIDÆ.^a

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

<i>Palæotheriina</i> BONAPARTE, 1850.	<i>Paloplotheriina</i> OSBORN, 1892.
<i>Palæotheridæ</i> ^a GIRARD, 1852.	

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Chasmotherium</i> RÜTIMEYER, 1862	<i>Chasmotherium cartieri</i> , Egerkingen, Switzerland.
<i>Monacrum</i> AYMARD, 1853	<i>Palæotherium velaunum</i> , <i>P. medium</i> , France.
<i>Palæotherium</i> G. CUVIER, 1804	<i>Palæotherium medium</i> , Paris Basin, France.
<i>Paloplotherium</i> OWEN, 1848.....	<i>Paloplotherium annexens</i> , Hordwell, England.
<i>Plagiolophus</i> POMEL, 1847	<i>Palæotherium minus</i> , <i>P. minimum</i> , France.
<i>Propalæotherium</i> GERVAIN, 1849	(No species mentioned in first description;) <i>Palæotherium isellanum</i> , Issel; <i>Propalæotherium argenticum</i> (1859), Argenton, France.

RHINOCEROTIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

<i>Aceratheriina</i> OSBORN, 1892.	<i>Elasmotheriina</i> BONAPARTE, 1845.
<i>Atelodina</i> OSBORN, 1900.	<i>Elasmotheriinae</i> GILL, 1872.
† <i>Brachypodina</i> OSBORN, 1900.	† <i>Hippodontina</i> BRANDT, 1878.
<i>Cænopidæ</i> COPE, 1887.	Ortholophodontidæ REICHENOW, 1887.
<i>Ceratorhina</i> OSBORN, 1898.	Rhinocerotidæ ^b GRAY, 1821.
<i>Diceratheriina</i> OSBORN, 1892.	† <i>Sphaleroceratina</i> BRANDT, 1878.
	<i>Teleoceratina</i> HAY, 1902.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Aceratherium</i> KAUP, 1832	<i>Rhinoceros incisurus</i> , Mainz, Germany.
<i>Aphelops</i> COPE, 1873	<i>Aceratherium megalodus</i> , Colorado.
" <i>Atelodus</i> POMEL, 1853"	<i>Rhinoceros elatus</i> , <i>R. leptorhinus</i> , France; <i>R. tichorhinus</i> , Siberia; <i>Atelodus aymardi</i> , France; <i>R. bicornis</i> , <i>R. kitchoi</i> , <i>R. sinus</i> , Africa.
<i>Badacatherium</i> CROIZET, 1853	<i>Badacatherium borbonicum</i> , Auvergne, France.
<i>Cænopus</i> COPE, 1880	<i>Aceratherium mite</i> , South Dakota.
<i>Ceratorhinus</i> GRAY, 1867	<i>Rhinoceros sumatrensis</i> , Sumatra; <i>R. monspellianus</i> , Hérault, France.
<i>Ceratotherium</i> GRAY, 1867	<i>Rhinoceros sinus</i> (type), <i>R. osirellii</i> , South Africa.
" <i>Coelodonta</i> BRONN, 1831"	<i>Coelodonta boiei</i> , Heidelberg, Germany.

^a GILL, 1872. Here including only the genera (with their subgenera and synonyms) mentioned by Osborn as belonging to this family. (See Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., IV, p. 93, 1892.)

^b Rhinocerotidæ OWEN, 1845.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or include</i>
† <i>Coleobognathus</i> BRANDT, 1878.....	<i>Rhinoceros bicornis</i> , (<i>Opsiceros</i> .)
<i>Oolodus</i> WAGNER, 1861.....	<i>Rhinoceros pachygnathus</i>
<i>Cyclochilus</i> BRANDT, 1878.....	<i>Rhinoceros simus</i> , (<i>Sotherium</i> .)
<i>Dactylochilus</i> BRANDT, 1878.....	<i>Rhinoceros bicornis</i> , 1
<i>Diceratherium</i> MARSH, 1875.....	<i>Diceratherium armatum</i> Day River, Oregon
<i>Dicerorhinus</i> GLOGER, 1841.....	<i>Rhinoceros sumatrensis</i> (<i>mocerus</i> .)
† <i>Diceros</i> GRAY, 1821.....	<i>Rhinoceros bicornis</i> , 1
<i>Didermocerus</i> BROOKES, 1828.....	<i>Rhinoceros sumatrensis</i>
<i>Dihoplus</i> BRANDT, 1878.....	<i>Rhinoceros schleiermanni</i> ; <i>R. sansani</i>
<i>Elasmotherium</i> G. FISCHER, 1808....	<i>Elasmotherium sibiricum</i>
<i>Eurhinoceros</i> GRAY, 1867.....	<i>Rhinoceros javanicus</i> , <i>R. nasalis</i> , Borneo
<i>Eusydodon</i> LEIDY, 1886.....	<i>Eusydodon maximus</i> , 1
† <i>Gryphus</i> SCHUBERT, 1823.....	<i>Gryphus antiquitatis</i> northeastern Siberia
† <i>Homorhinoceros</i> AMEGHINO, 1882...	<i>Homorhinoceros platyrhinus</i> , Argentina.
<i>Hysterotherium</i> GIEBEL, 1847.....	<i>Hysterotherium</i> <i>quedlinburgense</i> Germany.
<i>Keilloa</i> GRAY, 1867.....	<i>Rhinoceros keilloa</i> , <i>Scythia</i>
<i>Leptacetherium</i> OSBORN, 1898.....	<i>Aceratherium trigonum</i>
<i>Mesurhinoceros</i> BRANDT, 1877.....	<i>Rhinoceros leptorhinus</i>
† <i>Monoceros</i> RAFINESQUE, 1815.....	<i>Rhinoceros unicornis</i> and <i>Unicornus</i> .)
<i>Naricornis</i> FRISCH, 1775.....	New name for <i>Rhinoceros</i>
<i>Opsiceros</i> GLOGER, 1841.....	<i>Rhinoceros bicornis</i> (1)
<i>Peraceras</i> COPE, 1880.....	<i>Peraceras superciliosus</i>
† <i>Pleuroceros</i> ROGER, 1898.....	<i>Pleuroceros duvernoyi</i> France.
† <i>Plicatodon</i> AMEGHINO, 1881.....	<i>Plicatodon perrari</i> , Argentina.
† <i>Rhinaster</i> GRAY, 1862.....	<i>Rhinoceros bicornis</i> , 1
<i>Rhinoceros</i> LINNÆUS, 1758.....	<i>Rhinoceros unicornis</i> Africa.
<i>Ronzotherium</i> AYMARD, 1856.....	<i>Aceratherium velaunense</i> France.
<i>Stereoceros</i> DUVERNOY, 1853.....	<i>Stereoceros typus</i> (= <i>S. mite</i>)
<i>Subhyracodon</i> BRANDT, 1878.....	<i>Aceratherium mite</i> , South Dakota; A.
<i>Teleoceras</i> HATCHER, 1894.....	<i>Teleoceras major</i> (= <i>A. major</i>) County, Nebraska.
<i>Tichorhinus</i> ^a BRANDT, 1849.....	<i>Rhinoceros tichorhinus</i>
<i>Trigonias</i> LUCAS, 1900.....	<i>Trigonias osborni</i> , So
† <i>Unicornus</i> RAFINESQUE, 1815.....	New name for <i>M.</i> (See <i>Rhinoceros</i> .)
<i>Zalabis</i> COPE, 1879.....	<i>Rhinoceros sivalensis</i> ,

^aProposed provisionally as a sect

TAPIRIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

- † *Ortholophodontidæ* REICHENOW, 1887. *Systemodontinæ* OSBORN, 1892.
Protapirinæ COPE, 1887. *Tapiridæ*^a GRAY, 1821.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

- | <i>Name, authority, and date.</i> | <i>Type or included species, and localities.</i> |
|---|--|
| <i>Antaodon</i> AMEGHINO, 1886 | <i>Antaodon cinctus</i> , Rio de La Plata, Argentina. |
| ? <i>Cesserasiectis</i> FILHOL, 1888 | <i>Cesserasiectis antiquus</i> , Cessarais, France. |
| <i>Cinchacrus</i> GRAY, 1873 | <i>Tapirus leucogenys</i> , Cordilleras, Ecuador |
| † <i>Elasmognathus</i> GILL, 1865 | <i>Elasmognathusbairdii</i> , Panama. (See <i>Tapirella</i> .) |
| <i>Homogalar</i> HAY, 1899 | <i>Systemodon primaevus</i> , Big Horn Basin, Wyo. |
| <i>Isctolophus</i> SCOTT & OSBORN, 1887 .. | <i>Isctolophus annectens</i> , White River, Utah. |
| ? <i>Lophiodochærus</i> LEMOINE, 1880 | <i>Lophiodochærus peroni</i> , Reims, France. |
| ? <i>Palæotapirus</i> FILHOL, 1888 | <i>Palæotapirus douvillei</i> , Buschweiler, lower Alsace. |
| <i>Paratapirus</i> DEPERET, 1902 | <i>Tapirus helveticus</i> Othmarsingen, Switzerland. |
| <i>Protapirus</i> FILHOL, 1877 | <i>Tapirus priscus</i> , Quercy, France. |
| <i>Rhinochærus</i> WAGLER, 1830 | New name for <i>Tapirus</i> , proposed because the latter was not derived from a classical root. |
| <i>Syspotamus</i> BILLBERG, 1828 | New name for <i>Tapir</i> Gmelin, 1788. (See <i>Tapirus</i> .) |
| <i>Systemodon</i> COPE, 1881 | <i>Hyracotherium tapirinum</i> , New Mexico. |
| <i>Tanyops</i> MARSH, 1894 | <i>Tanyops undans</i> , South Dakota. |
| <i>Tapirarus</i> MARSH, 1877 | <i>Lophiodon validus</i> , New Jersey. |
| <i>Tapirella</i> PALMER, 1903 | New name for <i>Elasmognathus</i> Gill, 1865. |
| <i>Tapirus</i> ^b BRISSON, 1762 | <i>Tapirus tapirus</i> (= <i>Hippopotamus terrestris</i>), Brazil. |
| <i>Tapirassa</i> FRISCH, 1775 | 'Das Tapir,' Brazil. (See <i>Tapirus</i> .) |

TITANOTHERIIDÆ.^c(Including *Palæosyopinae*.)

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <i>Brontotheriidae</i> MARSH, 1873. | ‡ <i>Menodontidae</i> COPE, 1881. |
| <i>Lambdotheriidae</i> COPE, 1889. | <i>Palæosyopinae</i> OSBORN, 1892. |
| <i>Linnohyidae</i> MARSH, 1875. | <i>Titanotheriidae</i> ^d FLOWER, 1876. |

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

- | <i>Name, authority, and date.</i> | <i>Type or included species, and localities.</i> |
|--|---|
| <i>Allopa</i> MARSH, 1887 | <i>Allopa scrotinus</i> , South Dakota. |
| † <i>Anisacodon</i> MARSH, 1875 | <i>Anisacodon montanus</i> , Nebraska. (See <i>Diconodon</i> .) |
| <i>Brachydiastematherium</i> BÖCKH & MATY, 1876. | <i>Brachydiastematherium transilvanicum</i> , Andrásháza, Hungary. |
| <i>Brontops</i> MARSH, 1887 | <i>Brontops robustus</i> (type), northern Nebraska;
<i>B. dispar</i> , South Dakota. |
| <i>Brontotherium</i> MARSH, 1873 | <i>Brontotherium gigas</i> , Colorado. |
| <i>Deodon</i> COPE, 1878 | <i>Deodon shoshonensis</i> , Oregon. |

^a *Tapiridae* BURNETT, 1830.^b *Tapir* ZIMMERMANN, 1780; *Tapir* GMELIN, 1788; *Tapyra* LIAIS, 1872.^c See OSBORN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., VII, pp. 82-95, 1895 (Revision of *Telmatotherium*); ibid., VIII, pp. 174-195, 1896 (Revision of *Titanotherium*).^d *Titanotheriidae* ALSTON, 1877.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or include</i>
<i>Diconodon</i> MARSH, 1876.....	New name for <i>Aniso</i>
<i>Diplacodon</i> MARSH, 1875.....	<i>Diplacodon elatus</i> , U
<i>Diplocionus</i> MARSH, 1890.....	<i>Diplocionus amplus</i> , I
<i>Dolichorhinus</i> HATCHER, 1895.....	<i>Telmatotherium cornu</i>
<i>Eotherium</i> LEIDY, 1853.....	<i>Eotherium americanu</i>
<i>Haplacodon</i> COPE, 1889.....	<i>Menodus angustigen</i> Northwest Territo
<i>Helotherium</i> COPE, 1872.....	<i>Helotherium procyon</i>
<i>Lambdotherium</i> COPE, 1880.....	<i>Lambdotherium pop</i> Wyoming.
<i>Leidyotherium</i> PROUT, 1860.....	<i>Leidyotherium</i> sp., S
† <i>Leptodon</i> GAUDRY, 1860.....	<i>Leptodon græacus</i> , P
<i>Leurocephalus</i> OSBOEN, SCOTT & SPEIR, 1878.	<i>Leurocephalus cultri</i> Wyoming.
<i>Limnohyops</i> MARSH, 1890.....	<i>Palæonyops laticrps</i> , n
<i>Limnohyus</i> MARSH, 1872.....	<i>Limnohyus robustus</i> , Wyoming.
<i>Limnosyops</i> LYDEKKER, 1891.....	? Misprint for <i>Limno</i>
<i>Manteoceras</i> HATCHER, 1895.....	<i>Telmatotherium valli</i> ceras), Wyoming.
<i>Megacerops</i> LEIDY, 1870.....	<i>Megacerops coloraden</i>
† <i>Menodus</i> POMEL, 1849.....	<i>Menodus giganteus</i> (= Nebraska. (See ?
<i>Menops</i> MARSH, 1887.....	<i>Menops varians</i> , Sout
<i>Miobasileus</i> COPE, 1873.....	<i>Miobasileus ophryas</i> ,
<i>Palæonyops</i> LEIDY, 1870.....	<i>Palæonyops paludosus</i>
<i>Protitanotherium</i> HATCHER, 1895.....	<i>Diplacodon emargina</i>
<i>Symborodon</i> COPE, 1873.....	<i>Symborodon torvus</i> , C
<i>Teleodus</i> MARSH, 1890.....	<i>Teleodus arus</i> , South
<i>Telmatherium</i> MARSH, 1872.....	<i>Telmatherium validus</i>
<i>Titanops</i> MARSH, 1887.....	<i>Titanops curtus</i> (type Dakota.
<i>Titanotherium</i> LEIDY, 1852.....	<i>Palæotherium proutii</i>

PROBOSCIDEA.^a

DINOTHERIIDÆ.

Dinotheriidae ^b BONAPARTE, 1845.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or include</i>
<i>Anteotherium</i> FALCONER, 1868.....	<i>Anteotherium</i> sp., In
<i>Deinotherium</i> KAUP, 1829.....	<i>Deinotherium gigante</i>

ELEPHANTIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

† <i>Aligontida</i> HAECKEL, 1895.	<i>Mastodonadae</i> ^c
<i>Elephantidae</i> GRAY, 1821.	† <i>Proboscidae</i>

^a ILLIGER, *Prodromus Syst Mamm. et Avium*, p.

^b *Dinotheriidae* BONAPARTE, 1850.

^c Mast

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Anancus</i> AYMARD, 1855	<i>Anancus macroplius</i> , near Puy, France.
<i>Archidiskodon</i> POHLIG, 1888	<i>Elephas meridionalis</i> , southern Europe.
<i>Bunolophodon</i> VACEK, 1877	<i>Mastodon arvernensis</i> , France; <i>M. pentelici</i> , <i>M. atticus</i> , Greece; <i>M. longirostris</i> , Germany; <i>M. angustidens</i> , Europe.
<i>Cænobasilæus</i> COPE, 1877	<i>Cænobasilæus tremontigerus</i> , Texas.
<i>Cheiroliutes</i> MEYER, 1848	<i>Elephas primigenius</i> ?, Europe. (See <i>Dicyclotherium</i> .)
<i>Cymatotherium</i> KAUP, 1841	<i>Cymatotherium antiquum</i> , Oelsnitz, Germany.
<i>Dibelodon</i> COPE, 1884	<i>Mastodon shepardii</i> , Contra Costa County, Calif.
<i>Dicyclotherium</i> GEOFFROY, 1837	<i>Elephas primigenius</i> , Europe.
† <i>Elasmodon</i> FALCONER, 1846	<i>Elephas hysudricus</i> , <i>E. namadicus</i> , Nerbudda Valley, India. (See <i>Euelephas</i> .)
Elephas ^a LINNÆUS, 1758	<i>Elephas maximus</i> , Ceylon.
<i>Emmenodon</i> COPE, 1889	<i>Elephas cliftii</i> , Irrawaddy River, upper Burma.
<i>Euelephas</i> FALCONER, 1857	New name for <i>Elasmodon</i> Falconer, 1857. Type, <i>Elephas planifrons</i> , Siwalik Hills, India.
† <i>Gamphotherium</i> GLOGER, 1841	<i>Mastodon angustidens</i> , France.
<i>Gomphotherium</i> BURMEISTER, 1837	Species (not named), with tusks in both jaws.
<i>Harpagmotherium</i> G. FISCHER, 1808	<i>Harpagmotherium canadense</i> (= <i>Elephas americanus</i>), Ohio River. (See <i>Mammut</i> .)
" <i>Leviathan</i> KOCH, 1841"	<i>Leviathan missouriensis</i> (= <i>Missurium theristocaulodon</i>), Missouri. (See <i>Missourium</i> .)
Loxodonta F. CUVIER, 1827	<i>Elephas africanus</i> , Africa.
<i>Mammut</i> BLUMENBACH, 1799	<i>Mammut ohioiticum</i> (= <i>Elephas americanus</i>), Ohio River.
<i>Mastodon</i> G. CUVIER, 1817	<i>Mastodon giganteum</i> , North America; <i>M. angustidens</i> , Europe. (See <i>Mammut</i> .)
<i>Mastotherium</i> G. FISCHER, 1814	New name for 'Mastodonte' Cuvier, 1806, apparently antedating the publication of that name in Latin form.
<i>Missourium</i> KOCH, 1840	<i>Missurium kochii</i> (= <i>M. theristocaulodon</i> , 1844), Missouri.
<i>Notelephas</i> OWEN, 1882	<i>Notelephas australis</i> , Darling Downs, Queensland.
<i>Palæomastodon</i> ANDREWS, 1901	<i>Palæomastodon beadnelli</i> , Fayum, Egypt.
<i>Pentalophodon</i> FALCONER, 1857	<i>Mastodon sivalensis</i> , Siwalik Hills, India.
<i>Polydiskodon</i> POHLIG, 1888	<i>Elephas primigenius</i> , Europe. (See <i>Dicyclotherium</i> .)
<i>Rhynchotherium</i> FALCONER, 1868	<i>Mastodon</i> sp., Mexico.
<i>Stegodon</i> FALCONER, 1857	<i>Elephas cliftii</i> , <i>E. bombifrons</i> , <i>E. ganessa</i> , <i>E. insignis</i> , India.
<i>Stegolophodon</i> POHLIG, 1888	Modification of <i>Stegodon</i> Falconer, 1857.
<i>Synodontherium</i> COSTA, 1850	<i>Synodontherium</i> sp. (= <i>Elephas primigenius</i> ?), Mormanno, Italy.
? " <i>Syodon</i> ^a KUTORGA, 1838"	<i>Syodon biarmicum</i> —.
<i>Tumbla-Mastodon</i> ROGER, 1887	A common name given as a genus in the synonymy of <i>Mastodon</i> .
<i>Tetrabelodon</i> COPE, 1884	<i>Mastodon angustidens</i> , Europe. (See <i>Gamphotherium</i> .)

^a Referred to the Pachydermata by Agassiz, but placed among the Fishes in Bronn's Index.

^b *Elephantus* CUVIER & GEOFFROY, 1795.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Tetracaulodon</i> GODMAN, 1830.....	<i>Tetracaulodon mastodontoideum</i> , Newburg, N. Y.
<i>Tetralophodon</i> FALCONER, 1857.....	<i>Mastodon longirostris</i> , Eppelsheim, Germany; <i>M. arvernensis</i> , France; <i>M. andium</i> , South America; <i>M. sivalensis</i> , Siwalik Hills, India; <i>M. perimensis</i> , Perim Island, India; <i>M. latidens</i> , Ava, India.
" <i>Trilophodon</i> FALCONER & CAUTLEY, 1846." ^a	<i>Mastodon angustidens</i> , France; <i>M. ohiocticus</i> , North America; <i>M. humboldtii</i> , South America; <i>M. tapiroides</i> , France; <i>M. borsoni</i> , Piedmont, Italy, <i>M. pandionis</i> , India; <i>M. pyrenaicus</i> , France.
<i>Zygolophodon</i> VACEK, 1877.....	<i>Mastodon borsoni</i> , Asti, Italy; <i>M. turicensis</i> , southern Russia; <i>M. tapiroides</i> , <i>M. pyrenaicus</i> , France.

INCERTÆ SEDIS.

<i>Arsinoitherium</i> BEADNELL, 1902	<i>Arsinoitherium zitteli</i> , Fayum, Egypt.
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TOXODONTIA. ^b

NESODONTIDÆ.

(Including Atryphtheridæ and Protoxodontidæ.)

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

<i>Atryphtheridæ</i> AMEGHINO, 1889.	<i>Protoxodontidæ</i> AMEGHINO, 1889.
<i>Nesodontidæ</i> MURRAY, 1866.	

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Acrotherium</i> AMEGHINO, 1887	<i>Acrotherium rusticum</i> , southern Patagonia.
<i>Adelphotherium</i> AMEGHINO, 1887	<i>Adelphotherium ligatum</i> , southern Patagonia.
<i>Adinotherium</i> AMEGHINO, 1887.....	<i>Adinotherium magister</i> , <i>A. splendidum</i> , <i>A. primum</i> , <i>A. ferum</i> , <i>A. nitidum</i> , S. Patagonia.
<i>Atryphtherium</i> AMEGHINO, 1887	<i>Atryphtherium bifurcatum</i> , southern Patagonia.
<i>Gronotherium</i> AMEGHINO, 1887.....	<i>Gronotherium decreptum</i> , southern Patagonia.
<i>Nesodon</i> OWEN, 1847	<i>Nesodon imbricatus</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Nesodonopsis</i> ROTH, 1898	<i>Nesodonopsis burckhardti</i> , <i>N. deformis</i> , <i>Stenotephanos speciosus</i> , Rio Collon Curá, Patagonia.
<i>Nesotherium</i> MERCERAT, 1891.....	<i>Nesotherium carinatum</i> , <i>N. studeri</i> , <i>N. elegans</i> , <i>N. rufum</i> , <i>Toxodon palagonensis</i> , Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia, <i>Nesotherium turgidum</i> , <i>N. rutilum</i> , <i>N. argentinum</i> , <i>N. nehringi</i> , <i>N. burmeisteri</i> , Monte Leon, Patagonia.
<i>Phobereotherium</i> AMEGHINO, 1887....	<i>Phobereotherium sylvaticum</i> , southern Patagonia.
<i>Proadinootherium</i> AMEGHINO, 1895....	<i>Proadinootherium leptognathum</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Pronesodon</i> AMEGHINO, 1895	<i>Pronesodon cristatus</i> , <i>P. robustus</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Protoxodon</i> AMEGHINO, 1887	<i>Toxodon palagonensis</i> , Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia.
<i>Rhadinotherium</i> AMEGHINO, 1887....	<i>Rhadinotherium limitatum</i> , southern Patagonia.
<i>Scopotherium</i> AMEGHINO, 1887.....	<i>Scopotherium cyclops</i> , southern Patagonia.
<i>Senodon</i> AMEGHINO, 1895.....	<i>Senodon platyarthrus</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Xotoprodon</i> AMEGHINO, 1891.....	<i>Xotoprodon solidus</i> , southern Patagonia.

^a The species are those included by Falconer in 1857.^b OWEN, Journ. Proc. Linn. Soc. London, Zool., II, pp. 26, 31, 1852.

TOXODONTIDÆ.

(Including Toxodontidæ and Xotodontidæ of Ameghino.)

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

dodontidæ GERVAIS, 1847.

Xotodontidæ AMEGHINO, 1889.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>libergia</i> MERCERAT, 1899	<i>Carolibergia azulensis</i> (= <i>Toxodon platensis</i>), Province of Buenos Aires, Argentina.
<i>odon</i> AMEGHINO, 1886	<i>Dilobodon lularius</i> , Paraná, Argentina.
<i>toxodon</i> MERCERAT, 1895	<i>Toxodon paranensis</i> , Paraná, Argentina.
<i>modus</i> AMEGHINO, 1889	New name for <i>Tomodus</i> Ameghino, 1886.
<i>igonodon</i> AMEGHINO, 1891	New name for <i>Trigonodon</i> Ameghino, 1887.
<i>odontherium</i> AMEGHINO, 1885	<i>Haplodontherium wildei</i> , Paraná, Argentina.
<i>roxotodon</i> MERCERAT, 1895	<i>Stenolephanos speciosus</i> , Rio Santa Cruz, Patagonia.
<i>psa</i> AMEGHINO, 1887	<i>Lithops prævius</i> , southern Patagonia.
<i>ynodon</i> BURMEISTER, 1891	<i>Pachynodon validus</i> , Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia; <i>P. modicus</i> , Argentina.
<i>olithops</i> AMEGHINO, 1891	New name for <i>Lithops</i> Ameghino, 1887.
<i>ridodon</i> ROTH, 1898	<i>Palyeidodon obtusum</i> , Rio Collon-Curá, Patagonia.
<i>roxotodon</i> ROTH, 1901	<i>Plesioxotodon tapalquensis</i> , Argentina.
<i>dotoxodon</i> MORENO, 1889	<i>Pseudotoxodon formosus</i> , Monte Hermoso, Argentina.
<i>tephanos</i> AMEGHINO, 1886	<i>Toxodon plicidens</i> , Paraná, Argentina.
<i>nodus</i> AMEGHINO, 1886	<i>Tomodus elautus</i> , Paraná, Argentina. (See <i>Eutomodus</i> .)
<i>don</i> OWEN, 1837	<i>Toxodon platensis</i> , Rio Sarandis, Uruguay.
<i>dontherium</i> AMEGHINO, 1883	<i>Toxodontherium compressus</i> , Paraná, Argentina.
<i>xlon</i> AMEGHINO, 1887	<i>Trigodon gaudryi</i> , Monte Hermoso, Argentina.
<i>gonodon</i> AMEGHINO, 1891	Emendation of <i>Trigodon</i> Ameghino, 1887. (See <i>Eutrigonodon</i> .)
<i>don</i> AMEGHINO, 1887	<i>Toxodon forficureatus</i> , Paraná, Argentina.

XOTODONTIDÆ. (See TOXODONTIDÆ.)

TYPOTHERIA. ^b

EUTRACHYTHERIIDÆ.

FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.

achytheriidæ AMEGHINO, 1897.

† Trachytheridæ AMEGHINO, 1894.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>achytherus</i> AMEGHINO, 1897	New name for <i>Trachytherus</i> Ameghino, 1889.
<i>dium</i> AMEGHINO, 1895	<i>Proedium solitarium</i> , Patagonia.
<i>ichytherus</i> AMEGHINO, 1889	<i>Trachytherus spegazzinianus</i> , Province of Neuquen, Argentina. (See <i>Eutrachytherus</i> .)

laid to be preoccupied by *Lithopsis* SCUDDER, 1878, and therefore replaced by *olithops*.

ITTEL, *Handbuch Palæont.*, IV, Abth. I, pp. 62, 212, 1892; Abth. II, p. 490, 1893.

HEGETOTHERIDÆ.**FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.***Hegetotheridæ* AMEGHINO, Feb., 1894. *Pachyrucidæ***GENERA AND SUBGENERA.**

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or inclusion</i>
<i>Degonia</i> ROTH, 1901	<i>Degonia kollmanni</i> , I Patagonia.
<i>Eohegetotherium</i> AMEGHINO, 1901....	<i>Eohegetotherium pri</i>
<i>Eopachyrucos</i> AMEGHINO, 1901.....	<i>Eopachyrucos plicif</i>
<i>Hegetotherium</i> AMEGHINO, 1887.....	<i>Hegetotherium mir</i> southern Patagoi
<i>Pachyrukhos</i> AMEGHINO, 1885.....	<i>Pachyrukhos moyan</i>
<i>Paedotherium</i> BURMEISTER, 1888.....	<i>Paedotherium insign</i> tina.
<i>Prohegetotherium</i> AMEGHINO, 1897...	<i>Prohegetotherium sci</i>
<i>Propachyrucos</i> AMEGHINO, 1897.....	<i>Propachyrucos smil</i> gonia.
<i>Prosotherium</i> AMEGHINO, 1897	<i>Prosotherium garzo</i> bustum, Patagoni
<i>Pseudopachyrucos</i> AMEGHINO, 1901..	<i>Pseudopachyrucos f</i>
<i>Selatherium</i> AMEGHINO, 1894.....	<i>Selatherium pachyn</i> gonia.
<i>Tremacyllus</i> AMEGHINO, 1891	<i>Pachyrucos impress</i> tina.

INTERATHERIDÆ.**FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.***Interatheridæ* AMEGHINO, 1887. *Tembotheridæ*
Protypotheridæ AMEGHINO, 1891.**GENERA AND SUBGENERA.**

<i>Name, authority, and date.</i>	<i>Type or inclusion</i>
<i>Archæophylus</i> AMEGHINO, 1897.....	<i>Archæophylus patri</i>
<i>Cochilius</i> AMEGHINO, 1902	<i>Cochilius volvens</i> , C. gonia.
<i>Icochilus</i> AMEGHINO, 1889	<i>Icochilus extensus</i> , I tundatus, Rio Sar
" <i>Interatherium</i> MORENO, July, 1882".	<i>Interatherium roden</i>
<i>Patriarchus</i> AMEGHINO, 1889.....	<i>Patriarchus palmid</i> gonia.
" <i>Protypotherium</i> AMEGHINO, Mar., 1882."	<i>Protypotherium an</i> tina.
" <i>Tembotherium</i> MORENO, July, 1882".	<i>Tembotherium holm</i> gonia.
" <i>Toxodontophanus</i> MORENO, July, 1882."	<i>Toxodontophanus au</i> gonia.

PACHYRUCIDÆ. (See **HEGETOTI****TYPOTHERIIDÆ.****FAMILIES AND SUBFAMILIES.***Ameghinotheriidæ* PODESTÀ, 1898. *Typotheriidæ*
Mesotheriidæ ALSTON, 1876.

GENERA AND SUBGENERA.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or included species, and localities.
<i>Ameghinotherium</i> PODESTÁ, 1898	<i>Ameghinotherium curuzu-cuatense</i> , Corrientes, Argentina.
<i>Archaeotypotherium</i> ROTH, 1903	<i>Archaeotypotherium transitum</i> , Chubut, Patagonia.
<i>Entelomorphus</i> AMEGHINO, 1889	<i>Entelomorphus rotundatus</i> , Rio de La Plata, Argentina.
<i>Eutypotherium</i> HÆCKEL, 1895	Hypothetical genus, South America.
† <i>Eutypotherium</i> ROTH, 1901	<i>Eutypotherium lehmann-nitschei</i> , Argentina. (See <i>Tachytypotherium</i> .)
<i>Lonkus</i> ROTH, 1901	<i>Lonkus rugei</i> , Chubut, Patagonia.
<i>Mesotherium</i> SERRES, 1857	<i>Mesotherium cristatum</i> , Argentina.
<i>Tachytypotherium</i> ROTH, 1903	New name for <i>Eutypotherium</i> Roth, 1901.
<i>Typotherium</i> BRAVARD, 1857	<i>Typotherium protum</i> , <i>T. medium</i> , <i>T. minutum</i> , La Plata, Argentina.

INCERTÆ SEDIS.

<i>Adelotherium</i> AMEGHINO, 1887	<i>Adelotherium scabronum</i> , southern Patagonia.
<i>Adrastrotherium</i> AMEGHINO, 1887	<i>Adrastrotherium dimotum</i> , southern Patagonia.
<i>Aligon</i> HÆCKEL, 1895	Hypothetical genus of the upper Eocene.
<i>Archaeolophus</i> ^a AMEGHINO, 1897	<i>Archaeolophus precursor</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Barytherium</i> ANDREWS, 1901	New name for <i>Bradytherium</i> Andrews, 1901.
<i>Brachyodon</i> LARTET, 1868	<i>Brachyodon eocænus</i> , Issel, France.
† <i>Bradytherium</i> ANDREWS, 1901	<i>Bradytherium grave</i> , Fayum, Egypt. (See <i>Barytherium</i> .)
<i>Bunotherium</i> ^b COPE, 1874	Hypothetical ancestor of the Ungulates.
<i>Caroloameghinia</i> ^c AMEGHINO, 1901 ..	<i>Caroloameghinia mater</i> , <i>C. tenue</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Carolozittelia</i> ^d AMEGHINO, 1901	<i>Carolozittelia tapiroides</i> , <i>C. eluta</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Choritherium</i> HÆCKEL, 1895	Hypothetical ancestor of the Bunotheria.
<i>Hemiomus</i> SEELEY, 1899	<i>Hemiomus major</i> , near Tonbridge, England.
<i>Hydotapirus</i> POHLIG, 1888	Hypothetical genus allied to <i>Prototapirus</i> .
<i>Hyotapirus</i> POHLIG, 1888	Hypothetical genus intermediate between the Artiodactyla, Elephantidae, and <i>Prototapirus</i> .
<i>Lasfenia</i> ROTH, 1901	<i>Lasfenia sulcifera</i> , <i>L. schmidti</i> , Argentina.
<i>Merritherium</i> ANDREWS, 1901	<i>Merritherium lyonsi</i> , Fayum, Egypt.
<i>Nothobus</i> BILLBERG, 1828	New name for <i>Sukotyro</i> Kerr, 1792.
<i>Ocerodon</i> GORE, 1874	"Allied to both the Ruminants and the Pachyderms."
<i>Palæomanis</i> FORNETH MAJOR, 1888 ..	<i>Palæomanis neus</i> , Samos, Asia Minor.
<i>Parapyrotherium</i> AMEGHINO, 1902 ..	<i>Pyrotherium planum</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Paulogervaisia</i> ^d AMEGHINO, 1901	<i>Paulogervaisia innata</i> , <i>P. celata</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Pestypotherium</i> HÆCKEL, 1895	Hypothetical genus, South America.
<i>Phanotherus</i> AMEGHINO, 1889	<i>Phanotherus marginatus</i> , Paraná, Argentina.
<i>Planodus</i> AMEGHINO, 1887	<i>Planodus ursinus</i> , southern Patagonia.
<i>Propyrotherium</i> ^c AMEGHINO, 1901 ..	<i>Propyrotherium nuxemum</i> , Patagonia.
<i>Prototapirus</i> POHLIG, 1888	Hypothetical genus, ancestor of the Ungulata and Sirenia.
<i>Pyrotherium</i> ^a AMEGHINO, 1888	<i>Pyrotherium romeri</i> , Rio Neuquen, Patagonia.

^a *Pyrotheridae*, which is referred to the Proboscidea by AMEGHINO.^b *Bunotheriidae* of COPE.^c *Caroloameghinidae* of AMEGHINO.^d *Carolozittelidae*, which is referred to the Proboscidea by AMEGHINO.

Name, authority, and date.	Type or
<i>Ricardowenia</i> ^a AMEGHINO, 1901.....	<i>Ricardowenia</i>
<i>Siderotherium</i> JÄGER, 1839.....	<i>Siderotherium</i>
<i>Sukotyro</i> KERR, 1792.....	<i>Sukotyro indic</i>
<i>Thoracotherion</i> GRAY, 1869.....	Nomen nudum
<i>Upmesodon</i> KAUP & SCHOLL, 1834.....	Nomen nudum

ORDER UNCERTA

<i>Dystheatus</i> ILLIGER, 1815.....	Nomen nudum
<i>Eutrochodon</i> ROTH, 1903.....	<i>Eutrochodon</i> in
<i>Hydropithecus</i> GLOGER, 1841.....	<i>Hydropithecus</i> See Affe of St
<i>Myoxoides</i> BROOKES, 1828.....	<i>Myoxoides aus</i>
<i>Rhinoceroidea</i> ^c FEATHERSTONHAUGH, 1831.	<i>Rhinoceroidea</i>
<i>Tropodon</i> RAFINESQUE, 1832.....	New name for

^aCarlozittelidæ, which is referred to the Proboscidea.

^bThe following genera have been described as belonging to the Reptilia or other classes: *Caryoder*, *Pamphractus*, *Phorusrhacos*, *Polyptychodon*, *Pscephop*. For details, see the entries under each name in Part I. The genus *Apholidemys* POMEL, 1847, a genus of Birds, which have been placed in the Mammalia.

^cFounded on a fragment of sandstone.

APPENDIX.

During the progress of the work through the press some additional names and notes have been found too late to insert in their proper places in Part I, although they have been incorporated in Part III. The new names are here brought together under the heading 'Additions,' and the miscellaneous notes under the heading 'Corrections.' With this appendix the Index is brought down to January 1, 1904.

ADDITIONS.

- Callicebus** THOMAS, 1903. Primates, Hapalidæ.*
 Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., XII, 456, 457, Oct. 1, 1903.
 Type: *Callithrix personatus* Geoffroy, from the upper Amazon, Brazil.
Callicebus: καλός, beautiful; + *Cebus*. •
- Cardiocranius** SATUNIN, 1903. Glires, Dipodidæ.
 Ann. Mus. Zool. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Petersbourg, VII, for 1902, No. 4, pp. 582-587, figs 1-2, Apr. 1, 1903.
 Type: *Cardiocranius paradoxus* Satunin, from the Scharogoldschin River, Nanshan, eastern Tibet.
Cardiocranius: καρδία, heart; κρανιον, skull—in allusion to the heart-shaped skull formed by the extraordinary enlargement of the auditory bullæ.
- Clates** BILLBERG, 1828. Primates, Cebidæ.
 Syn. Faunæ Scandinaviae, I, Mamm., Conspectus A (before p. 1), 1828.
 Species: 'Singes-pleureux' (*Cebus* sp., 'cauda subtus pilosa'), from Brazil and Guiana.
Clates: κλαίω, to weep—in allusion to the animal's plaintive cry.
- Coiza** BILLBERG, 1828. Glires, Caviidæ.
 Syn. Faunæ Scandinaviae, I, Mamm., Conspectus A, 45, 1 28.
 New name for *Caria* 'Gmelin,' 1788 (= *Caria* Pallas, 1766). "Nomen *Caria* ut barbarum ineptum judicavimus, unde novam et a vocis sonu desumptam et e verbo græco, κοίζω (grunnio) derivatam denominationem meliorem censuimus." (BILLBERG.)
Coiza: κοίζω, to grunt—in allusion to the animal's characteristic note.
- Coryphæna** COUES, 1889. Cete, ?
 Century Dict., II, p. 1286, 1889.
Lapus. The name is accompanied merely by the statement "a genus of cetaceans," and occurs without description or mention of species under the definition of *Coryphæna*, a genus of Pisces. Evidently an error, as no such name has been used elsewhere for a cetacean.
Coryphæna: κορύφαινα, a fish.
- Cynos** E. L. GEOFFROY, 1767. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Hippopotamidæ.
 "Desc. 719 Plant. etc., 457, 1767" (fide SHERBORN, Index Anim., 282, 1902).
 Name given by Sherborn without species, but said to be equivalent to *Hippopotamus*.
- Drastis** BILLBERG, 1828. Primates, Hapalidæ?
 Syn. Faunæ Scandinaviae, I, Mamm., Conspectus A (before p. 1), 1828.
 Nomen nudum, occurring only in a table between *Hapale* and *Chirogaleus*.
Drastis: δράστis (fem. δράστis), a runaway.

* The proper name for this family is Callitrichidæ, but the change having been published too late to make the necessary corrections under the other generic names Hapalidæ is here used. In Part III, however (pp. 890-891), all the names will be found under Callitrichidæ.

Griphopithecus ABEL, 1903.

Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, 11
36, Nov. 12, 1901.

Type: *Griphopithecus suessi* Abel, from the Miocene
Basin, Austria.

Extinct. Based on isolated molars.

Griphopithecus: γρίφος, riddle; πῆγκος, ape—probab

Haligyna BILLBERG, 1828.

Syn. Faunae Scandinaviae, I, Mamm., Conspectus A,

Type: *Trichechus manatus borealis* Gmelin, from Beri
said to occur also on the coast of Norway. "Hab.
Norvegiae borealissimas, sub nomine fabuloso: Hav
nempe super maris superficie visa, speciem quan
peculiari sistit." (BILLBERG.)

Haligyna: ἅλς, ἄλός, sea; γυνή, woman—i. e., a m

Hyaenognathus J. C. MERRIAM, 1903.

Bull. Dept. Geol. Univ. Calif., III, No. 14, 278-283,
1903.

Type: *Hyaenognathus pachyodon* J. C. Merriam, from
nary of Asphalto, Kern County, California.

Extinct. Based on a mandible.

Hyaenognathus: *Hyaena*; γνάθος, jaw—in allusion t
is short and heavy, having a strong resemblance to

Karoomys BROOM, 1903.

Geol. Mag., London, new ser., decade IV, vol. X, p. 3

Type: *Karoomys browni* Broom, from the Triassic Ki
South Africa.

This is probably the earliest mammal thus far discov

Extinct. Based on a right lower jaw without teeth.

Karoomys: Karoo, name of the beds in which the tyj

Laboura BILLBERG, 1828.

Syn. Faunae Scandinaviae, I, Mamm., Conspectus A

New name for 'Cuendu Marcgrave' (= *Coendou Lacép*

Laboura: λαμβάνω (2d aorist, ἔλαβον), to grasp; σ
prehensile tail.

Lonchetes BILLBERG, 1828.

Syn. Faunae Scandinaviae, I, Mamm., Conspectus A

Emendation of *Loncheres* Illiger, 1811.

Lonchetes: λόγχη, spear; χείρη, hair—in allusion to
with the fur.

Lonchophylla THOMAS, 1903.

Ob
Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., XII, 458-460, Oct.

Type: *Lonchophylla mordax* Thomas, from Lamarão, 1

Lonchophylla: λόγχη, spear; φύλλον, leaf—in allu
spatulate inner upper incisors.

Lucifer LINNAEUS, 1763.

Amcen. Acad., VI, 70, 1763; SHERBORN, Index Anim.

Type: *Lucifer aldrovandi* Linnaeus. Erroneously give
reality a name applied to a supposed species or
properly 1763 and not 1760.

Lucifer: Lat., light-bringing.

Machimus BILLBERG, 1828.

Unig
Syn. Faunae Scandinaviae, I, Mamm., Conspectus A

Nomen nudum, in a table, following *Pharocherrus* and

Machimus: μάχιμος, warlike—i. e., a fighter.

Machlis KAUP, 18—

Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Cervidæ.

KAUP, *sde* ZITTEL, Handb. Palæont., IV, Lief. 2, p. 402, 1893.The original reference for *Machlis* has not been found. Zittel quotes the name as a synonym of *Dama* Smith, and *Megaceros* Owen.*Machlis*: A name applied to the moose or elk by Pliny.**Macrobatres** BILLBERG, 1828.

Primates, Simiidae.

Syn. Faunae Scandinaviae, I, Mamm., Conspectus A (before p. 1), 1828.

New name for *Pongo* Geoffroy, 1812 (= *Pongo* Lacépède, 1799) See *Simia* Linnaeus, 1758.*Macrobatres*: μακρός, large; βάτης, walker—in allusion to the long arms.**Megalohyrax** ANDREWS, 1903.

Ungulata, Hyracoidea, Procaviidae?

Geol. Mag., London, new ser., decade IV, vol. X, pp. 339-342, fig. 1, Aug., 1903.

Type: *Megalohyrax eocænus* Andrews, from the Upper Eocene of the Fayûm, Egypt.

Extinct. Based on 'the left maxilla with the teeth.'

Megalohyrax: μέγας (μεγαλ-), great, large; + *Hyrax*—in allusion to the very large jaw which indicates that the animal "must have been about the size of a large tapir."**Merisus** BILLBERG, 1828.

Glires, Muridae, Gerbillinae.

Syn. Faunae Scandinaviae, I, Mamm., Conspectus A (before p. 1), 1828.

New name for *Meriones* Illiger, 1811.*Meriacus*: μηρια, the thigh bones, the thighs—in allusion to the large hind legs.**Mnuolagus** BILLBERG 1828.

Glires, Leporidae.

Syn. Faunae Scandinaviae, I, Mamm., Conspectus A (before p. 1), 1828.

Homeræ nudus, occurring only in a table between *Lagomys* and *Lepus*.*Mnuolagus*: μνός, or μνοῦς, soft down; λαγώς, hare—i. e., a downy hare.**Moschomys** BILLBERG, 1828.

Glires, Muridae, Microtinae.

Syn. Faunae Scandinaviae, I, Mamm., Conspectus A (before p. 1), 1828.

New name for *Ondatra* Lacépède, 1799 (type *Castor zibethicus* Linnaeus, from eastern Canada).*Moschomys*: μόσχος, musk; μῦς, mouse—a Greek equivalent of the common name 'muskrat.'**Myoprocta** THOMAS, 1903.

Glires, Dasyproctidae.

Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., 7th ser., XII, 464, Oct. 1, 1903.

Type: '*Dasyprocta*' *acouchy* Linnaeus (= *Cavia acouchy* Gmelin), from Guiana.*Myoprocta*: μῦς, μνός, mouse; + (*Dasy-*) *procta*.**Neopithecus** ABEL, 1903.

Primates, Simiidae.

Sitzungsber. Math.-Nat. Cl. K. Akad. Wiss., Wien, 1903; *sde* Nature, vol. 69, p. 36, Nov. 12, 1903.New name for *Anthropodus* Schlosser, 1901, which is preoccupied by *Anthropodus* De Lapouge, 1896, a genus of Cercopithecidae (?).*Neopithecus*: νέος, new; πίθηκος, ape.**Nothobus** BILLBERG, 1828.

Ungulata, ?

Syn. Faunae Scandinaviae, I, Mamm., Conspectus A (before p. 1), 1828.

New name for *Sukotyro* Nieuhoff (= *Sukotyro* Kerr, 1792).*Nothobus*: νοθός, sluggish, stupid; βούς, ox.**Ondatra** LACÉPÈDE, 1799.

Glires, Muridae, Microtinae.

Tabl. Mamm., 9, 1799; Nouv. Tabl. Méth. Mamm., in Buffon's Hist. Nat., Didot éd., Quad., XIV, 166, 1799; Mém. l'Institut, Paris, 495, 1801.

Type: *Ondatra zibethicus* (= *Castor zibethicus* Linnaeus), from eastern Canada.Not *Ondatra* Link, 1795, a synonym of *Myocastor* Kerr, 1792 (type *Mus coypus* Molina), which is a genus of Octodontidae. Name replaced by *Moschomys* Billberg, 1828. (See *Fiber* Cuvier, 1800.)*Ondatra*: Indian name of the muskrat of North America.

Ovifera FRISCH, 1775.

Ungulat

Das Natur-System vierfüß. Thiere, in Tabellen, Tab.

Type: 'Das Kameelpardel' (= *Cervus camelopardalis* L.)*Ovifera*: Probably from Lat. *ovis* sheep; *ferus*, wild.**Pavianus FRISCH, 1775.**

Das Natur-System vierfüß. Thiere, in Tabellen, 19, 17

Type: 'Der Pavian.' In the 'Tabula Generalis' this is

Pavianus: German, *Pavian*, baboon.**Phiomia ANDREWS & BEADNELL, 1902.**Preliminary Note on some New Mammals from the
Surv. Dept., Cairo, pp. 1-5, figs. 1-3, 1902.Type: *Phiomia serridens* Andrews & Beadnell, from the
Extinct. Based on "the anterior portion of the left r*Phiomia*: Fayûm or Faioom, the type locality, a valley
west of Cairo.**Porcus FRISCH, 1775.**

Ungul

Das Natur-System vierfüß. Thiere, in Tabellen, 3, Ta

Species, 8: 'Gemein zahm Schwein' (type), 'Guineis

Schwein,' 'Afrikanisch gewürfeltes Schwein,' 'V

wilde Schwein in Afrika,' 'Grosses Mindanesisch

'Das Siamische Schwein.' (See *Sus* Linnæus, 1758.)*Porcus*: Lat., pig.**Porthocyon J. C. MERRIAM, 1903.**

Bull. Dept. Geol. Univ. Calif., III, No. 14, 283-288, p

Type: *Porthocyon dubius* J. C. Merriam, from the lat2 miles southeast of Cornwall, Contra Costa County
Extinct. Based on "the greater portion of a craniumthe dentition."
Porthocyon: *πορθέω*, to destroy, to kill; *κύων*, dog—
size. "The cranium is that of an animal between
in size and resembling the latter in possessing a
region." (MERRIAM.)**Quaggelo FRISCH, 1775.**

Das Natur-System vierfüß. Thiere, in Tabellen, 5, T

Species: The Pangolin and Phatagin, from India.

Quaggelo: ?**Tapirussa FRISCH, 1775.**

Ungulata,

Das Natur-System vierfüß. Thiere, in Tabellen, 4, Ta

Type: 'Das Tapir,' from Brazil. (See *Tapirus* Brisson)*Tapirussa*: Latinized form of *Tapir*.**Tardipes FRISCH, 1775.**

Das Natur-System vierfüß. Thiere, in Tabellen, 19, 1

New name apparently for *Tardigradus* Brisson, 1762.*Tardipes*: Lat. *tardus*, slow; *pes*, foot. A Latin equiv**Volucra FRISCH, 1775.**

Das Natur-System vierfüß. Thiere, in Tabellen, 8, Ta

Type: 'Das Flederthier.' "Unterscheiden sich von de

dass sie ordentliche Thier-Beine und dazwischen d

oder dass zwar ihre verlängerte Vorderzähnen durcl

nur bis zum Kreuze geht die Haut wo entweder c

keiner ist. Die Flughaut ist allzeit mit Haaren bed

der Brust wie bei der Fledermaus. Die Ohren sind a

klein oder kurz." (FRISCH.)

Volucra: Lat. *volucer*, winged; neuter, *volucré*, a wing

CORRECTIONS.

- P. 20. **Type**, under footnote c, add—

Dr. Coues has proposed several terms to indicate whether or not a name was based on a type specimen and also the manner in which it was published. These terms deserve mention in this connection, although they have not come into general use:

Anonym: "A mere name; a 'nomen nudum'; a name resting upon no diagnosis, or other recognized basis."

Chironym: "A manuscript name; an unpublished name."

Graphonym: "An onym based upon a recognizable published plate, diagnosis, or description."

Typonym: "A name based upon indication of a type species, or of a type specimen." (Auk, I, p. 321, 1884.)

- . 33. **Preoccupied names**, line 4, below the table, add—

The total number of preoccupied names indicated in this index is a little more than 400. Of these, as already shown, about 150, or nearly 40 per cent, are homonyms in the class Mammalia.

- . 47. **Geographical names**, add—

Karoomys, Oltinothierium, Phionia, Rhodanomys, and Saghattherium.

- . 51. **Victorlemoineia**. For explanation see p. 706.

- . 77. **Aculeata**. The date of publication should be April-June, 1795.

- . 122. **Arsinoitherium**, line 2, add—

Preliminary Note on *Arsinoitherium zittelli* Beadn., Surv. Dept., Cairo, pp. 1-5, pls. I-VI, 1902.

- . 126. **Atalapha**, line 3, add—

MILLER, N. Am. Fauna, No. 13, p. 13, 1897 (type fixed, *A. sicula*).

- . 137. **Bison**—

Bison, *Porcus*, *Ursulo*, *Vacca*, and other names are quoted by Sherborn (Index Anim., 1902) from 'Edwards, in M. Catesby, Carol. I, 1771,' but are not valid generic names. They are simply the pre-Linnean names used by Catesby and republished subsequent to 1758.

- . 137. **Bisonus**, after line 3, insert—

Bissonius GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., 153, 1843 (synonym of *Porphagus*.)

- . 158. **Capreolus**, line 4, add—

Compare "*Capreolus* MÜLLER, Der Naturforscher, VII, 47, 1775."

Based on 'Das sinesische Bisamreh,' *Capreolus odorifera*. This reference has not been verified and the name may not be entitled to recognition.

- . 158. After **Capreolus** insert—

Capricerva E. L. GEOFFROY, 1767. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Bovidae.

"Desc. 719 Plant. etc., 448, 1767" (fide SHERBORN, Index Anim., 173, 1902).

Name given by Sherborn without any species.

Capricerva: Lat., *caper*, *capri*, goat; *cervus*, deer.

- . 175. **Oetotherium**. The first publication of the name is said to be—

"BRANDT, Verhandl. K. Russ. Mineral. Gesellsch., 1841" (fide VAN BENEDEN & GERVAIS, Ostéog. Cétacés, 1880).

- P. 176. **Chaeropithecus**, add footnote—
 “*Choeropithecus* P. BODDAERT, Allg. Genes. Jaarb., by SHERBORN (Index Anim., 203, 1902), without n
- P. 181. **Chilonatalus**, line 2, add—
 MILLER, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XVI, 119, Sept. rank).
- P. 196. **Colobus**, after line 3, add—
Colobos DUNCAN, Cassell's Nat. Hist., I, 163, 18— (e
- P. 238. **Dipodillus**, line 3, add—
 DE WINTON, Novit. Zool., X, No. 2, p. 284, pl. v (raised to generic rank).
- P. 245. **Drill**, after explanation, add—
 “‘Mandrill’ seems to signify a ‘man-like Ape,’ the ing been anciently employed in England to denot in the fifth edition of Blount's ‘*Glossographia*,’ or : hard words of whatsoever language now used in . . . published in 1681, I find ‘Dril’ . . . also s Baboon, so called.’ ‘Drill’ is used in the same sense *Zoicon*, 1668. The singular etymology of the w hardly a probable one.” (HUXLEY, Man's Place :
- P. 267. **Epihippus**, line 6, add—
 HAY, Cat. Foss. Vert. N. Am., Bull. 179, U. S. Geol. *E. gracilis*).
- P. 269. **Ericius** GIEBEL, 1871, after *Centeles semispinos* (= *Erinaceus semispinosus* Cuvier.)
- P. 291. **Gazella** LICHTENSTEIN, 1814, should stand—
Gacella FRISCH, 1775. Ung
 Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, 2, T
 Type: ‘Die Gazelle’ (= *Capra dorcas* Linnaeus?), but
 ‘das Korin,’ and ‘das Dæren oder Tæyran,’ from
- P. 294. **Geosciurus**, line 6. For *Sciurus erythropus*, rea
- P. 311. **Harlanus**, after line 2, insert—
Harlanius BRONN, Lethæa Geognostica, III, 846, 185
- P. 345. **Hystrix**, after line 4, insert—
Histrix FRISCH, Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, i
- P. 357. **Kemas**, after line 7, add—
 The name *Kemas* has also been applied to other gen
 GRAY, List Spec. Mamm. Brit. Mus., 157, 1843 (Hodgson, 1834); GRAY, Cat. Mamm. Brit. Mus., 1852 (*Kemas warryato* = *Hemitragus* Hodgson, 1841
- P. 360. **Lagomys**, line 3 (before quotation), insert—
 “Sequuntur in eundem finem nomina specierum, la tractarum, quæ mihi genus constituerunt, *Lagomys* Lepori aptius quam Urso, comparari posse videant
- P. 378. After **Linsang** insert—
Linx FRISCH, 1775.
 Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, 12,
Species: *Linx vulgaris* (type), from Europe; *L. ca arabicus* (caracal), from southwestern Asia; and *L. i*
 The spelling *Linx* occurs both in the text and in the misprint for *Lynx*.

- P. 390. After *Lynx* KERR, 1792, add—
See *Linx* FRISCH, 1775.
- P. 398. *Mandril* (see explanation above under Drill).
- P. 423. *Microsorex*, line 3, add—
ELLIOTT, Syn. Mamm. N. Am., Field Columbian Mus., Zool. Ser., II, 377, 1901
(raised to generic rank).
- P. 424. *Microtolagus*, line 2, add—
ALLEN, Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., N. Y., 607, 1903 (misprint).
This misprint of *Macrotolagus* is unfortunate, as it completely changes the meaning of the original name.
- P. 433. *Moschomys*, after line 5, add—
Preoccupied by *Moschomys* BILLBERG, 1828, a genus of Microtinæ.
- P. 437. *Mygale*, after line 3, add—
MYALE GRAY, London Med. Repos., XV, 300, Apr. 1, 1821 (misprint).
- P. 446. *Nemorhædus*, after line 6, insert—
Nemorhædus TROUBESSART, Cat. Mamm., fasc. iv, 964-967, 1898.
- P. 475. *Ondatra* LINK, 1795. Strike out the references to Lacépède, 1799 and 1801, which belong to another genus (see p. 951).
- P. 479. *Oreas*, under footnote, add—
Name preoccupied by *Oreus* HÜBNER, 1806, a genus of Lepidoptera; and by *Oreus* MONTFORT, 1808, a genus of Polypæ.
- P. 490. *Oulodon*, after line 2, add—
"Uodon VAN BENEDEN & Gervais, Ostéog. Cétacés Viv. et Foss., pl. LXII. 1880" (misprint).
- P. 509. *Panthera* OKEN, 1816, should stand—
Panthera FRISCH, 1775. Ferae, Felidæ.
Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, 12, Tab. Gen., 1775.
Type: 'Das Pantherthier'. "Alle Arten unterscheiden sich von rechten Tiegern sehr wohl, ob sie gleich meist mit dem Namen Tiegern belegt werden. Sie sind alle kleiner als der rechte Tiegern. Sie haben alle Flecken, der Schwanz ist bey allen weit länger, nach Prosten sehr lang, und mit dichten Haaren besetzt." (FRISCH.)
- P. 510. *Papio* ERXLEBEN, 1777, should stand—
Papio FRISCH, 1775. Primates, Cercopithecidæ.
Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, Tab. Gen., 1775.
Type: 'Der Pavian,' from Africa. In the text *Pavianus* is used instead of *Papio*.
- P. 553. *Poëbrotherium*, after line 2, insert—
Peluootherium LEIDY, Sixth Ann. Rept. Smithsonian Inst., for 1851, 64, 1852 (misprint).
- P. 656. *Synceros* GRAY, 1872, after line 2, add—
Syncera ('GRAY') LYDEKKER, Wild Oxen, Sheep, and Goats of All Lands, 22, 1898 (quoted in synonymy as '1821'). This is an error; the name dates from 1872, not 1821.
- P. 666. *Tayassu* G. FISCHER, 1814, should stand—
Tagassu FRISCH, 1775. Ungulata, Artiodactyla, Tagassuidæ.
Das Natur-System vierfüss. Thiere, in Tabellen, 3, Tab. Gen., 1775.
Type: 'Das amerikanische einzige Schwein-Geschlechte' (*Sus tajacu* Linnaeus), from tropical America.
This form of the name necessitates a slight change in the spelling of the family name, which should stand Tagassuidæ.

P. 606. **Tayaasu**, line 5, add—

MERRIAM, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., XIV, 120, 1902;

THOMAS, *ibid.*, XV, 153-154, 197, 1902; ALLAN, N. Y., XVI, 162, 168, 1902 (discussion of type).

P. 692. **Trilobodon**. The family name *Trilobodon* script list furnished by Dr. Santiago Roth. I published, but I have been unable to find the name.

P. 703. **Urus**, line 2, before SWAINSON, insert—

BOJANUS, Nova Acta Acad. Cæs. Leop.-Car., XI, 1827.

P. 703. **Urus**, after line 9, add—

Urus H. SMITH, 1827.

Griffith's Cuvier, Anim. King., IV, 417-418, 1831.

Type: *Urus scoticus* H. Smith, from southern Scotland.

Urus H. Smith is the wild ox of the British Frisch, 1775, a genus of bison.

P. 721. **Family and subfamily endings**.

Geoffroy has called attention to the difficulty of using *inæ* and *idæ* when the words are spoken in French. "Plusieurs auteurs adoptent en latin *inæ* au lieu de *idæ*. Ces auteurs semblent avoir oublié, cependant, que la langue zoologique n'est pas seulement française. Comment un professeur, parlant devant un non-Français, lorsqu'il parlera des Lémurins (*Lemuridæ*), des Psittacides (*Psittacidæ*)? Des mots pour ainsi dire qu'un seul et même mot peut nettement différentes sont indispensables." Mamm., Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, p. xiii footnote.

P. 731. **Callitricidæ**, after line 3, add—

Callitrichidæ THOMAS, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. 1903.

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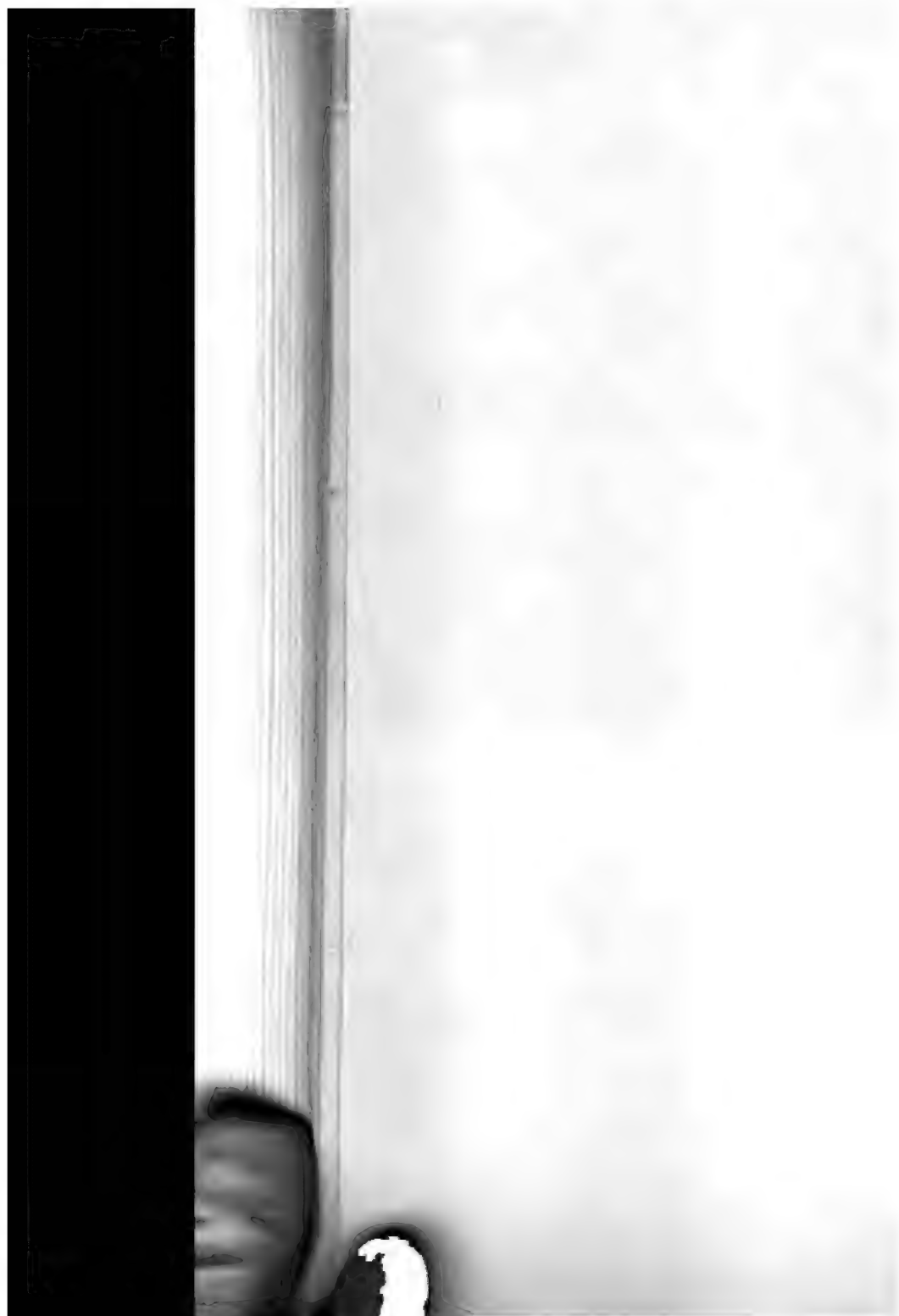
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